Epibenthic Megafauna of the Disko Fan Conservation Area in the Davis Strait (Eastern Arctic) Identified from *In Situ* Benthic Image Transects

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ABSTRACT

Baker, E., Beazley, L., McMillan, A., Rowsell, J. and Kenchington, E. 2018. Epibenthic Megafauna of the Disko Fan Conservation Area in the Davis Strait (Eastern Arctic) Identified from *In Situ* Benthic Image Transects. Can. Tech. Rep. Fish. Aquat. Sci. 3272: vi + 388 p.

In 2012 and 2013, Fisheries and Oceans Canada conducted benthic imagery surveys in the Davis Strait and Baffin Basin in two areas then closed to bottom fishing, the Hatton Basin Voluntary Closure (now the Hatton Basin Conservation Area) and the Narwhal Closure (now partially in the Disko Fan Conservation Area). The photo transects were established as long-term biodiversity monitoring sites to monitor the impact of human activity, including climate change, on the region's benthic marine biota in accordance with the protocols of the Circumpolar Biodiversity Monitoring Program established by the Council of Arctic Flora and Fauna. This report summarises the epibenthic megafauna found in seven image transects from the Disko Fan Conservation Area. A total of 480 taxa were found, 280 of which were identified as belonging to one of the following phyla: Annelida, Arthropoda, Brachiopoda, Bryozoa, Chordata, Cnidaria, Echinodermata, Mollusca, Nemertea, and Porifera. The remaining 200 taxa could not be assigned to a phylum and were categorised as Unidentified. Each taxon was identified to the lowest possible taxonomic level, typically class, order, or family. The summaries for each of the taxa include their identification numbers in the World Register of Marine Species and Integrated Taxonomic Information System's databases, taxonomic hierarchies, images, and written descriptions. The report is intended to provide baseline documentation of the epibenthic megafauna in the Disko Fan Conservation Area, and serve as a taxonomic resource for future image analyses in the Arctic.

RÉSUMÉ

Baker, E., Beazley, L., McMillan, A., Rowsell, J. et Kenchington, E. 2018. Mégafaune épibenthique de la zone de conservation Disko Fan dans le détroit de Davis (Arctique de l'Est) identifiée à partir des transects *in situ* par imagerie benthique. Rapp. tech. can. sci. halieut. aquat. 3272 : vi + 388 p.

En 2012 et 2013, Pêches et Océans Canada a effectué des relevés d'imagerie benthique dans le détroit de Davis et le bassin de Baffin dans deux zones fermées à la pêche de fond, soit la zone de fermeture volontaire du bassin Hatton (maintenant appelée la zone de conservation du bassin Hatton) et la zone de fermeture du narval (maintenant partiellement à l'intérieur de la zone de conservation Disko Fan). Les transects d'images ont été désignés comme des sites de surveillance de la biodiversité à long terme afin de surveiller les répercussions de l'activité humaine, comme les changements climatiques, sur le biote marin benthique de la région conformément aux protocoles du Programme de surveillance de la biodiversité circumpolaire établi par le Conseil de l'Arctique pour la Conservation de la flore et de la faune arctiques. Le présent rapport résume les sept images provenant des transects de la mégafaune épibenthique de la zone de conservation Disko Fan. Un total de 480 taxons a été trouvé, dont 280 ont été identifiés comme appartenant à l'un des phylums suivants : annélides, arthropodes, brachiopodes, bryozoaires, cordés, cnidaires, échinodermes, mollusques, némertiens et spongiaires. Les 200 taxons restants n'ont pas pu être associés à un phylum et ont été catégorisés comme non identifiés. Chaque taxon a été désigné au niveau taxonomique le plus bas possible, habituellement la classe, l'ordre ou la famille. Le résumé de chacun des taxons comprend leur numéro d'identification dans les bases de données du World Register of Marine Species et du Système d'information taxonomique intégré, leur hiérarchie taxonomique, des images et des descriptions écrites. Le rapport vise à fournir de la documentation de référence au sujet de la mégafaune épibenthique dans la zone de conservation Disko Fan et à servir de ressource taxonomique pour les futures analyses d'images dans l'Arctique.

INTRODUCTION

In 2012 and 2013, benthic imagery surveys were conducted in the Eastern Arctic as part of an effort by Fisheries and Oceans Canada (DFO) to characterise, for the first time, the area's marine flora and fauna. The missions were carried out on board the Canadian Coast Guard Ship (CCGS) *Henry Larsen* in 2012 in collaboration with the University of Quebec at Rimouski and CCGS *Hudson* in 2013 with Natural Resources Canada (Beazley et al., *in prep*). Together, these expeditions spanned an area encompassing the Davis Strait, Baffin Basin, and Barrow Strait (Figure 1). During these surveys, two areas that are closed to bottom-contact fishing were selected as sites for long-term biodiversity monitoring: the Hatton Basin in Hudson Strait and the Disko Fan Conservation Area (formerly known as the Narwhal Over-wintering Deep-Sea Conservation Area) (Figure 1). The sampling methodology followed the protocols outlined in the Circumpolar Biodiversity Monitoring Program (CBMP), created by the Council of Arctic Flora and Fauna (CAFF). The mandate of CAFF involves the conservation of Arctic biodiversity and monitoring the long-term impacts of human activities in the region (www.caff.is). As part of this effort, the CBMP aims to establish and harmonise biodiversity monitoring efforts by standardising data collection methods, integrating existing datasets, and improving communication between existing monitoring organisations. While trawl sampling is considered essential in CBMP protocol, image and/or video transects are recommended as a complement to it (Gill et al., 2011). The images collected from these areas were therefore part of a broader sampling effort in which physical samples of megafauna, macrofauna, meiofauna, microbes and abiotic parameters were collected with the goal of establishing baseline biodiversity data for both the sites and the region. For further information regarding the collection of these samples, please see Beazley et al., *in prep*.

This report summarises the epifaunal taxa, biogenic structures, and anthropogenic structures found in seven image transects obtained during the 2012 CCGS *Henry Larsen* mission. They were conducted within the former Narwhal Over-wintering Deep-Sea Conservation Area, which was first developed in 2006 in an effort to protect the over-wintering grounds of narwhal (Fisheries and Oceans Canada, 2007). In late 2017, a modified area was closed to bottom fishing and renamed the Disko Fan Conservation Area (Fisheries and Oceans Canada, 2017). The inset in Figure 1 shows the boundaries of the current Disko Fan Conservation Area as well as the former Narwhal Over-wintering Deep-Sea Conservation Area.

Six of the seven transects examined are supported by biological sampling as required by the CBMP. The report contains an inventory of the taxa and structures found, along with representative images and taxa descriptions. The taxonomic hierarchy of each taxon according to the World Register of Marine Species (WoRMS) is also presented, along with the WoRMS AphiaID and the Integrated Taxonomic Information System's (ITIS) Taxonomic Serial Number (hereafter TSN). Transect maps are included, and details concerning image analysis methodology are also discussed. The report is intended to serve as a baseline document for biodiversity monitoring, a reference for future analyses, and a taxonomic guide for ongoing image analysis efforts in the Arctic. All data will be deposited with the CAFF Arctic Biodiversity Data Service (ABDS), accessible at https://www.caff.is/caff-webb/385-caff-is/monitoring/about-the-cbmp/484-data-management and all images have been placed in a Mendeley dataset (Kenchington et al., 2018).

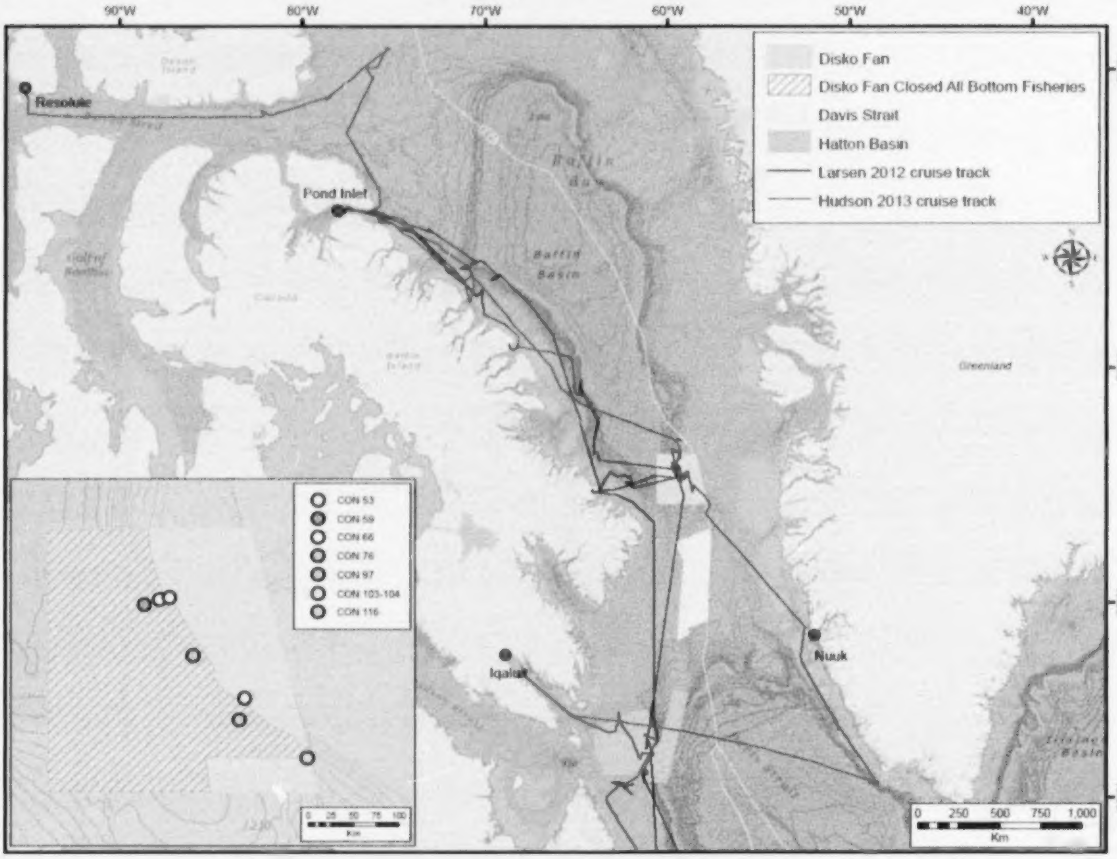

90°W
80°W
70°W
60°W
50°W
40°W
75°N
70°N
65°N
60°N
Disko Fan
Disko Fan Closed All Bottom Fisheries
Davis Strait
Hatton Basin
Larsen 2012 cruise track
Hudson 2013 cruise track
Resolute
Pond Inlet
Baffin Bay
Baffin Basin
Greenland
Iqaluit
Nuuk
CON 53
CON 59
CON 66
CON 76
CON 97
CON 103-104
CON 116
0 25 50 75 100
Km
0 250 500 750 1,000
Km

Figure 1. CCGS *Henry Larsen* (blue) and CCGS *Hudson* (black) cruise tracks for the Arctic 2012 and 2013 missions, respectively. The inset shows the Disko Fan Area in light blue and hash marks over the area closed to all bottom fisheries. Locations of the seven image transects examined in this report are marked with circles.

METHODOLOGY

Image Acquisition

The images examined in this report came from seven image transects conducted within the former Narwhal Over-wintering Deep-Sea Conservation Area in Baffin Bay. The depths at which images were collected ranged from 400-1000 metres, with individual transect lines running along depth contours of 400 metres, 600 metres, or 1000 metres. Transects were 1-2 kilometres in length. For more information regarding the seven transects examined, see Table 1. Maps of the individual transect lines can be found in Appendix A. (Note that the original boundaries for the Narwhal Over-wintering Deep-Sea Conservation Area appear in these maps.)

The image data were obtained using the 4K-Camera, or 4KCam (Figure 2), an underwater drop camera system consisting of a high-resolution digital camera (Canon Rebel Eos Ti 12 megapixel) and two flashes enclosed in a cage that permits it to collect images at depths of up to 4 kilometres below the sea surface (Beazley and Kenchington, 2015). The 4KCam was deployed on a winch line over the side of the vessel and towed above the seafloor. The 4KCam's distance from the seafloor was controlled by raising and lowering the winch line, and the camera and flashes were triggered to collect images each time the lead weight attached to the system made contact with the bottom. Images were collected at 30-60 second intervals for each transect line. As there was no feed to the vessel, all photo locations were blind drops. Each image was assigned a photo file name that consisted of the Consecutive Operation Number (CON) that was associated with the transect and an image number. For further details regarding the gear and the sampling protocols surrounding image collection, please see Beazley and Kenchington, 2015.

During the mission, several mechanical problems affected the performance of the 4KCam, which in turn impacted the image quality of the transects examined. The images from all transects display an inverse halo effect, where the outermost edges are dark and the centre is over-exposed (Figure 3). This may have been due to improper mounting of the flashes. The images were also out-of-focus at the centre. This varied within and between transects, but in three transects the blurriness was significant enough that a modified protocol was employed when analysing them. See Table 1 for a list of the affected transects. Further details are provided in the 'Analysis Protocol for Blurred Grid Cells' section below.

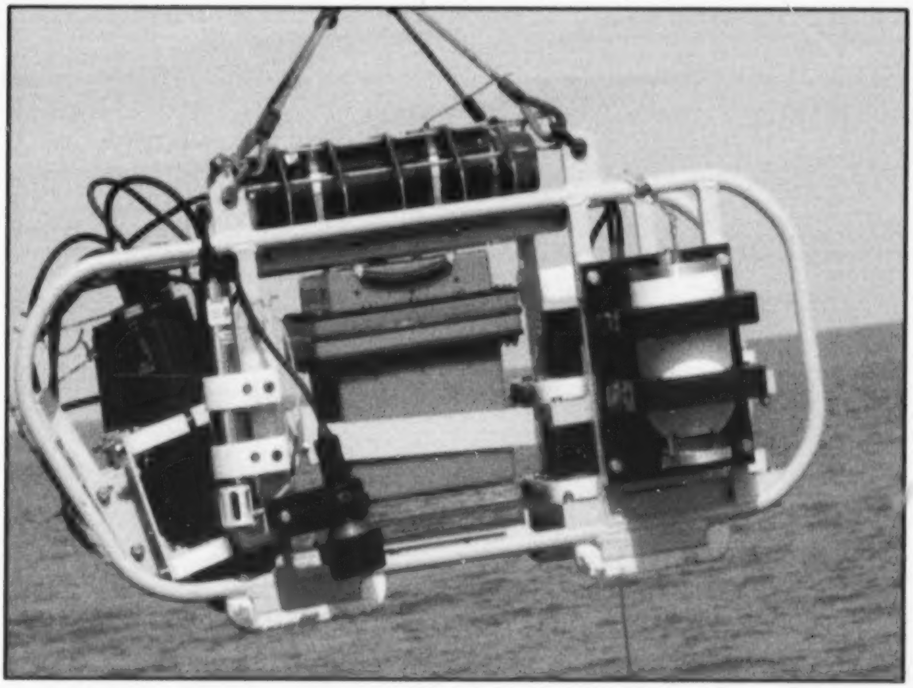


Figure 2. The 4KCamera drop camera system being deployed to collect Arctic images.

Table 1. Station names and collection information for each image transect examined from the *CCGS Henry Larsen* 2012 benthic survey of Narwhal Closure. Note that all transects except for CON 066 are accompanied by grab samples as per CAFF monitoring protocols.

Transect Name	**Station Name**	**Operation Site Name**	**Length of Dive (km)**	**Start Depth (m)**	**End Depth (m)**	**Total Number of Images**	**Number of Images Analysed**	**Blurry Cell Protocol Used**	**Grab Samples Collected**
CON 053	BB1_B	BB1_B_400m	2.0	404	457	74	68	No	Yes
CON 059	BB1_B	BB1_B_1000 m	1.5	998	1048	116	80	No	Yes
CON 066	BB1_B	BB1_B_600m	1.5	581	525	80	64	No	No
CON 076	BB1_A	BB1_A_600m	1.4	593	705	58	58	Yes	Yes
CON 097	BB1_C	BB1_C_1000 m	1.5	974	879	72	72	Yes	Yes
CON 103& 104	BB1_C	BB1_C_400m	0.185	229	243	92	88	No	Yes
			1.3	410	482				
CON 116	BB1_D	BB1_D	1.45	643	655	68	67	Yes	Yes

Image Preparation

The images from each transect were examined for their quality prior to analysis, and those that were too dark, too high off the bottom were discarded. Images obscured by sediment clouds covering at least half of the photo were also not analysed. The remaining images were corrected in Adobe Photoshop CS2 using the AutoLevel and SharpenMore functions to optimise their contrast and exposure levels, colour balance, and sharpness. A 4x3 grid layer dividing each image into twelve square cells labeled A-L was then superimposed on each image using batch-processing and Adobe Action Sets, followed by a layer of twelve 1-cm scale bars (Figure 3). Due to the inverse halo effect, a consistent band of cells at the bottom of each image (I-L) was darker than the cells above it (A-H). When analysing the bottom cells, the brightness was increased by 20-25% and the contrast was altered by +10%. For further information regarding the grid and scale bar layers, please see Beazley and Kenchington, 2015.

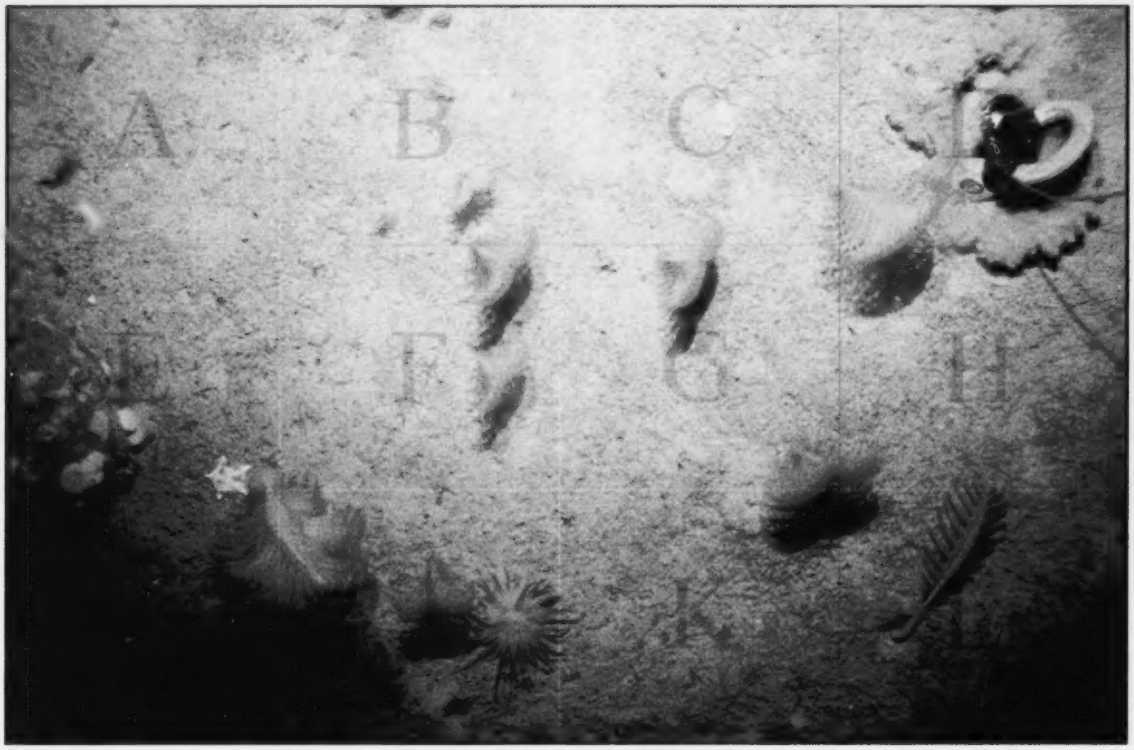


Figure 3. Image from CON 066 superimposed with a grid and 1-cm scale bars, and autocorrected for optimal colour and contrast in Adobe Photoshop. Note the inverse halo effect described in the previous subsection.

The 1-cm scale bars were calculated by comparing the length of an object of known size (the shackle weight from the 4KCam) to its mean length in pixels in fifty images selected from across all 4KCam image transects collected in 2012. (These images were selected at random using the RAND function in Microsoft Excel.) The shackle's mean pixel length was then divided by its known length in centimeters to obtain the number of pixels equivalent to 1 cm. This ratio was then used to convert the dimensions of each of these images from pixels to centimeters. From this, the mean image area in m^2 was calculated and subsequently used to standardise the taxa abundances.

Image Analysis

Once processed, images were analysed in Adobe Photoshop CS2 at a magnification of 100%. Grid cells were examined from left to right and top to bottom, beginning with Cell A and ending with Cell L. All organisms greater than or equal to 1 cm in size were identified to the lowest possible taxonomic level (typically class, order, or family). This information was recorded in an Access database designed to store the taxa names, phylum names, and counts associated with each grid cell of each image. The database contains an Analysis table, a Photo table, and a Taxa List table. The Analysis table contains the taxa names and counts alongside their transect names, photo file names, and grid cells. The Photo table holds the transect names and photo file names along with their associated metadata, and the Taxa List table contains the list of taxa found in the images and their taxonomic hierarchies. Data was entered into the Analysis table via a specialised Photo Process form that contained station information, photo file names, phyla, and taxa names in drop-down menus to minimise human error during the data entry process (Figure 4). Taxa were added to the Taxa List and the drop-down menus of the Photo Process form by clicking the 'Add New Taxa' button. This opened a Taxonomy form where the taxa names and associated taxonomic information could be entered (Figure 4).

To minimise the effects of learner bias, the images were analysed in a random order by assigning a number to each image within a transect and randomising them using the RAND function in Microsoft Excel. Images representing each taxon were clipped from the photos using Adobe Photoshop and stamped with a 1-cm scale bar for use in this report and in a PowerPoint photobook that documented all taxa found in each transect. Written descriptions of each taxon were also generated from these images.

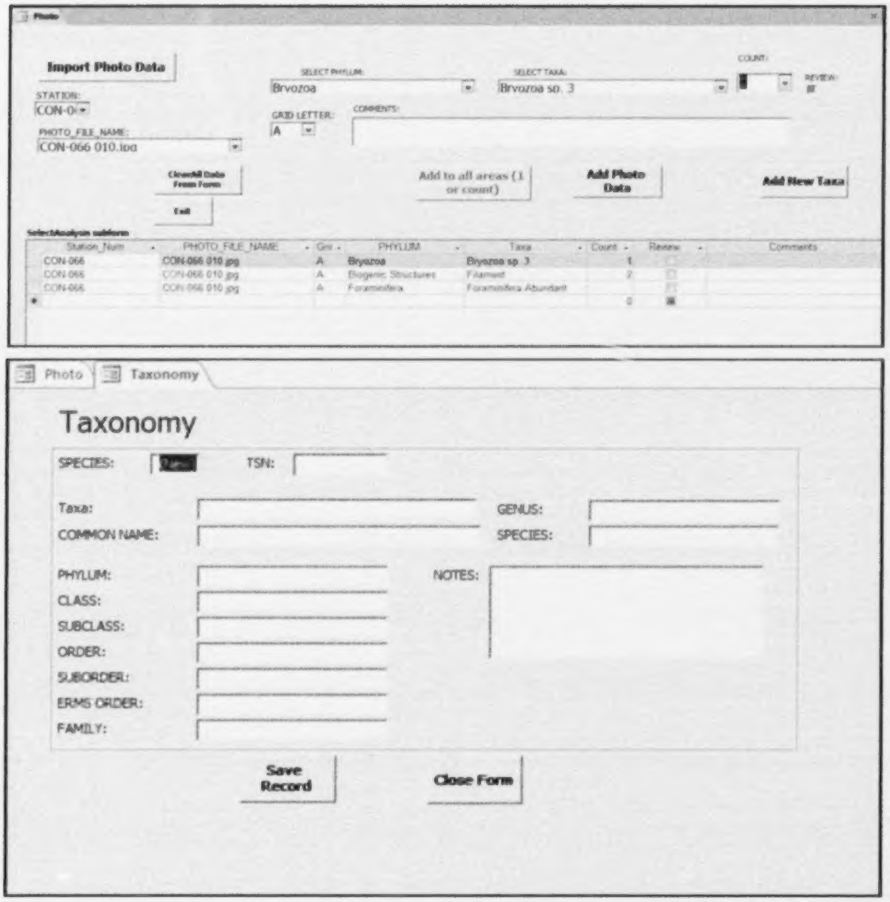


Photo
Import Photo Data
Clear All Data From Form
Exit
Add to all areas (1 or count)
Add Photo Data
Add New Taxa
COMMENTS:
REVIEW:
SelectAnalysis subform
Photo
Taxonomy
Taxonomy
SPECIES:
TSN:
Taxa:
COMMON NAME:
GENUS:
SPECIES:
PHYLUM:
CLASS:
SUBCLASS:
ORDER:
SUBORDER:
ERMS ORDER:
FAMILY:
NOTES:
Save Record
Close Form

STATION: CON-0

PHOTO_FILE_NAME: CON-066 010.jpg

SELECT PHYLUM: Bryozoa

GRID LETTER: A

SELECT TAXA: Bryozoa sp. 3

Station_Num	PHOTO_FILE_NAME	Gri	PHYLUM	Taxa	Count	Review	Comments
CON-066	CON-066 010.jpg	A	Bryozoa	Bryozoa sp. 3	1	☐	
CON-066	CON-066 010.jpg	A	Biogenic Structures	Filament	2	☐	
CON-066	CON-066 010.jpg	A	Foraminifera	Foraminifera Abundant		☐	
					0	☒	

Figure 4. The photo form (top) and taxonomy form (bottom). The photo form was used to input data concerning vertebrate and invertebrate identifications and counts, while the taxonomy form was used to record taxonomic information.

Organisms were classified according to the naming conventions of the World Register of Marine Species (WoRMS) database. Taxonomic authorities are included when listed in WoRMS, or in ITIS if WoRMS does not list one. In situations where neither database names a taxonomic authority, there is none listed. Identification of species from images is always challenging and more so in areas that are poorly studied. It was often not possible to identify an organism to the species level due to poor image quality, the organism's position in relation to the camera, and/or its lack of similarity to known species. In these instances, the taxa name consisted of the lowest possible classification followed by either 'sp.', 'sp. X' where 'X' was a number, or 'spp.'. The 'sp.' designation was used when a taxonomic group was thought to consist of only one species (e.g. *Radicipes* sp.). The 'sp. X' label was also used when a taxonomic group consisted of only one species, but only when multiple such groups shared the same name (e.g. Actiniaria sp. 1, Actiniaria sp. 2, etc.). According to these rules, no taxon ended in 'sp. 1' unless there were multiple species within the genus, family, order, class or phylum. (Note that non-sequential numbers arose through combining taxa during the revision process.) The 'spp.' designation was applied to those taxonomic groups suspected of housing multiple species that could not be separated into distinct groups (e.g. Zoantharia spp.). Sponges with blurred/indistinct features were assigned to morphotype groups within the Phylum Porifera based on their habit and relative size. These groups were as follows: Porifera Cushion, Porifera Thin Sheet, Porifera Cushion/Thin Sheet (where individuals could not be distinguished as one or the other of the former morphotypes), Porifera Massive-globose, Porifera Massive-irregular, and Porifera Vase-cylindrical. The 'sp.' designation was not used as these were considered morphotypes, not species.

Organisms that could not be clearly assigned to a phylum were classed as 'Unidentified' and given a number (e.g. Unidentified 1). As with the Porifera morphotype groups, the 'sp.' designation was not used as the 'Unidentified' groups were not considered species. An organism could be designated 'Unidentified' for several reasons, including image blurriness and/or over-exposure, its position in the image, and/or its resemblance to more than one phylum. Biogenic structures (burrows, casts, dead organisms, filaments, shell hash, tracks, and tubes) and anthropogenic structures (plastic, fishing gear) were also recorded.

It should be noted that colonial organisms, for the purposes of the counts, were treated as if the entire colony were a single individual. This practice was followed to simplify the image analysis process, as unfamiliar taxa and/or poor image quality made consistent identification of colonial organisms difficult.

Foraminifera Analysis

Foraminifera, of the genera *Rhabdammina* and/or *Rhizammina*, were visible in many of the analysed transects due to their brown colouration and larger size (typically near 1 cm in length). Due to their branching habit and tendency to aggregate in dense clumps, it was decided that recording percent cover would be the most effective and efficient means of documenting their presence. The percent cover of the entire image was qualitatively assessed for foraminifera using the following labels: Absent/Rare, Sparse, Moderate, and Abundant (Figure 5). Foraminifera were considered 'Absent/Rare' when they were not present at all in an image, or when they were present in such low numbers that they covered less than ten percent of the total surface area (or, if gathered together, the area of less than one grid cell). The 'Sparse' category was used when foraminifera covered between ten and twenty-five percent of the total surface area (or an area equivalent to between one and three grid cells). Foraminifera in this category were thinly-distributed, and dense patches were rare. The 'Moderate' category was used when foraminifera covered between twenty-five and fifty percent of the total surface area of the image (an area between three and six grid cells). Foraminifera in this category were evenly-distributed, and denser aggregations were somewhat more common than in the 'Sparse' category. When foraminifera covered more than fifty percent of the total surface area (more than six grid cells), they were considered 'Abundant'. This category was reserved for thickly-distributed, densely-aggregated foraminifera.

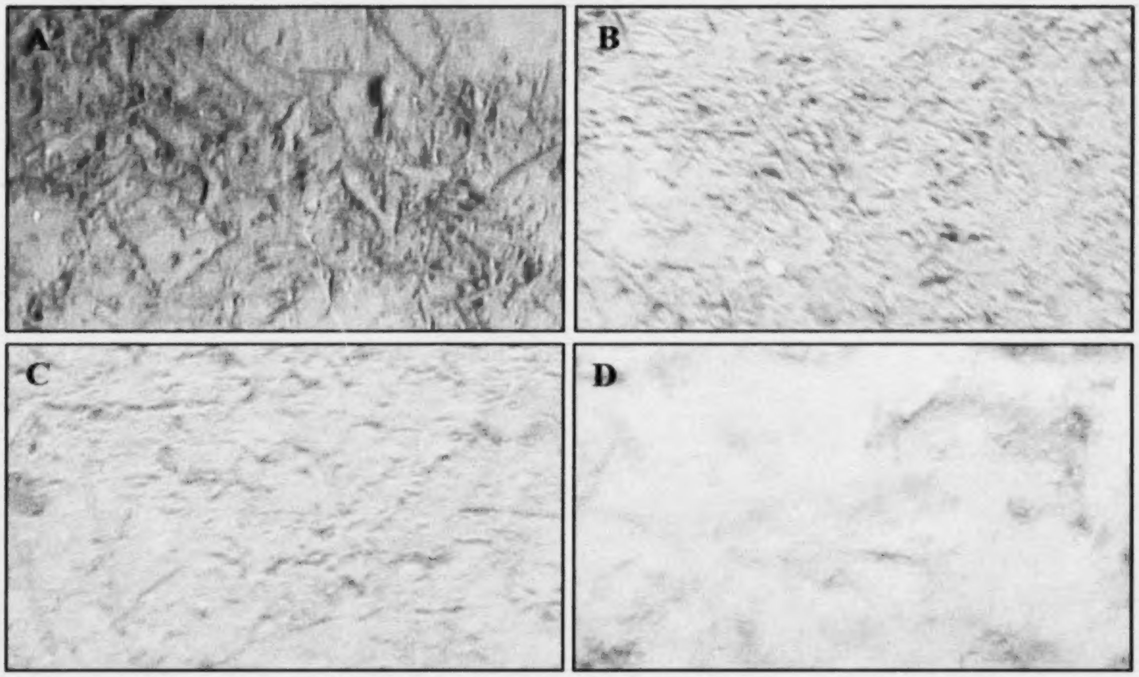


Figure 5. Visual representations of the qualitative percent cover categories for benthic foraminifera: (A) Abundant; (B) Moderate; (C) Sparse; (D) Absent/Rare.

Once the percent cover had been estimated and a category assigned, the information was recorded in the Access database.

Analysis Protocol for Blurred Grid Cells

In three transects (see Table 1) the image quality within some grid cells (most commonly B, C, and F) was poor enough that the taxa within them could not be clearly identified, even after corrections were made to the images in Adobe Photoshop (Figure 6). Since these cells were consistently blurred and/or over-exposed, and since the remaining grid cells were optimally focused, a Blurry Cell Protocol was implemented when analysing these images. This maximised the amount of data obtained from the images and prevented an accumulation of blurry Unidentified taxa. The affected grid cells were noted in the database using one of three different qualifiers. Cells that were too blurry and/or too under-exposed to analyse were called 'Cell Dark/Blurry – No Fauna Recorded'. Cells that were blurred but contained larger megafauna that were still identifiable were labeled either 'Only Large Megafauna Recorded (>2cm)' or 'Only Large Megafauna Recorded (>3cm)', and the taxa names and counts of the large megafauna in question were subsequently recorded for the grid cell.

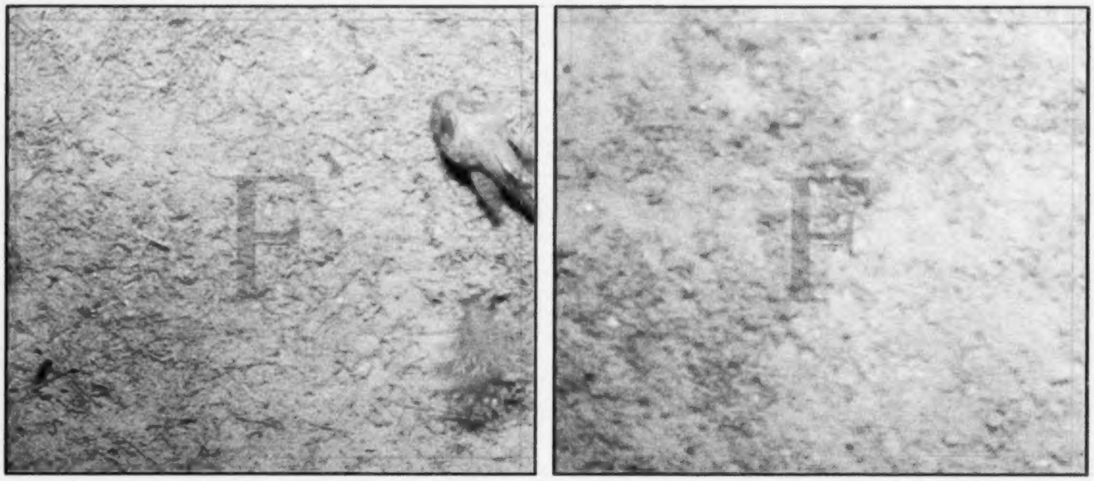


Figure 6. A clear cell (left) from CON 066, and a blurred cell (right) from CON 076. Note that the blurred cell protocol was applied to the image on the right, while the left one was analysed normally.

Taxonomic References

When classifying organisms in images, a variety of taxonomic resources were consulted. These included: Sponges of the British Isles (Ackers et al., 2007), Systema Porifera (Hooper and Van Soest, 2002), Epibenthic Megafauna of the Flemish Pass and Sackville Spur (Northwest Atlantic) Identified from *In Situ* Benthic Image Transects (Beazley and Kenchington, 2015), Coral, Sponge, and Other Vulnerable Marine Ecosystem Indicator Identification Guide, NAFO Area (Kenchington et al., 2015), Guide to Identification of Marine and Estuarine Invertebrates: Cape Hatteras to the Bay of Fundy (Gosner, 1971), and the Thesaurus of Sponge Morphology (Boury-Esnault and Rützler, 1997). The taxonomic hierarchy of each taxon was obtained from the World Register of Marine Species (WoRMS) (http://www.marinespecies.org) and the Integrated Taxonomic Information System (ITIS) (https://www.itis.gov). Open Nomenclature (Bengtson, 1988) was consulted with regard to the use of terms such as species affinis (*aff.*) and confer (*cf.*).

RESULTS

The seven transects examined possessed a total of 543 images, 497 of which were suitable for quantitative analysis. A total of 480 taxa were recorded, 280 of which were identified to at least the phylum level and the remaining 200 were recorded as 'Unidentifed' taxa. Additionally, seven biogenic structures (burrows, casts, dead organisms, filaments, shell hash, tracks, and tubes), and two anthropogenic structures (fishing gear and plastic) were recorded. Foraminifera were documented across all transects, but appeared least abundant in CON 059, and most abundant in CON 066. An Access database consisting of 18,881 records was produced.

Figure 7 details the proportion of taxa identified to the phylum level or lower for all transects analysed, as well as the proportions found within each transect. Note that unidentified taxa are not considered here, as their unidentified status may have been an artifact of poor image quality and their inclusion would have made comparisons between identified taxa more difficult. Overall, phylum Porifera dominated the identified taxa, followed by Cnidaria and Echinodermata. However, within CON 059 and CON 116, phylum Cnidaria contained the most taxa. All ten of the phyla found were represented within most of the transects, with the exception of CON 059, which was missing Nemertea, and CON 066, from which Brachiopoda was absent.

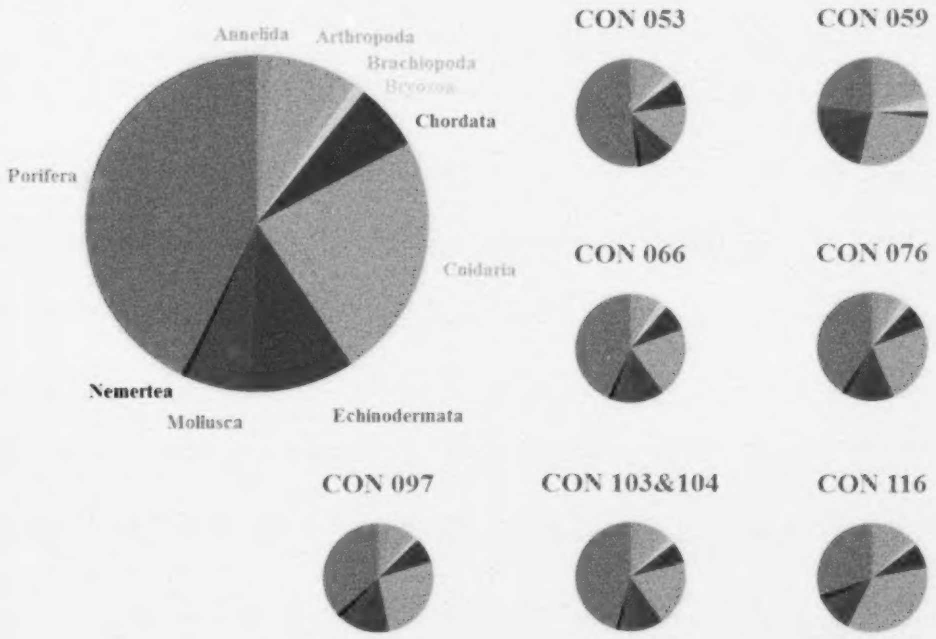


Figure 7. The proportion of taxa by phylum identified across all image transects (pie chart on the left) and within each transect.

Observed Epibenthic Megafauna

The following section contains images and descriptions of the taxa found in all analysed image transects. The taxa are organised alphabetically within their taxonomic hierarchies, and numerically within their taxonomic category (*e.g.* Alcyonacea sp. 1, Alcyonacea sp. 2) unless identified to the species level. Numerals may be skipped in some instances (e.g. Mysidae sp. 1, Mysidae sp. 4, Mysidae sp. 5), as taxa were often consolidated and/or renamed at different taxonomic levels during the image analysis. Each entry contains the taxa name and authority, the ITIS TSNs and WoRMS AphiaIDs, the taxonomic hierarchy, an image with a 1-cm scale bar, and a taxa description. Note that this document is intended as a guide and does not constitute a taxonomic authority. When identifying organisms, original species descriptions and taxonomic keys should always be consulted.

Abundance tables (Tables 2-12) follow the taxa descriptions and are found at the end of each phylum. (Note that the anthropogenic and biogenic structures do not have abundance tables as they are not living organisms.) All abundance data presented have been standardised to m^2 for ease of comparison between datasets in eventual analyses. The mean image area calculated was 0.6435 ± 0.0931 m^2. In the abundance tables, the taxa counts have been divided by this area to scale them up to $1m^2$. For unstandardised data concerning taxa counts, please see Tables 14-26 in Appendix B.

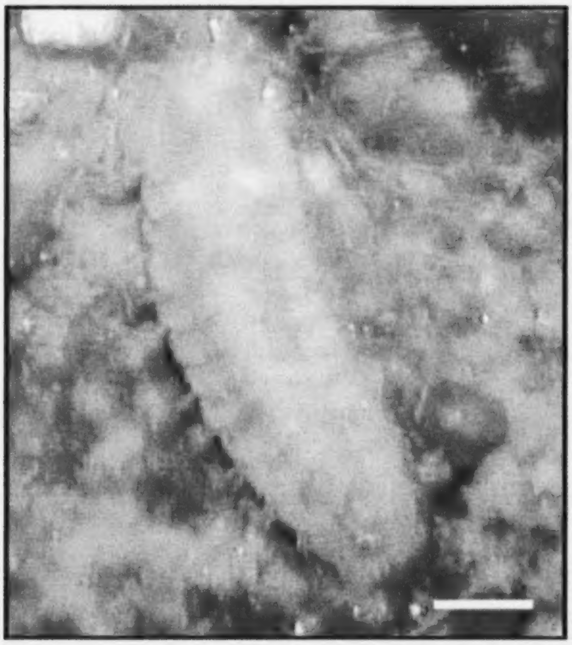
Phylum Annelida

ITIS TSN: N/A
WoRMS AphiaID: 927

Aphroditiformia (Levinsen, 1883)

Phylum Annelida>Class Polychaeta>Subclass Errantia>Order Phyllodocida>**Suborder Aphroditiformia**

Aphroditiformia sp.



Description:

Vermiform organism exhibiting slight dorso-ventral compression, with a distinct ridge present along the centre of the dorsal side. There is a clear scalloped pattern down the animal's back, indicating the presence of scales. Tufts emerging between scales may be setae. The organism is light orange in colour, with tan scales. It was found on both hard and soft substrate. Possibly belongs to Family Polynoidae, Pholoidae, or Sigalionidae.

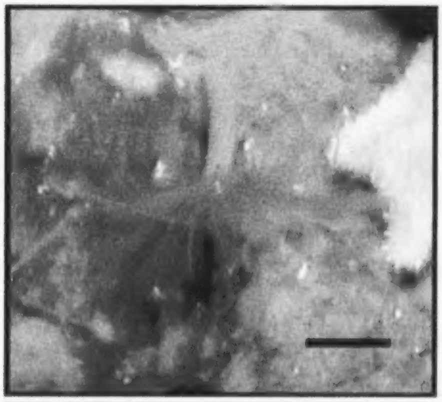
Image: CON 103_photo 050_cell G

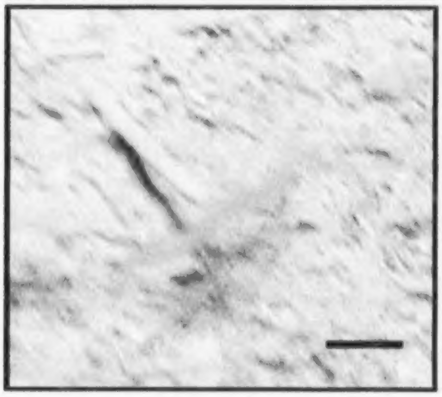
ITIS TSN: 68076
WorMS AphiaID: 985

Sabellidae (Latreille, 1825)

**Phylum Annelida>Class Polychaeta>Subclass Sedentaria>Infraclass Canalipalpata>Order Sabellida>
Family Sabellidae**

Sabellidae spp.





Description:

Consists of a tube and emergent tentacles. The tube is smooth, fairly straight, and tan-coloured, appearing to be made from the substrate. Prominent tentacles are seen protruding from the anterior end in a fan-like array, these are usually pink/brown in colour. Found on soft substrate.

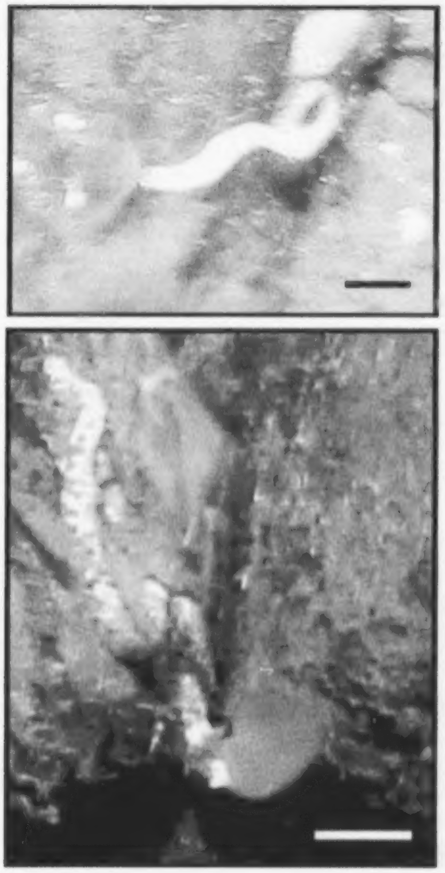
**Image: (top) CON 066_photo 074_cell G
(bottom) CON 066_photo 037_cell C**

ITIS TSN: 68232
WorMS AphiaID: 988

Serpulidae (Rafinesque, 1815)

Phylum Annelida>Class Polychaeta>Subclass Sedentaria>Infraclass Canalipalpata>Order Sabellida>
Family Serpulidae

Serpulidae spp.



Description:

Consists of a tube and emergent tentacles. The tube is calcareous and therefore white or off-white, and is often wavy or curled. Tentacles protrude from the anterior end of the tube in a circular array; these are translucent and typically appear grey or white. Members of this family were often found attached to rock surfaces or on soft substrate adjacent to rock surfaces.

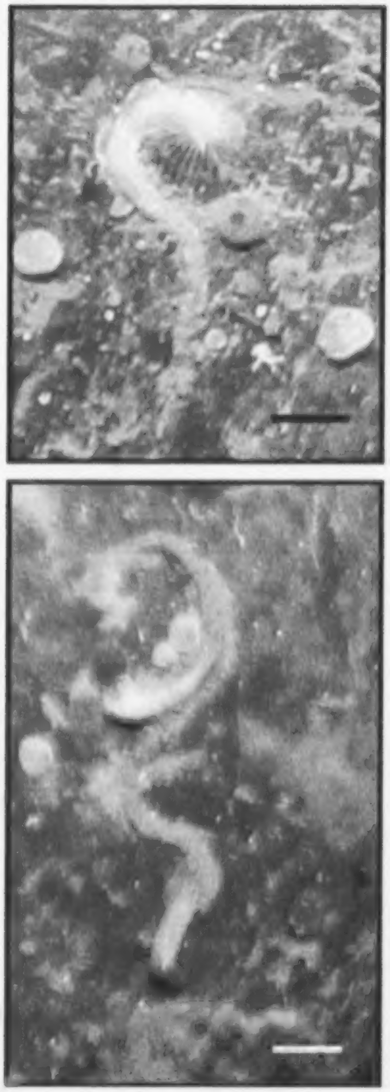
Image: (top) CON 066_photo 056_cell B
(bottom) CON 103_photo 016_cell E

ITIS TSN: 67899
WorMS AphiaID: 982

Terebellidae (Johnston, 1846)

Phylum Annelida>Class Polychaeta>Subclass Sedentaria>Infraclass Canalipalpata>Order Terebellida>
Suborder Terebellomorpha>**Family Terebellidae**

cf. Terebellidae spp.



Description:

Consists of a tube and emergent tentacles. The tube appears to be formed via agglutination of surrounding sediments and is therefore the colour of surrounding soft sediment or organic matter (usually tan/brown). The body of the worm itself is frequently partially visible, and is white in colour. A circular array of thin tentacles marks the anterior end. Species within this family were found attached to rocks and/or other hard substrate. Due to the colour of the tubes, it is assumed that the individuals belong to Family Terebellidae, but this is not certain. Therefore, we have applied the *cf.* designation to the taxon.

Image: (top) CON 066_photo 079_cell A
(bottom) CON 066_photo 016_cell G

Table 2. Abundance (standardised to 1 m^2) of taxa belonging to phylum Annelida.

Taxa	Total Abundance	CON-053	CON-059	CON-066	CON-076	CON-097	CON-103	CON-116
Aphroditiformia sp.	2	0	0	0	0	0	2	0
Sabellidae spp.	692	79	157	26	25	322	82	0
Serpulidae spp.	674	482	2	48	12	20	110	0
***cf.* Terebellidae spp.**	71	11	0	14	14	8	20	5

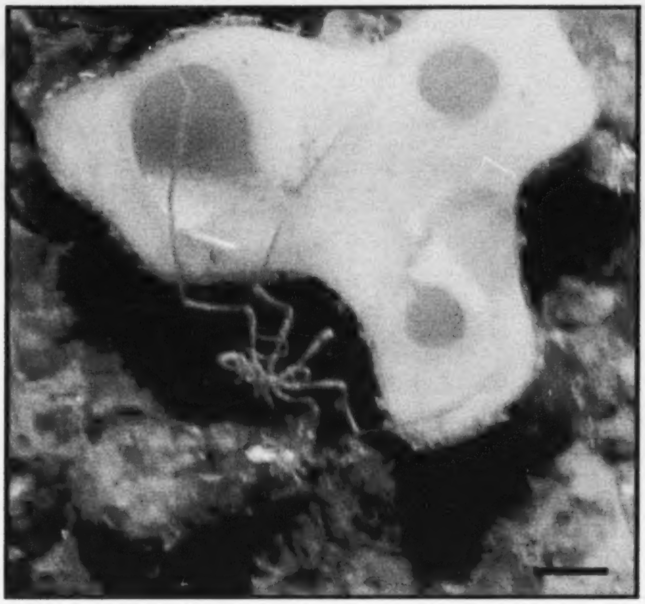
Phylum Arthropoda

ITIS TSN: 83546
WoRMS AphiaID: 1358

Pantopoda (Gerstaecker, 1863)

Phylum Arthropoda>Subphylum Chelicerata >Class Pycnogonida>**Order Pantopoda**

Pantopoda sp. 1

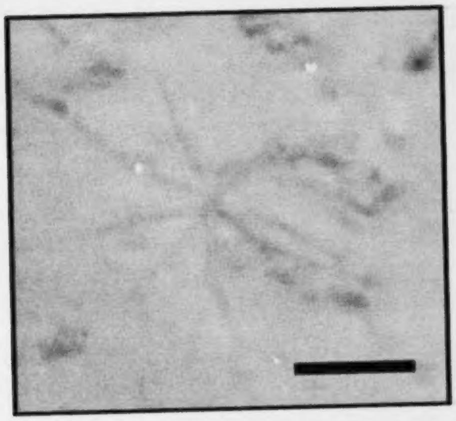


Description:

A pycnogonid with legs 4-5 times the length of the body. The sea spider is tan in colour, and both the body and the legs have a distinct banding pattern of light and dark tan stripes. The specimen was found on a sponge from genus *Asconema*.

Image: CON 103_photo 047_cell E

Pantopoda sp. 4

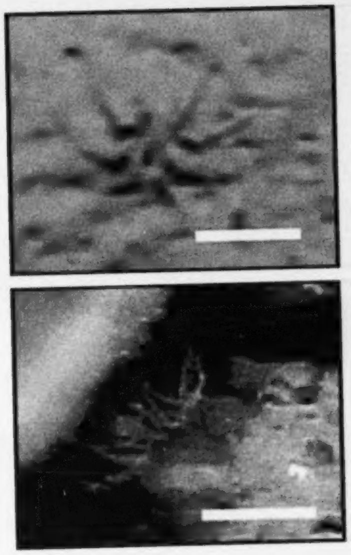


Description:

Small pycnogonid with 4 pairs of legs visible. Both body and legs are very thin and beige in colour. The specimen was found on soft substrate.

Image: CON 059_photo 082_cell E

Pantopoda spp.



Description:

A small, indistinct pycnogonid with 3 visible pairs of prominent bent legs. Both body and legs appear tan or beige in colour. The specimens were found on *Asconema* sponges or soft substrate.

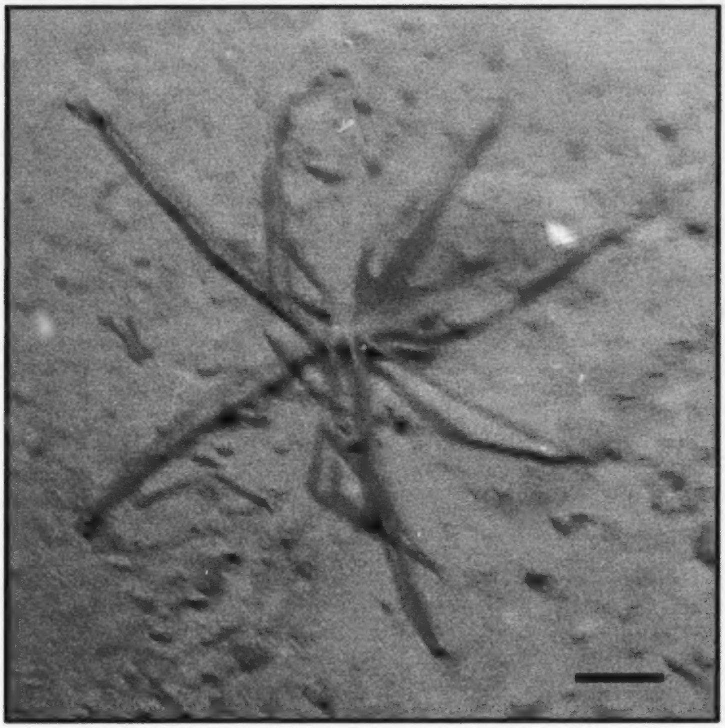
Image: (top) CON 059_photo 103_cell J
(bottom) CON 053_photo 025_cell E

ITIS TSN: 83571
WoRMS AphiaID: 22617

Colossendeidae (Jarzynsky, 1870)

Phylum Arthropoda>Subphylum Chelicerata >Class Pycnogonida>Order Pantopoda>Suborder Eupantopodida> Superfamily Colossendeidoidea>**Family Colossendeidae**

cf. Colossendeidae sp.



Description:

A pycnogonid with a prominent proboscis and legs that are 4-5 times the length of the body. The body and legs are orange, and appear more or less solid in colour. The sea spider was found on soft substrate. The *cf.* designation is used due to the image quality and lack of additional individuals with which to compare this specimen.

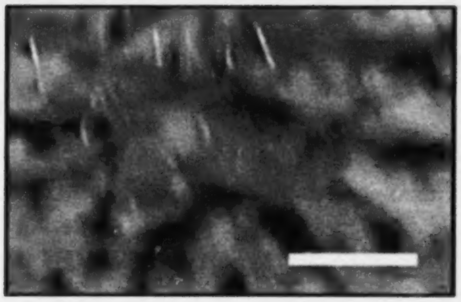
Image: CON 059_photo 052_cell E

ITIS TSN: 89787
WoRMS AphiaID: 1071

Malacostraca (Latreille, 1802)

Phylum Arthropoda>Subphylum Crustacea>Superclass Multicrustacea>**Class Malacostraca**

Malacostraca sp. 1

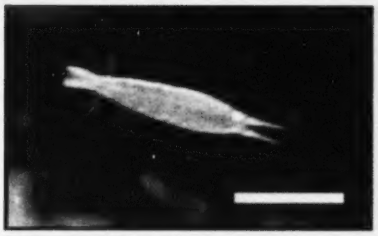


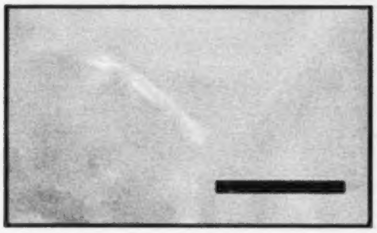
Description:

Distinct as a crustacean, with an oval-shaped body that appears red-brown toward the posterior and pinkish with a darker red spot toward the anterior. Segmentation is faint but visible along the posterior half. The individual was found on soft substrate beneath a sea pen (*Pennatula borealis*), and is possibly a Pandalid shrimp.

Image: CON 066_photo 027_cell E

Malacostraca sp. 2





Description:

Individuals are small and elongated in body, with colouring ranging from orange to salmon-pink. A single pair of antennae can be observed in some specimens, along with faint segmentation and uropods/pleopods. The individuals were found on and/or hovering over soft and hard substrate, as well as soft corals. Possibly isopods or amphipods.

Image: (top) CON 103_photo 089_cell H
(bottom) CON 066_photo 080_cell F

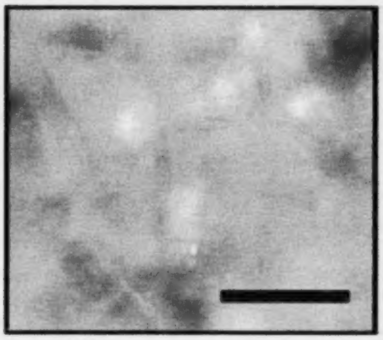
Malacostraca sp. 13

Description:

The body is oblong and shrimp-like in form. The abdomen is off-white and translucent, while the cephalothorax is red, with two red eyes visible. The organism was found on or hovering above soft substrate, and may be a euphausiid.

Image: CON 116_photo 064_cell F

Malacostraca sp. 14

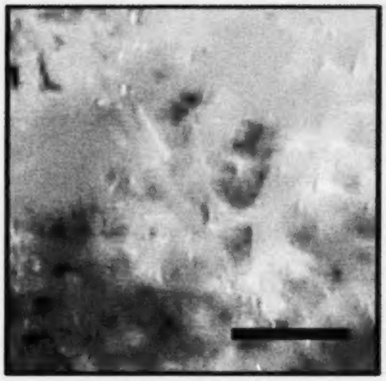


Description:

The body consists of three distinct regions, head, thorax, and abdomen. The head is purple-grey in colour and has two prominent bright eyes. The thorax is pink, and the abdomen is orange-tan. The abdomen is noticeably narrower than the thorax. The specimens were found on both hard and soft substrate, and may be crangonid shrimp.

Image: CON 103_photo 088_cell G

Malacostraca sp. 16

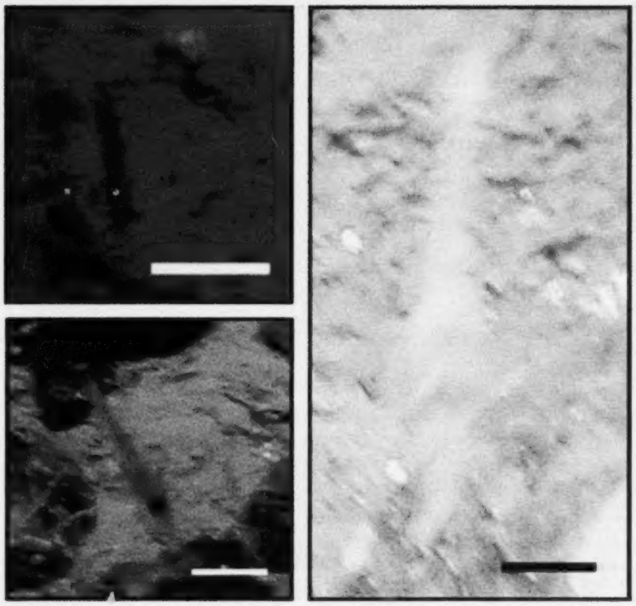


Description:

The specimen is elongated with the head, thorax, and abdomen clearly distinct. The head is dark pink in colour and dominated by two rounded eyes. The thorax is pale pink and thicker than the abdomen, it appears slightly translucent. The abdomen is thin and long, peach-coloured and ends in with a peach-coloured tail. The individual was found on a Nephtheid coral. Possibly a Mysid shrimp.

Image: CON 097_photo 031_cell E

Malacostraca spp.



Description:

The body appears shrimplike in form, but is otherwise indistinct due to poor exposure and/or image quality. The colour can vary from peach/pink to rusty, with the rostrum and carapace occasionally distinct. The eyes may or may not be visible. The individuals were typically found on soft substrate, and may belong to families Crangonidae, Mysidae, and/or Pandalidae.

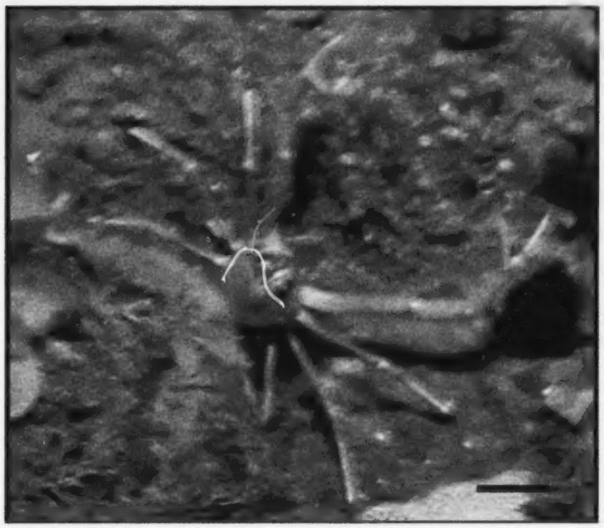
Image: (top) CON 076_photo 028_cell E
(bottom) CON 053_photo 036_cell J
(right) CON 076_photo 028_cell D

ITIS TSN: 97698
WoRMS AphiaID: 106671

Anomura (MacLeay, 1838)

Phylum Arthropoda>Subphylum Crustacea>Superclass Multicrustacea>Class Malacostraca>
Subclass Eumalacostraca>Superorder Eucarida> Order Decapoda>Suborder Pleocyemata>**Infraorder Anomura**

Anomura sp.



Description:

An arthropod, crab-like in form, with 3 pairs of walking legs visible, and a fourth pair of legs ending in chelae (pincers); the chelipeds. The walking legs are fairly thin and visibly segmented. The chelipeds are thicker and longer than the walking legs, and both halves of the chelae are thin and end in sharp points. The carapace is oval, almost diamond-shaped, and the mandibles are clearly visible. The eyes are vivid orange in colour, round and very prominent on the carapace. The crab is orange overall, and the terminal segments of the walking legs and chelae are white. The specimen was found on soft or hard substrate, often partially-sheltered by boulders. Possibly part of the Galatheidae family.

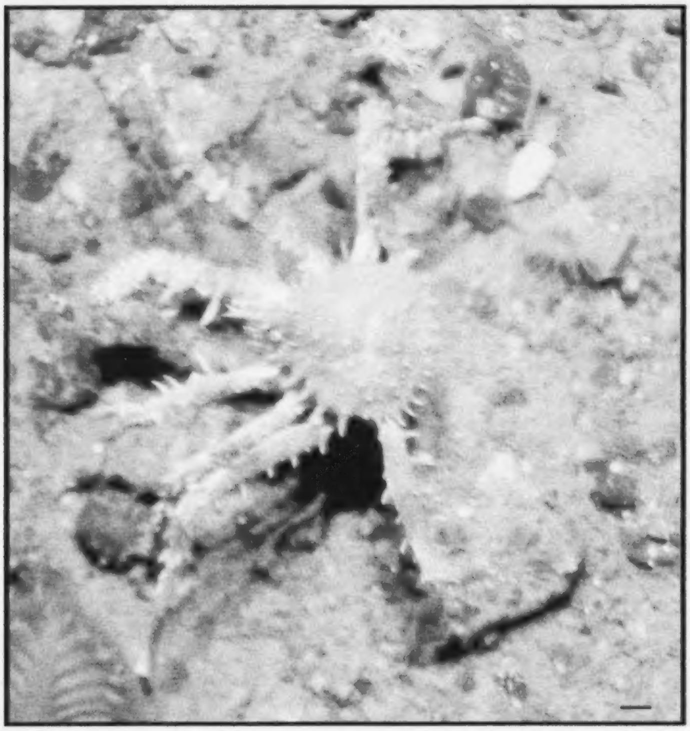
Image: CON 103_photo 044_cell J

ITIS TSN: 97943
WoRMS AphiaID: 107205

Lithodes maja (Linnaeus, 1758)

Phylum Arthropoda>Subphylum Crustacea>Superclass Multicrustacea>Class Malacostraca> Subclass Eumalacostraca>Superorder Eucarida> Order Decapoda>Suborder Pleocyemata> Infraorder Anomura>Superfamily Lithodoidea>Family Lithodidae>Genus *Lithodes*>*Lithodes maja*

Lithodes maja



Description:

A king crab with 3 pairs of walking legs and a fourth pair of legs modified with chelae (pincers) that are found at the apical end of the body. The body itself is teardrop-shaped, with a pair of eyes and mandibles at the narrower end. The crab is covered with numerous spines (characteristic of king crabs) and is red-brown in colour, with some banding appearing on the legs. This specimen was found on cobble substrate. For further information, please see the original species descriptions.

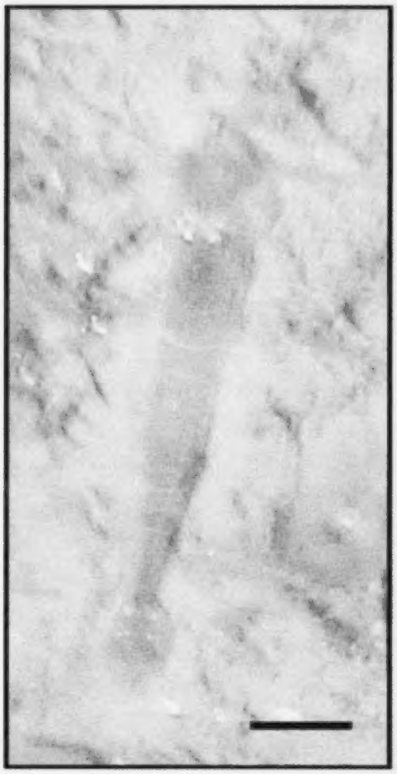
Image: CON 103_photo 092_cell B

ITIS TSN: 97106
WoRMS AphiaID: 106782

Crangonidae (Haworth, 1825)

Phylum Arthropoda>Subphylum Crustacea>Superclass Multicrustacea>Class Malacostraca>
Subclass Eumalacostraca>Superorder Eucarida> Order Decapoda>Suborder Pleocyemata>
Infraorder Caridea>Superfamily Crangonoidea>**Family Crangonidae**

Crangonidae spp.



Description:

The body, when fully visible, is long and classically shrimp/lobster-like in form, with a prominent cephalothorax and abdomen. The head region is dominated by two very large, prominent eyes that are orange and appear slightly iridescent. This feature is useful for distinguishing crangonids that are partially buried in sediment – in such instances only the eyes and a small portion of the head and carapace may be visible. Antennae and the rostrum are long and typically noticeable, but can be blurred. The anterior region is often a darker colour (a purple-grey) than the rest of the body, which is orange. Legs are sometimes visible. Segmentation on the abdomen is very distinct, and the abdomen tapers toward the posterior-most end, where the telson is prominent. Found on soft sediment, often partially buried in it.

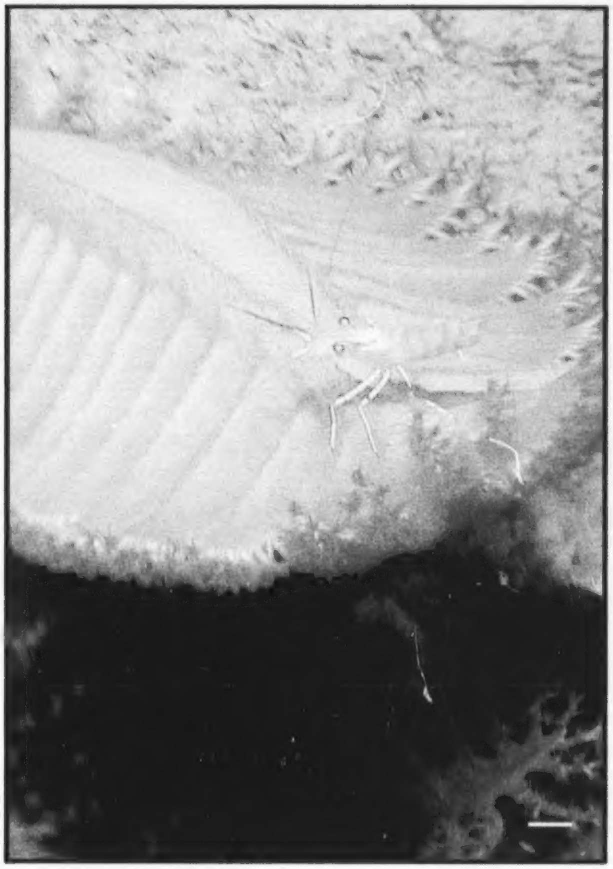
Image: CON 076_photo 043_cell B

ITIS TSN: 96965
WoRMS AphiaID: 106789

Pandalidae (Haworth, 1825)

Phylum Arthropoda>Subphylum Crustacea>Superclass Multicrustacea>Class Malacostraca>
Subclass Eumalacostraca>Superorder Eucarida> Order Decapoda>Suborder Pleocyemata>
Infraorder Caridea>Superfamily Pandaloidea>**Family Pandalidae**

Pandalidae spp.



Description:

An arthropod, shrimp-like in form, with segmentation clearly visible on the abdomen. Colouration varies from white to pink to tan, and individuals often appear translucent. The family is characterised by large eyes, 3 pairs of prominent walking legs, and long antennae that in length exceed that of the body, often several times over. The members of this family were found on soft or hard substrate.

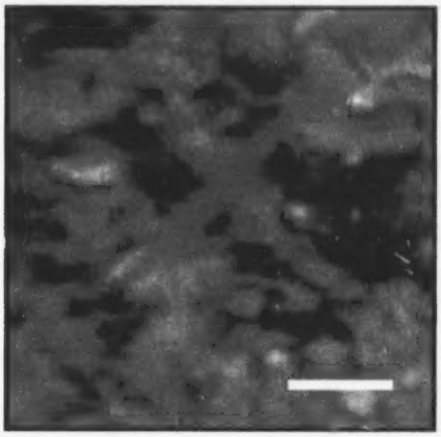
Image: CON 066_photo 027_cell D

ITIS TSN: 95500
WoRMS AphiaID: 110671

Euphausiidae (Dana, 1852)

Phylum Arthropoda>Subphylum Crustacea>Superclass Multicrustacea>Class Malacostraca>
Subclass Eumalacostraca>Superorder Eucarida> Order Euphausiacea> **Family Euphausiidae**

Euphausiidae sp.



Description:

The specimen's body is divided between the head, thorax, and abdomen. The head is translucent grey and dominated by a pair of dark eyes. The thorax is pink with a red stripe that divides it bilaterally. The abdomen is long and translucent grey. It is widest at the thorax and narrows along its length before widening into a triangular-shaped tail. The specimen was found on soft substrate.

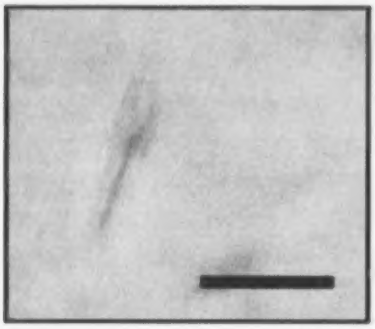
Image: CON 103_photo 023_cell E

ITIS TSN: 89856
WoRMS AphiaID: 119822

Mysidae (Haworth, 1825)

Phylum Arthropoda>Subphylum Crustacea>Superclass Multicrustacea>Class Malacostraca>
Subclass Eumalacostraca>Superorder Peracarida> Order Mysida> **Family Mysidae**

Mysidae sp. 1

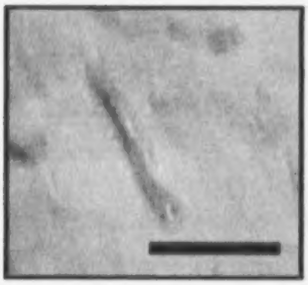


Description:

The body is elongate with a clear distinction in colour and thickness between the abdomen and cephalothorax. The abdomen is typically light purple and thin, while the cephalothorax is rust-coloured and noticeably thicker. An anterior ocular region is discernible. The organisms were found resting on soft substrate.

Image: CON 116_photo 058_cell E

Mysidae sp. 4

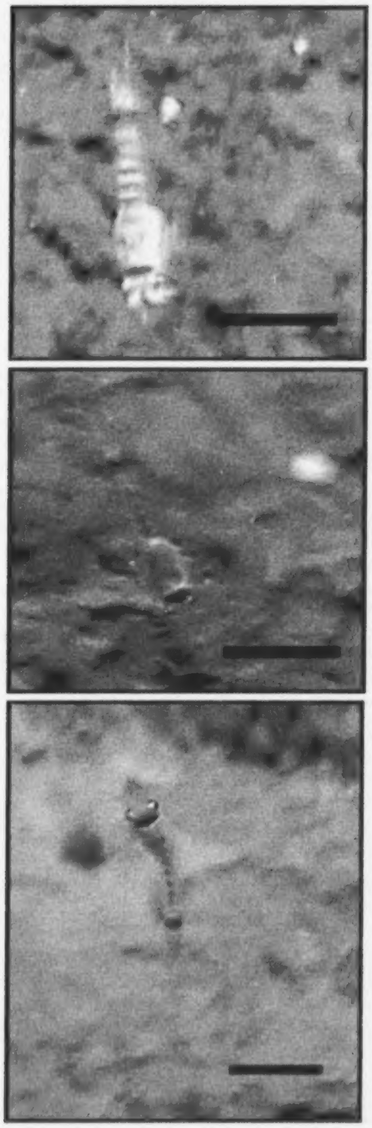


Description:

The body is elongate in form with distinct abdominal and cephalothorax regions. The cephalothorax is wide and pink in colour, with visible ocular regions. The abdomen is slender (approximately half to two-thirds the width of the cephalothorax) and is pink/light purple in colour. The shrimp are found on soft substrate.

Image: CON 076_photo 043_cell E

Mysidae sp. 5



Description:

The body is shrimp-like in form, with a distinct head, carapace, and abdomen. The head is darker in colour (blue/purple) and is dominated by a large pair of eyes. The antennae are often visible as well, and can appear brush-like. The carapace appears smooth and is light pink to rusty red in colour. The abdomen is fairly thin, and is one-half to two-thirds the width of the carapace. It is banded with lighter and darker pink/red hues, and a wider band appears near the telson. These shrimp were found on or above soft sediment.

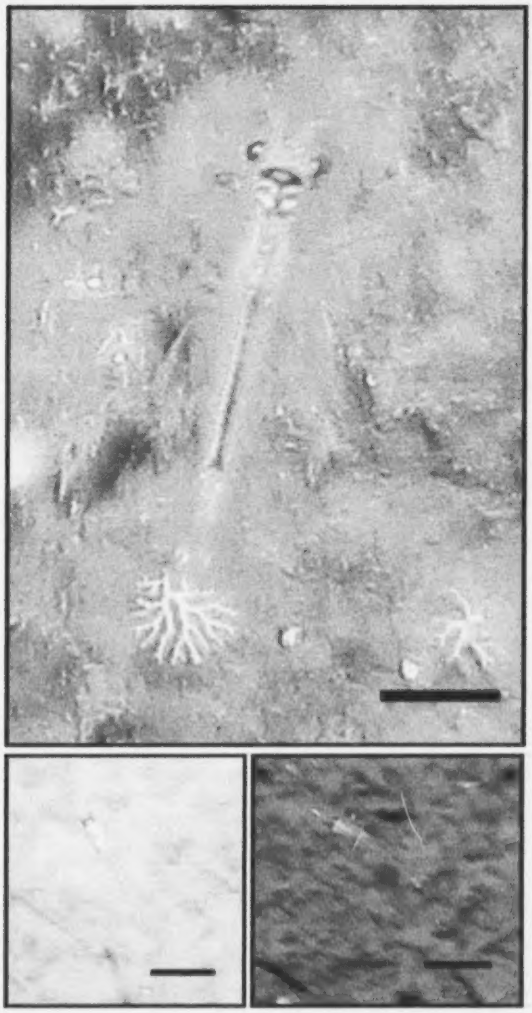
Image: (top) CON 076_photo 047_cell E
(middle) CON 076_photo 084_cell J
(bottom) CON 066_photo 019_cell J

ITIS TSN: N/A
WoRMS AphiaID: 154152

Boreomysinae (Holt & Tattersall, 1905)

Phylum Arthropoda>Subphylum Crustacea>Superclass Multicrustacea>Class Malacostraca>
Subclass Eumalacostraca>Superorder Peracarida> Order Mysida> Family Mysidae>**Subfamily Boreomysinae**

Boreomysinae spp.



Description:

The body is oblong and, except for notable markings, is mostly grey and translucent. There is a prominent head region, and the thorax fuses gradually with the abdomen in clearer specimens (in indistinct specimens the abdomen appears long and thin when juxtaposed with the carapace). The head has distinct antennae, and two large red eyes. A red patch (and some white patches in clearer specimens) is found at the base of the head, followed by the pale peach/white colouring of the carapace. In more-distinct specimens, a red line runs down the length of the shrimp's thorax and abdomen, appearing to divide the animal bilaterally. These shrimp were found on and/or hovering above soft substrate.

Image: (top) CON 066_photo 018_cell G
(left) CON 066_photo 069_cell G
(right) CON 066_photo 083_cell J

Table 3. Abundance (standardised to 1 m^2) of taxa belonging to phylum Arthropoda.

Taxa	Total Abundance	CON-053	CON-059	CON-066	CON-076	CON-097	CON-103	CON-116
Pantopoda sp. 1	3	0	0	0	0	0	3	0
Pantopoda sp. 4	2	0	2	0	0	0	0	0
Pantopoda spp.	5	3	2	0	0	0	0	0
***cf.* Colossendeidae sp.**	2	0	2	0	0	0	0	0
Malacostraca sp. 1	2	0	0	2	0	0	0	0
Malacostraca sp. 2	26	2	5	2	0	2	16	2
Malacostraca sp. 13	5	0	2	0	0	0	2	2
Malacostraca sp. 14	14	8	0	0	0	0	6	0
Malacostraca sp. 16	2	0	0	0	0	2	0	0
Malacostraca spp.	15	3	3	0	3	0	5	2
Anomura sp.	3	0	0	0	0	0	3	0
Lithodes maja	3	0	0	0	0	0	2	2
Crangonidae spp.	103	25	0	2	8	0	62	6
Pandalidae spp.	40	12	0	14	0	0	14	0
Euphausiidae sp.	2	0	0	0	0	0	2	0

Table 3 (continued). Abundance (standardised to 1 m^2) of taxa belonging to phylum Arthropoda.

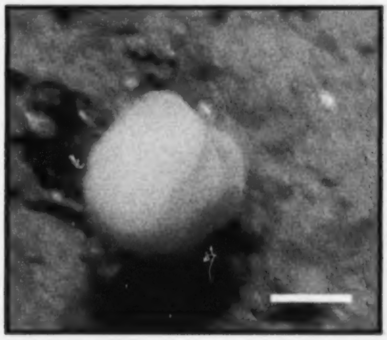
Taxa	Total Abundance	CON-053	CON-059	CON-066	CON-076	CON-097	CON-103	CON-116
Mysidae sp. 1	36	0	0	0	2	14	0	20
Mysidae sp. 4	151	6	2	2	3	19	5	115
Mysidae sp. 5	12	3	0	2	5	0	2	2
Boreomysinae spp.	75	34	17	12	0	5	0	6

Phylum Brachiopoda

ITIS TSN: 156755
WoRMS AphiaID: 1803

Brachiopoda (Duméril, 1805)

Brachiopoda sp. 1

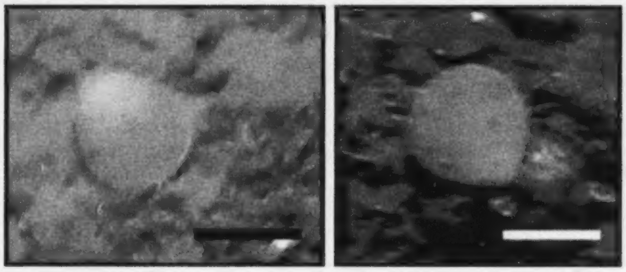


Description:

White, with a calcareous shell that is partially open. The animal is visible through this opening, and is white with a somewhat cloudy texture. Short translucent tentacles are visible around the shell exterior. The organism was attached to hard substrate.

Image: CON 116_photo 018_cell E

Brachiopoda sp. 2

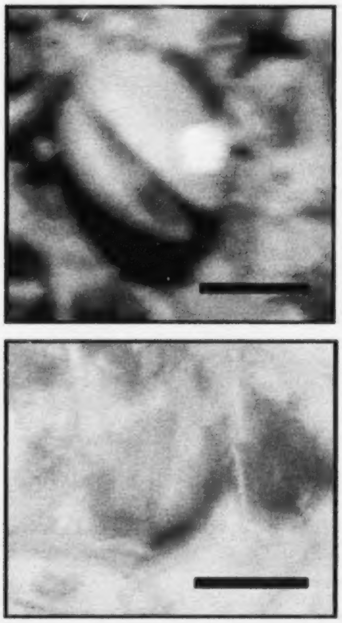


Description:

Smooth, teardrop-shaped shell is visible, with off-white colouration. Several pores are visible on the shell surface. Attached to soft substrate. May belong to genus *Terebratulina*.

Image: (left) CON 076_photo 062_cell K
(right) CON 103_photo 073_cell J

Brachiopoda sp. 3

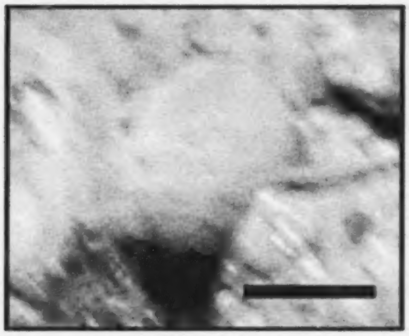


Description:

The shell is smooth, robust, and heavily-curved. It is tan in colour, sometimes with reddish tones present, and the interior is grey. The valves are slightly open. The brachiopod was found attached to rock substrate and/or partially-buried in soft sediment. Possibly belongs to genus *Terebratulina*.

Image: (top) CON 053_photo 022_cell J
(bottom) CON 103_photo 081_cell C

Brachiopoda sp. 7



Description:

The shell is rounded and tan in colour, possibly with sediment covering it. The valves are partially open, and the interior is grey and translucent. The specimen was found anchored to a boulder.

Image: CON 103_photo 075_cell C

Table 4. Abundance (standardised to 1 m^2) of taxa belonging to phylum Brachiopoda.

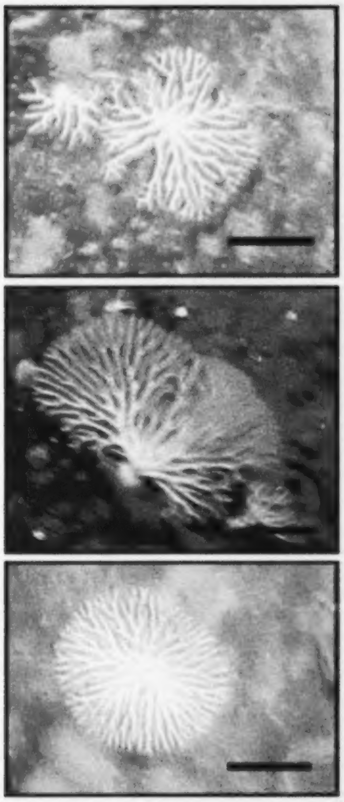
Taxa	**Total Abundance**	**CON-053**	**CON-059**	**CON-066**	**CON-076**	**CON-097**	**CON-103**	**CON-116**
Brachiopoda sp. 1	31	14	3	0	2	8	2	3
Brachiopoda sp. 2	31	20	0	0	2	0	9	0
Brachiopoda sp. 3	20	12	0	0	0	0	8	0
Brachiopoda sp. 7	3	0	0	0	0	0	3	0

Phylum Bryozoa

ITIS TSN: 155469
WoRMS AphiaID: 146142

Bryozoa

Bryozoa sp. 1

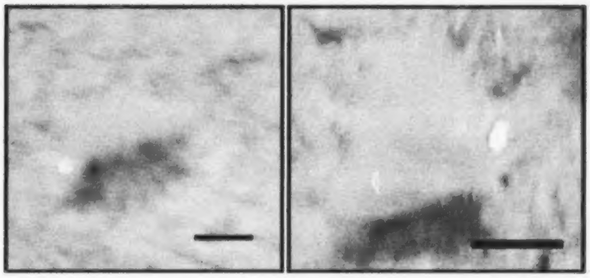


Description:

Structure is white in colour (calcareous) and dendritic, varying widely in size. Smaller specimens tend to grow in one plane, while larger ones grow in all directions. Growth of branches outward from the centre appears to occur in a dichotomous fashion. Branches are sparse in some specimens and dense in others, and they can appear twisted in some specimens. Once separated, however, the branches never grow back together. Found on both hard and soft substrate, but was typically attached to rock.

Image: (top) CON 066_photo 012_cell B
(middle) CON 076_photo 031_cell L
(bottom) CON 116_photo 052_cell G

Bryozoa sp. 3

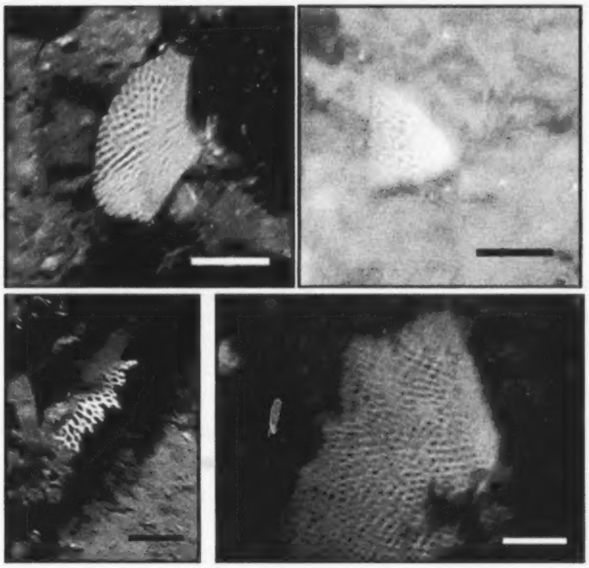


Description:

Specimens are triangular and fan-shaped, with blurred edges. The structure can appear to be falling over upon itself. The colour ranges from off-white to grey, and the organism can appear somewhat translucent. Found on soft substrate. For additional image, see Bryozoa sp. 4, page 332 in Beazley and Kenchington, 2015.

Image: (left) CON 066_photo 060_cell F
(right) CON 076_photo 067_cell H

Bryozoa sp. 5



Description:

Organism is net-like in appearance, consisting of numerous intersecting branches. The structure is white in colour and the shape is varied (it can be ribbon-like, fan-like, sheet-like, conical, etc.), but is not robust or globular, making it distinct from Didemnidae spp. Normally found attached to rock substrate.

Image: (top left) CON 103_photo 018_cell K
(top right) CON 066_photo 016_cell K
(bottom left) CON 066_photo 070_cell J
(bottom right) CON 076_photo 038_cell I

Table 5. Abundance (standardised to 1 m^2) of taxa belonging to phylum Bryozoa.

Taxa	Total Abundance	CON-053	CON-059	CON-066	CON-076	CON-097	CON-103	CON-116
Bryozoa sp. 1	1498	202	0	168	50	0	1054	25
Bryozoa sp. 3	149	25	3	45	28	0	45	3
Bryozoa sp. 5	233	93	2	6	2	2	129	0

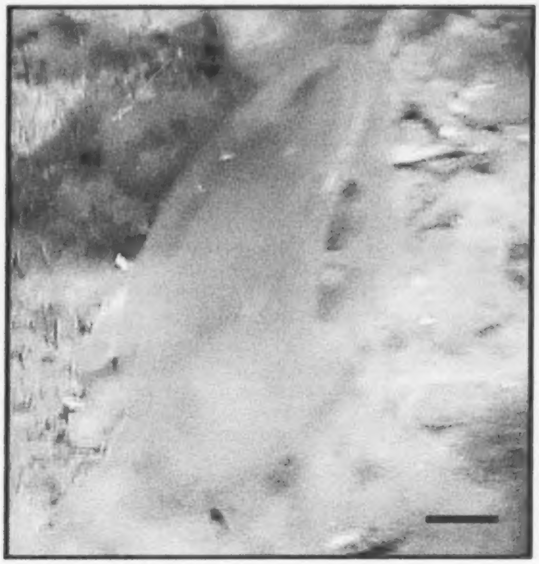
Phylum Chordata

ITIS TSN: 158854
WoRMS AphiaID: 1839

Ascidiacea (Blainville, 1824)

Phylum Chordata>Subphylum Tunicata >**Class Ascidiacea**

Ascidiacea sp. 1

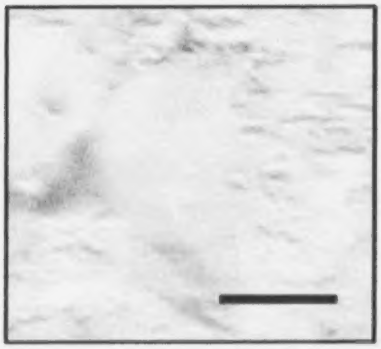


Description:

A medium-to-large solitary tunicate, elliptically-shaped, that has clearly defined edges. The body is translucent and greyish (hints of pink may be present), with at least one faint but visible line running along the vertical axis. Two prominent siphons lie adjacent to one another, with one usually larger than the other. This specimen was usually found on rocky substrate.

Image: CON 066_photo 069_cell H

Ascidiacea sp. 2

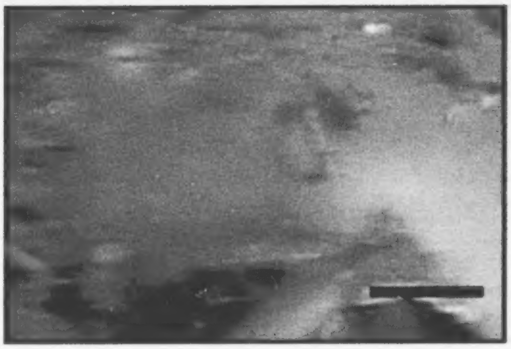


Description:

This solitary tunicate is smaller than Ascidiacea sp. 1 and oval-shaped. It is dominated on the dorsal side by two siphons that appear equal in height and occupy the same plane. The colour is off-white/grey and the body appears somewhat translucent. The tunicate was found on soft substrate.

Image: CON 066_photo 085_cell B

Ascidiacea sp. 3

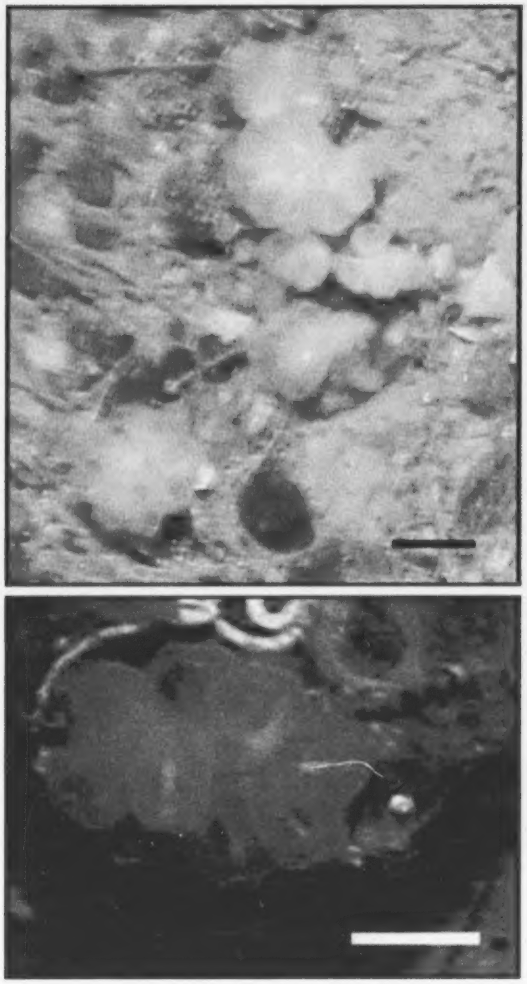


Description:

Tunicate is solitary, oblong, and translucent, appearing both wider and flatter toward one endpoint than the other. At the flatter end, a burgundy ring is present. The structure was found on hard substrate.

Image: CON 076_photo 034_cell E

Ascidiacea sp. 4

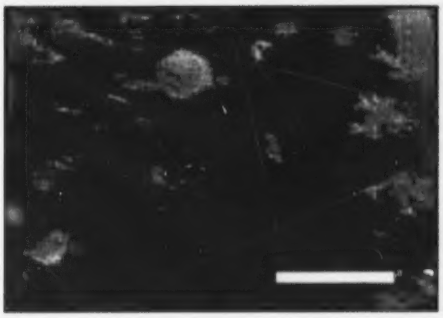


Description:

Colonial tunicate, composed of many individuals that are oval in shape and range from white to off-white to grey in colour. The bodies are fairly translucent, particularly around the outermost edges. The overall shape of the colony is cloud-like or flower-like. Found attached to hard substrate (boulders and cobble).

Image: (top) CON 103_photo 063_cell A
(bottom) CON 053_photo 080_cell I

Ascidiacea sp. 5

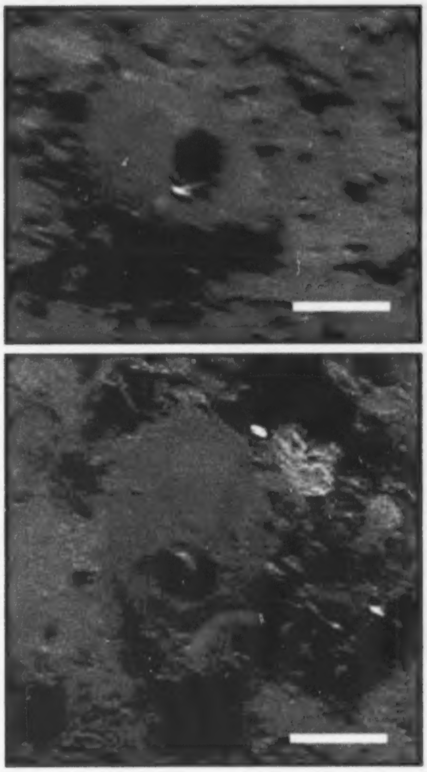


Description:

This tunicate is solitary and appears ovate and relatively flat. The colour is grey and the texture smooth, with a circular depression at the centre. This tunicate was found attached to rock surfaces.

Image: CON 066_photo 070_cell I

Ascidiacea sp. 6

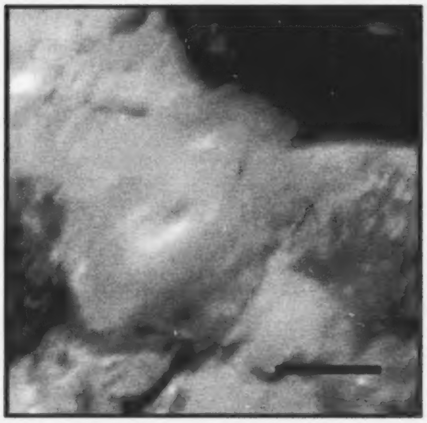


Description:

This tunicate is large and solitary, with an oval/ellipsoid body that is grey/tan in colour and somewhat opaque. The texture appears slightly papillate. At least one siphon is visible (sometimes two are visible), and these are quite large and surrounded by a raised edge. They often appear hexagonal in shape. These tunicates were normally found adjacent to rocks, although they could also be partially buried in sediment.

Image: (top) CON 076_photo 044_cell J
(bottom) CON 066_photo 074_cell I

Ascidiacea sp. 7

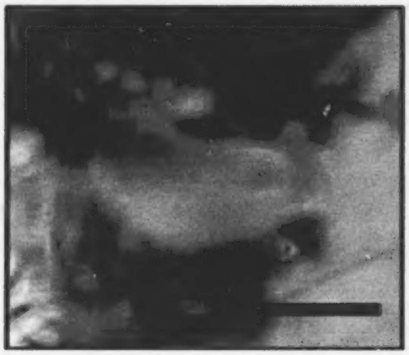


Description:

This tunicate is solitary and characterised by a transparent exterior surrounding a smaller translucent internal structure that appears grey. A siphon is visible, but faint. The tunicate was found on soft and hard substrate.

Image: CON 103_photo 110_cell L

Ascidiacea sp. 8

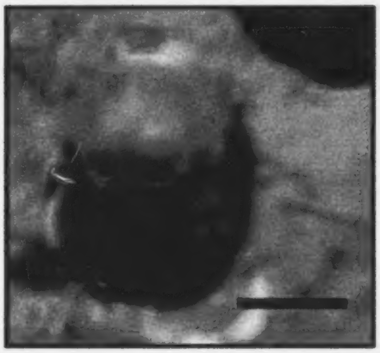


Description:

This tunicate is solitary and small. The texture appears smooth, and two siphons are visible. It differs from Ascidiacea sp. 2 in that the siphons appear on lobes and are much larger in proportion to the body size. The tunicate was found on hard substrate.

Image: CON 103_photo 110_cell H

Ascidiacea sp. 9

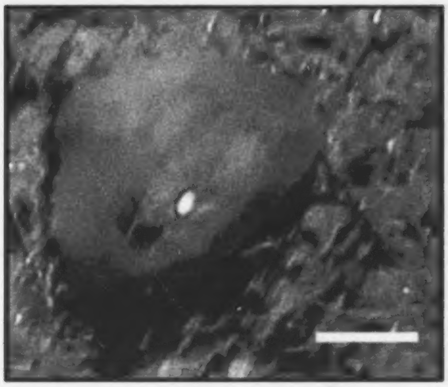


Description:

This tunicate is solitary and small, with a slightly grooved texture. The two siphons are clearly visible. They have raised edges and appear slightly hexagonal, but the tunicate is different from Ascidiacea sp. 6 in that its surface is lacking in projections and it appears more translucent than opaque. The tunicate was found on rocky substrate.

Image: CON 053_photo 077_cell H

Ascidiacea sp. 10

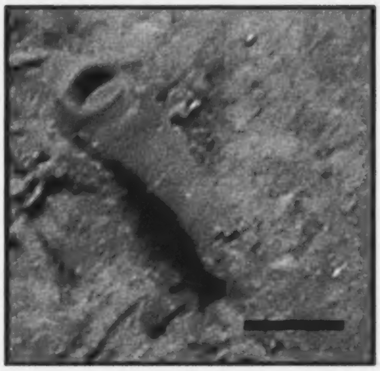


Description:

Large, solitary tunicate with one siphon visible. The surface appears shiny and smooth, with the suggestion of grooves, although these could be part of the interior structure as the tunicate is quite translucent. The structure was found attached to a rock surface.

Image: CON 053_photo 013_cell H

Ascidiacea sp. 11

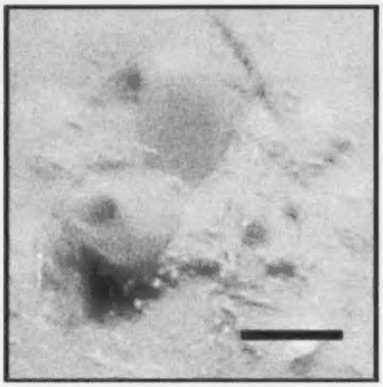


Description:

Solitary tunicate that is elongate in shape with a bulbous endpoint, where a prominent siphon is found. The siphon is raised and cylindrical in shape, with a rectangular opening. The tunicate is opaque, grey in colour, and smooth in texture. Found on, and possibly anchored in, soft substrate.

Image: CON 097_photo 078_cell K

Ascidiacea sp. 12



Description:

Solitary tunicate that is elongate in shape with a bulbous endpoint, where a prominent siphon is found. The siphon is raised and cylindrical in shape, with a rectangular opening. The tunicate is opaque, grey in colour, and smooth in texture. Found on, and possibly anchored in, soft substrate.

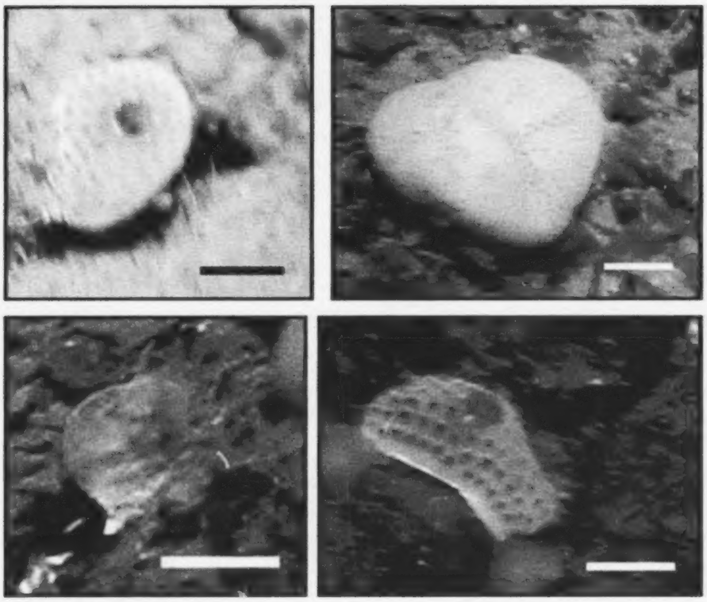
Image: CON 097_photo 047_cell A

ITIS TSN: 159047
WoRMS AphiaID: 103439

Didemnidae (Giard, 1872)

Phylum Chordata>Subphylum Tunicata >Class Ascidiacea>Order Aplousobranchia>Family Didemnidae

Didemnidae spp.



Description:

This tunicate is colonial and displays a distinctive net-like pattern. It can be relatively flat or globular (unlike Bryozoa sp. 5), and it is chalk-white in colour. There is usually one siphon visible, and when multiple individuals grow together, multiple siphons can be seen. Found on rock surfaces and soft substrate.

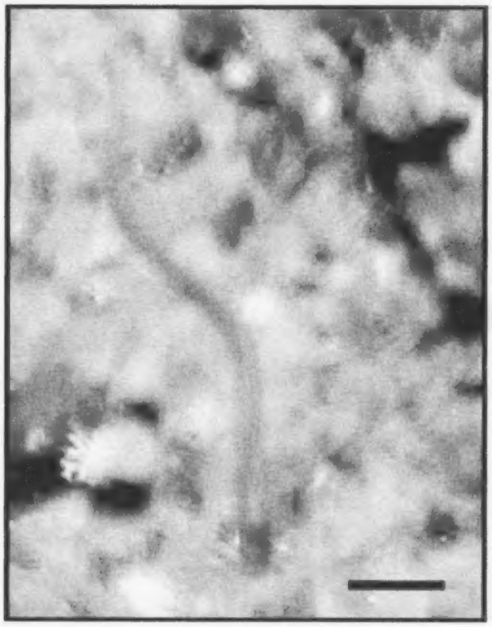
Image: (top left) CON 097_photo 034_cell D
(top right) CON 103_photo 051_cell E
(bottom left) CON 103_photo 095_cell K
(bottom right) CON 053_photo 032_cell J

ITIS TSN: 161061
WoRMS AphiaID: 10194

Actinopterygii

Phylum Chordata>Subphylum Vertebrata>Superclass Gnathostomata>**Class Actinopterygii**

Actinopterygii sp.



Description:

The fish is small and possesses an attenuated body with a long, tapering tail. Its total length is ~5cm. The head appears small, and fins are not visible (due perhaps to the blurriness of the photo). The fish is purple in colour, with the suggestion of a lighter patch around the anterior. It was found on soft substrate.

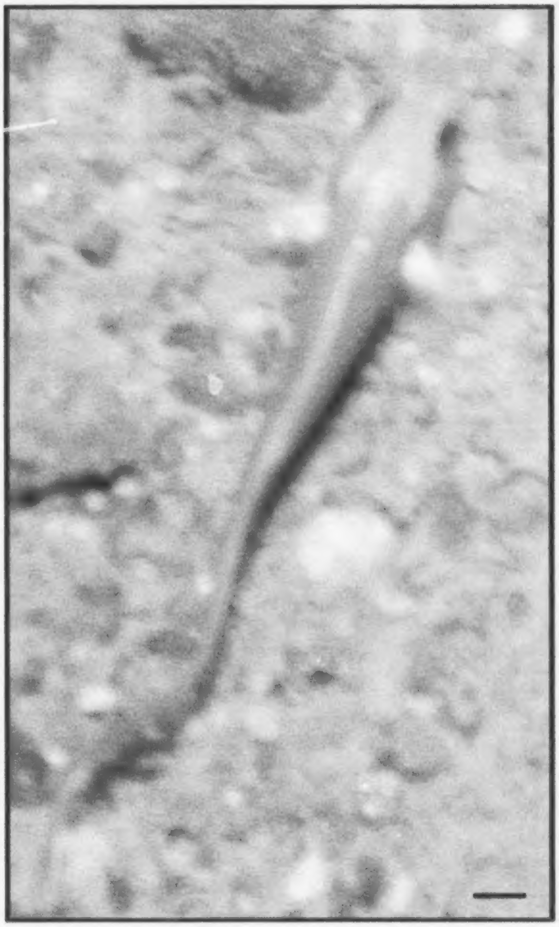
Image: CON 103_photo 065_cell C

ITIS TSN: 165332
WoRMS AphiaID: 125471

Macrouridae (Bonaparte, 1831)

Phylum Chordata>Subphylum Vertebrata>Superclass Gnathostomata>Class Actinopterygii> Order Gadiformes>
Family Macrouridae

Macrouridae sp.



Description:

These fish are distinguished by their long, thin, tapering tails. The body is typically blue/grey and appears smooth. The head is fusiform with the body, and the eyes are prominent. There is the suggestion of a dorsal fin, as indicated by a lighter line along the back. The pectoral fins are smaller and become transparent toward the outermost edges. These fishes were found on/above soft sediment.

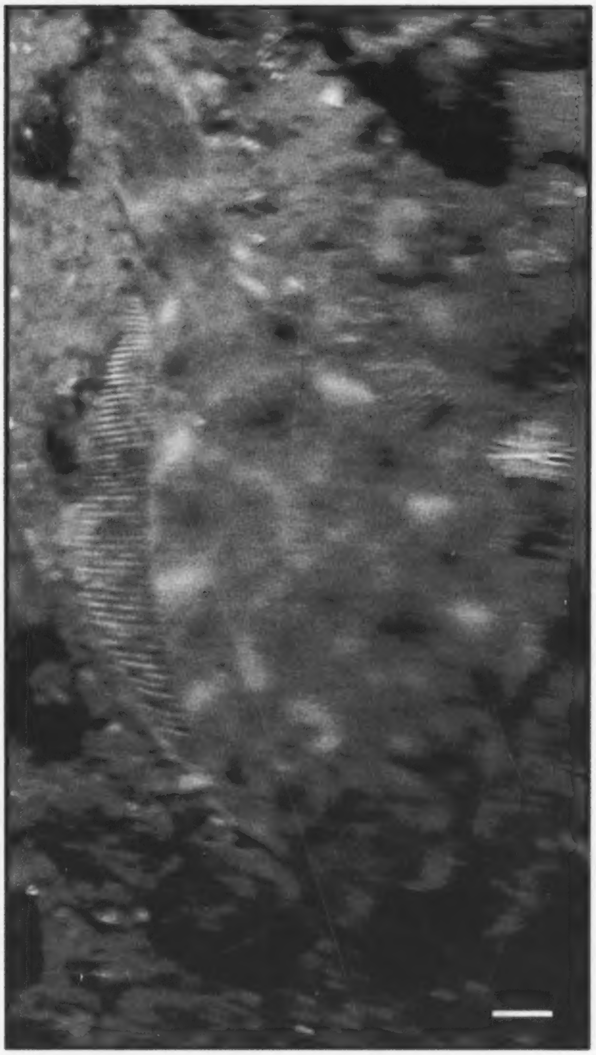
Image: CON 116_photo 052_cell B

ITIS TSN: 172859
WoRMS AphiaID: 125579

Pleuronectidae (Rafinesque, 1815)

Phylum Chordata>Subphylum Vertebrata>Superclass Gnathostomata>Class Actinopterygii>
Order Pleuronectiformes>**Family Pleuronectidae**

Pleuronectidae sp.



Description:

Flatfish, characteristically compressed, with a clearly-defined head that points in a beak-like fashion. The left side of the fish is ventral, while the right side is dorsal. The dorsal, anal, and caudal fins are all translucent and iridescent, with rays clearly visible. The dorsal fin begins one head-length after the head ends. The body is tan-brown in colour, with numerous dark and light spots. Found on soft substrate. Possibly *Glyptocephalus cynoglossus* (witch flounder).

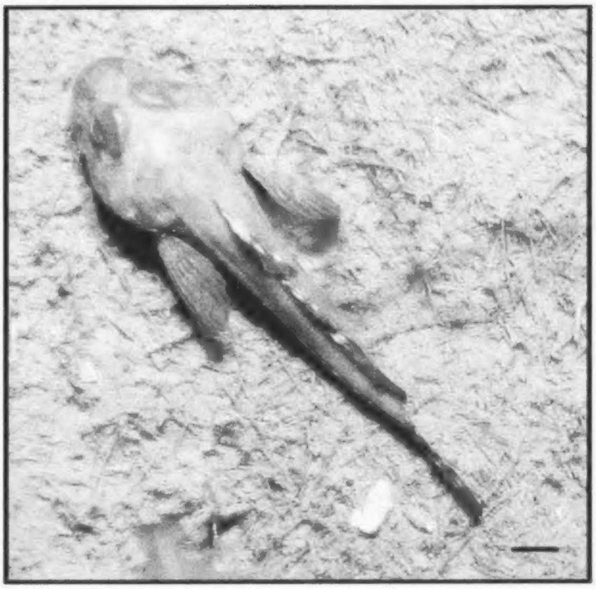
Image: CON 103_photo 017_cell H

ITIS TSN: 167196
WoRMS AphiaID: 125589

Cottidae (Bonaparte, 1831)

Phylum Chordata>Subphylum Vertebrata>Superclass Gnathostomata>Class Actinopterygii>
Order Scorpaeniformes>Suborder Cottoidei>**Family Cottidae**

Cottidae sp. 1

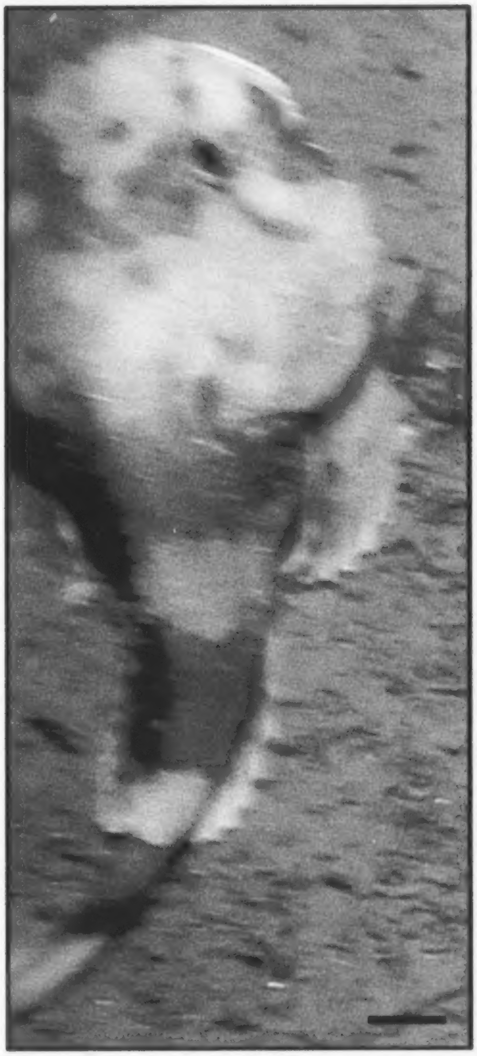


Description:

This fish has the well-defined triangular head and tapering body (tadpole-like in shape) typical of sculpins. Colouration is mottled, with tan, blue, and grey shades all present. Some white speckling is found on the body as well. The eyes are large and prominent, situated at the anterior-most portion of the head. The pectoral fins are blue-grey, rounded with distinct rays, and emerge from beneath the opercula. The dorsal fins number either two or three (separation between them is indistinct), and they are thin and slate-grey speckled with white. The caudal fin is of a similar colouring and also thin. The fish was found on soft substrate.

Image: CON 066_photo 041_cell F

Cottidae sp. 2



Description:

The fish is sculpin-like in form, with a large, rounded head attached to a slender body that tapers toward the posterior end. The eyes are prominent. A very distinct banding or striped pattern is present over both the head and body, alternating light purple with dark purple/grey. Some evidence of banding may also be present on the pectoral fins, which are light-coloured and rounded with noticeable rays and a ruffled perimeter. The dorsal fin appears to be absent, but an anal fin is present and is similarly in colour and texture to the pectoral fins, but narrower in width. The fish was found on soft substrate.

Image: CON 076_photo 064_cell A

Table 6. Abundance (standardised to 1 m^2) of taxa belonging to phylum Chordata.

Taxa	Total Abundance	CON-053	CON-059	CON-066	CON-076	CON-097	CON-103	CON-116
Ascidiacea sp. 1	51	26	0	5	2	0	16	3
Ascidiacea sp. 2	54	5	0	3	3	3	31	9
Ascidiacea sp. 3	5	2	0	0	2	0	2	0
Ascidiacea sp. 4	180	40	0	2	0	0	126	12
Ascidiacea sp. 5	2	0	0	2	0	0	0	0
Ascidiacea sp. 6	549	71	8	5	8	16	427	14
Ascidiacea sp. 7	2	0	0	0	0	0	2	0
Ascidiacea sp. 8	14	0	0	0	0	2	12	0
Ascidiacea sp. 9	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	0
Ascidiacea sp. 10	33	26	0	5	2	0	0	0
Ascidiacea sp. 11	2	0	0	0	0	2	0	0
Ascidiacea sp. 12	5	0	0	0	0	5	0	0
Didemnidae spp.	204	93	0	19	22	5	59	6
Actinopterygii sp.	2	0	0	0	0	0	2	0
Macrouridae sp.	3	0	0	0	2	0	0	2

Table 6 (continued). Abundance (standardised to 1 m^2) of taxa belonging to phylum Chordata.

Taxa	**Total Abundance**	**CON-053**	**CON-059**	**CON-066**	**CON-076**	**CON-097**	**CON-103**	**CON-116**
Pleuronectidae sp.	2	0	0	0	0	0	2	0
Cottidae sp. 1	5	3	0	2	0	0	0	0
Cottidae sp. 2	3	0	0	2	2	0	0	0

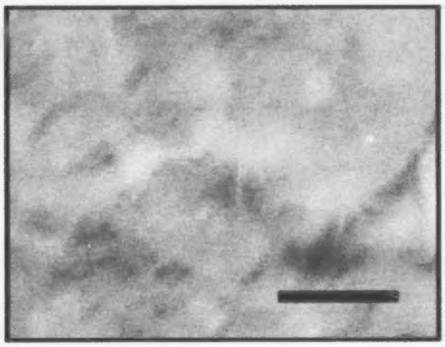
Phylum Cnidaria

ITIS TSN: 51938
WoRMS AphiaID: 1292

Anthozoa (Ehrenberg, 1834)

Phylum Cnidaria>**Class Anthozoa**

Anthozoa sp. 1

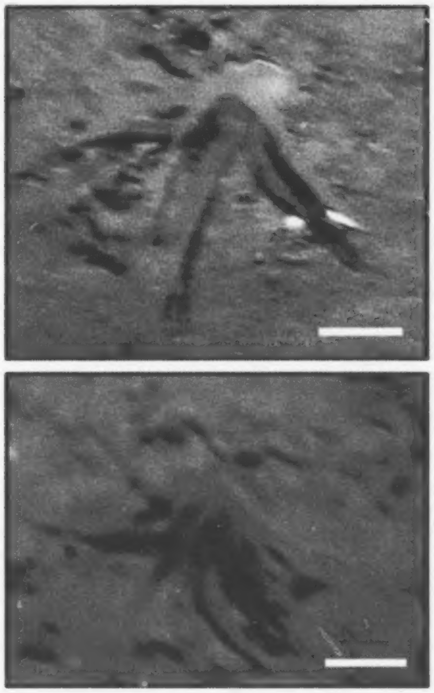


Description:

This organism, which appears to be colonial, is composed of multiple white, polyp-like structures with tentacles that seem to be connected. (Note that it was counted as one organism.) The anthozoan was found on soft substrate.

Image: CON 066_photo 016_cell K

Anthozoa sp. 3

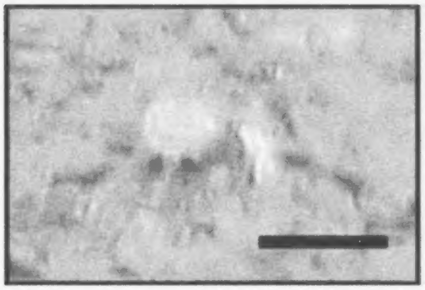


Description:

This organism is solitary and characterised by approximately 8 long, fleshy tentacles. The colour varies from light pink to dark red, and in all instances, the organism appears to be lying on its side. It could be a member of order Actiniaria or subclass Ceriantharia. It was always found on soft sediment.

Image: (top) CON 116_photo 077_cell J
(bottom) CON 116_photo 068_cell L

Anthozoa sp. 7

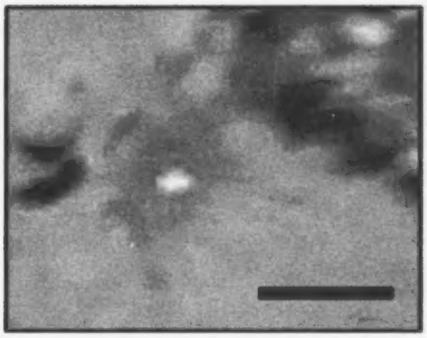


Description:

An oval-shaped body is present, surrounded by clear tentacles that are fleshier than those of Anthozoa sp. 1. Found on soft substrate.

Image: CON 076_photo 074_cell E

Anthozoa sp. 11

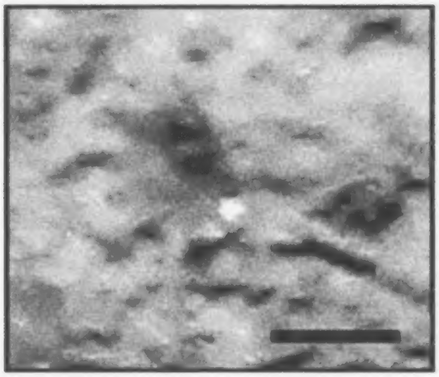


Description:

This organism is distinguished by its rust-red colouring. It is oval in shape, with several mid-sized fleshy tentacles present. It was found on soft substrate, and is possibly an actiniarian or a scleractinian.

Image: CON 116_photo 045_cell H

Anthozoa sp. 13

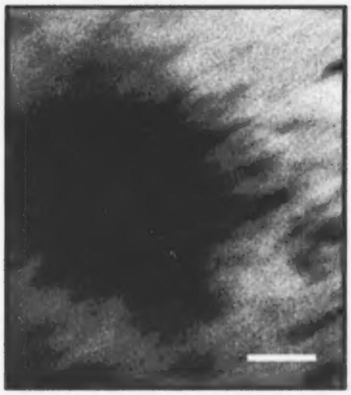


Description:

A purple-tan structure is visible, with a darkened centre and the suggestion of tentacles surrounding the outer perimeter. The organism was found on soft substrate, and may be actiniarian or ceriantharian.

Image: CON 116_photo 014_cell J

Anthozoa sp. 15

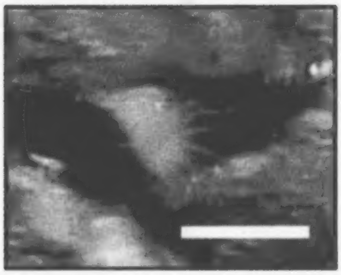


Description:

A distinct dark ring is present against soft substrate, enclosing a lighter centre. There are numerous fine tentacles lining the outer edge of the specimen. The organism likely belongs to order Actiniaria, and was found on soft substrate.

Image: CON 116_photo 030_cell I

Anthozoa sp. 19

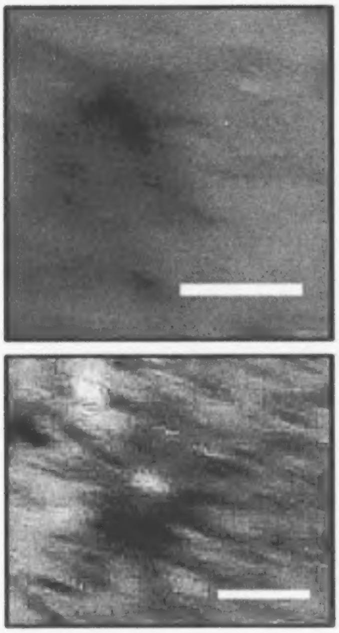


Description:

The specimen's form is anemone-like, with a visible stalk anchoring it to the underside of a rock. The tentacles are numerous and fine, and radiate out from an indistinct centre. The stalk is a pale tan colour, and the tentacles are grey. Possibly an actiniarian or solitary zoanthid.

Image: CON 103_photo 022_cell E

Anthozoa sp. 20

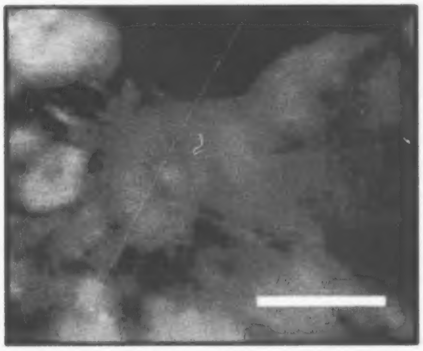


Description:

Small and blurred anemone-like structure with an oral disc ranging from grey to purple. A crown of reddish-brown tentacles surrounds this. It was found on soft substrate, and may be an actiniarian or a ceriantharian.

Image: (top) CON 066_photo 049_cell A
(bottom) CON 066_photo 066_cell L

Anthozoa sp. 21

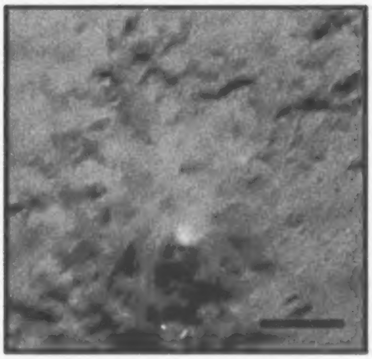


Description:

Small anemone-like structure with a distinct pinkish grey oral disc and multiple fine tentacles. The stalk is indistinct, and it may or may not be anchored to hard substrate. The individual could be an actiniarian or zoantharian.

Image: CON 103_photo 019_cell L

Anthozoa sp. 22



Description:

Anemone-like structure with numerous finer tentacles protruding from an indistinct centre that may or may not be calcareous. It is peach-pink in colour, and the tentacles appear slightly translucent. It may be an actiniarian or a scleractinian. Found on soft substrate.

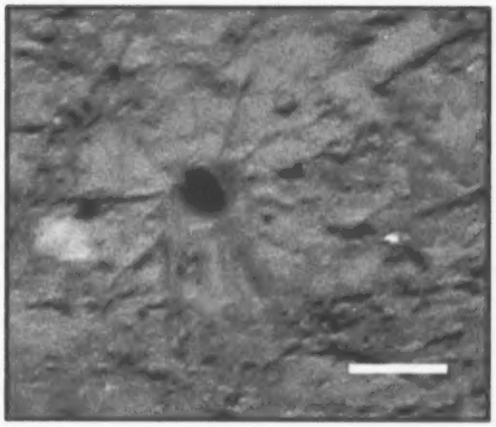
Image: CON 116_photo 070_cell K

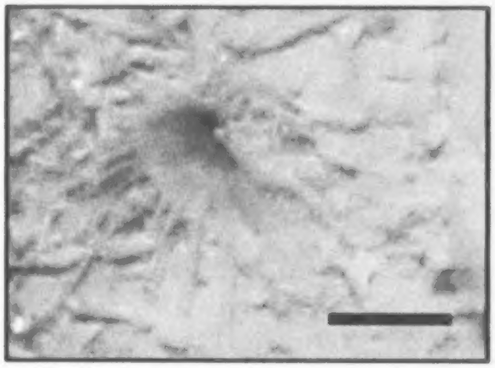
ITIS TSN: 51984
WoRMS AphiaID: 1361

Ceriantharia (Perrier, 1893)

Phylum Cnidaria>Class Anthozoa>**Subclass Ceriantharia**

Ceriantharia sp. 1



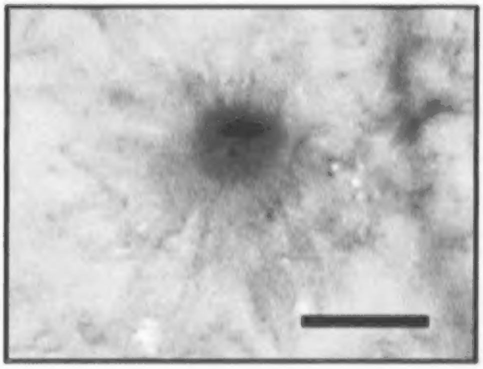


Description:

Tube-dwelling anemone with purple-grey colouring and numerous fine tentacles. The centre is typically darker than the periphery, and the individuals were found in or on soft substrate.

Image: (top) CON 066_photo 081_cell K
(bottom) CON 076_photo 051_cell A

Ceriantharia sp. 2

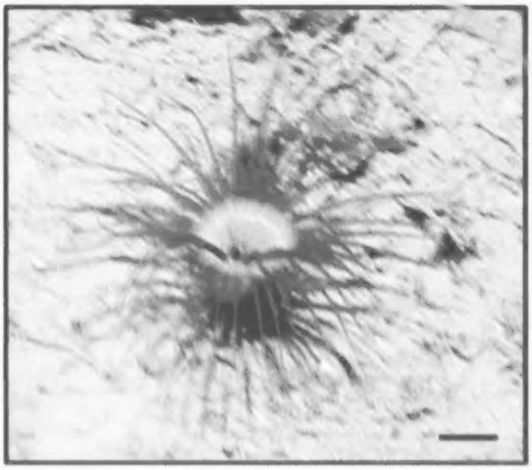


Description:

Tube-dwelling anemone with dark brown centre and rust-red periphery. Numerous fine tentacles surround the mouth. Found buried in soft sediment, so that only the tentacles and mouth regions are visible.

Image: CON 076_photo 043_cell H

Ceriantharia sp. 3

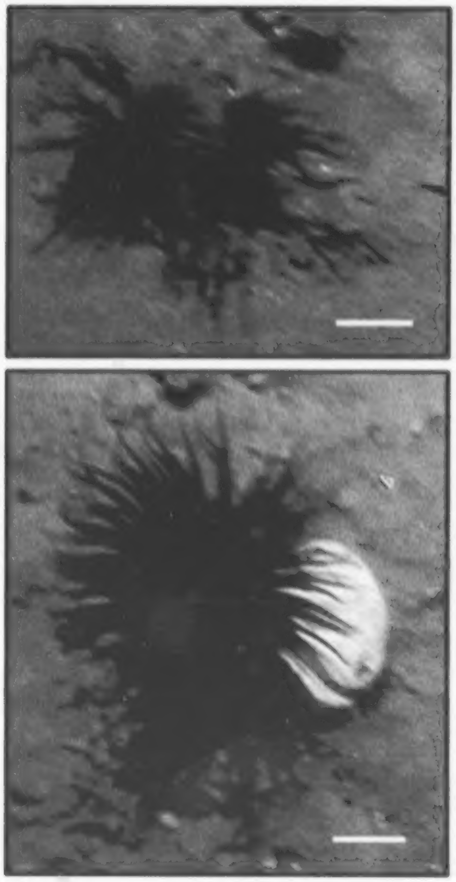


Description:

Tube-dwelling anemone with a pale and grooved centre, surrounded by a ring of dark, fine tentacles. The anemone was anchored in soft sediment. Possibly *Pachycerianthus borealis*.

Image: CON 053_photo 069_cell C

Ceriantharia sp. 5

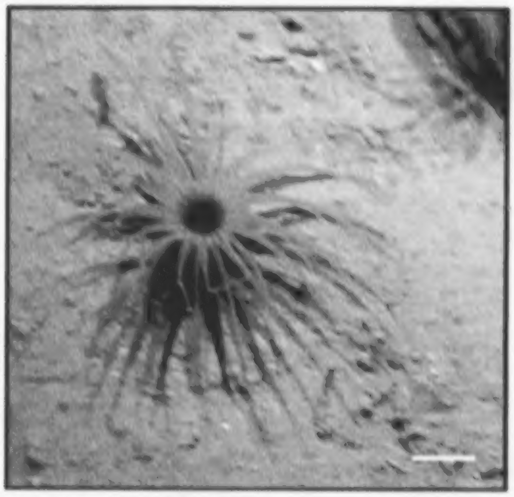


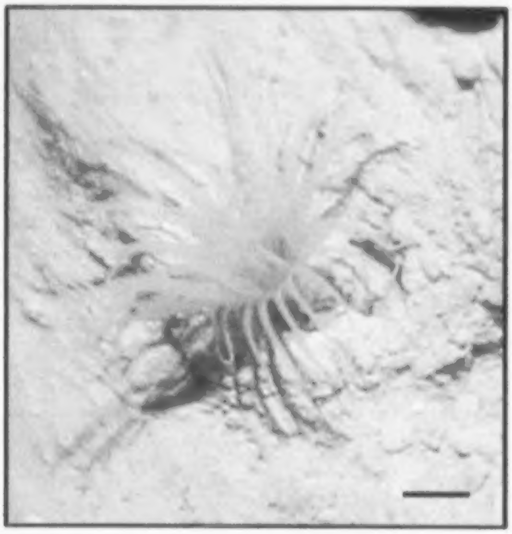
Description:

Larger tube-dwelling anemone with a row of prominent dark outer tentacles. These are very long and thin, and can be the only visible tentacles surrounding the oral region. An inner row of shorter light-grey tentacles is sometimes visible, and is clasped shut in at least one specimen. This taxon was found on soft substrate, and may also include individuals belonging to *Pachycerianthus borealis*.

Image: (top) CON 116_photo 038_cell I
(bottom) CON 116_photo 031_cell I

Ceriantharia sp. 6



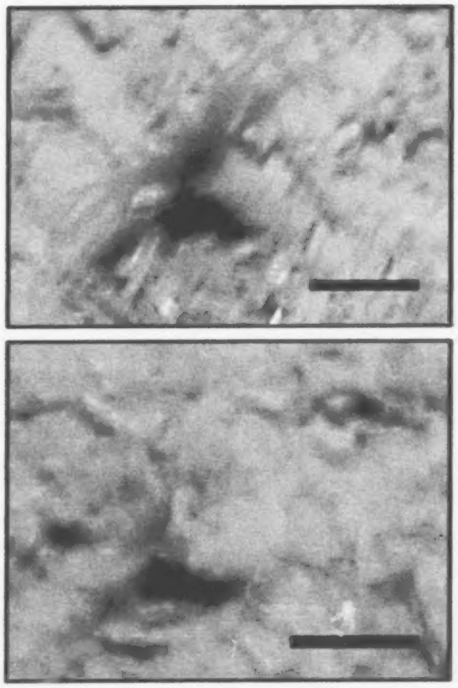


Description:

Larger tube-dwelling anemone with a row of long, thin tentacles that are pale pink in colour. The oral region is darker, and displays prominent grooves. This anemone was found on soft substrate.

Image: (top) CON 059_photo 142_cell E
(bottom) CON 059_photo 076_cell A

Ceriantharia sp. 7



Description:

Ovate tube-like body (sediment-coloured) that is clearly visible above the substrate, with a ring of thin red-brown tentacles projecting from one end. The cerianthid was found anchored in soft sediment.

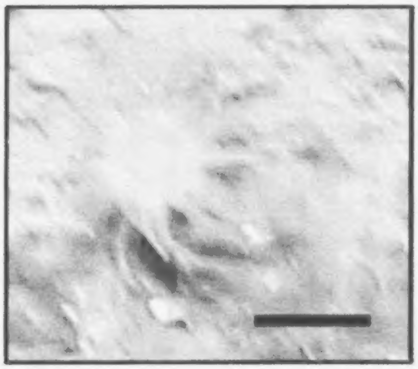
Image: (top) CON 076_photo 056_cell A
(bottom) CON 076_photo 056_cell E

ITIS TSN: 52485
WoRMS AphiaID: 1360

Actiniaria

Phylum Cnidaria>Class Anthozoa>Subclass Hexacorallia>**Order Actiniaria**

Actiniaria sp. 1

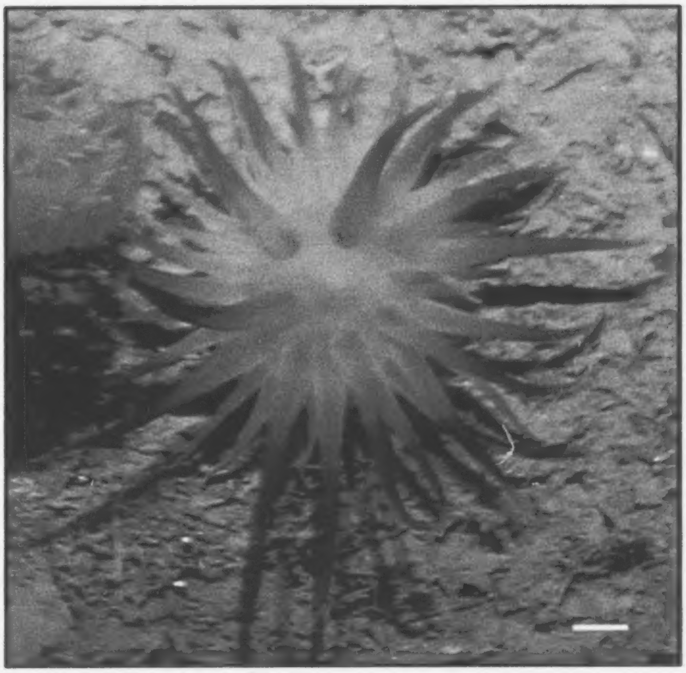


Description:

Small anemone composed of an oral disc surrounded by a ring of tentacles that are approximately the length of the oral disc diameter. The oral disc is composed of an inner circular area that is peach-coloured, and an outer ring that is pale pink. The tentacles are pink, fleshy, and slightly translucent. The anemone was found near or on hard substrate.

Image: CON 053_photo 015_cell C

Actiniaria sp. 2



Description:

Anemone-like structure with several rows (possibly three) of fleshy tentacles surrounding the oral disc. The mouth is light pink and appears slightly puckered when closed. The tentacles appear light purple/grey and are slightly translucent at the base, becoming a darker reddish-brown toward the tips. The anemone was found on soft substrate.

Image: CON 066_photo 052_cell J

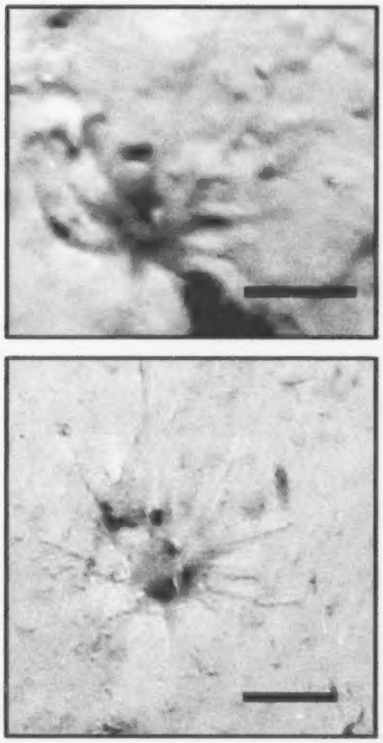
Actiniaria sp. 3

Description:

Anemone with an indistinct oral disc that is surrounded by numerous long, fine tentacles. The tentacles and the oral disc are burgundy in colour, with the oral disc being slightly darker. The anemone was found attached to rock substrate.

Image: CON 053_photo 079_cell E

Actiniaria sp. 5

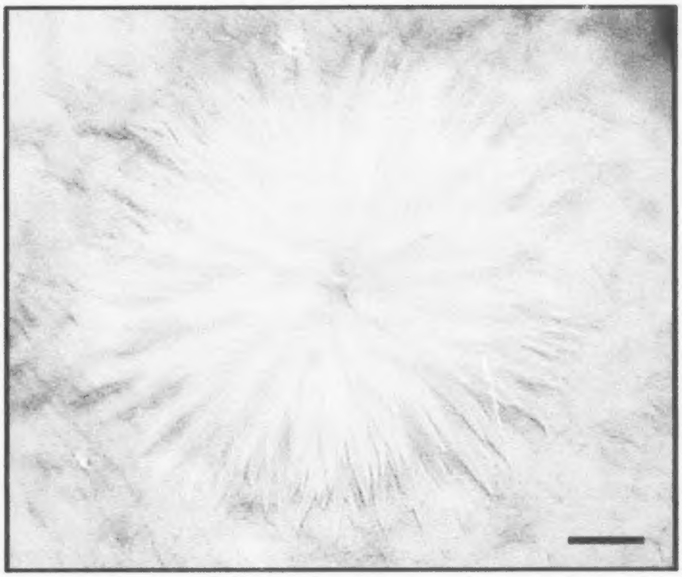


Description:

Anemone appears to be burrowing, and is composed of a stalk and oral disc surrounded by approximately eight thin fleshy tentacles. The body ranges from off-white to blue-purple in colour, with a slightly darker area found at the centre of the oral disc. Found partially buried in soft sediment.

Image: (top) CON 059_photo 052_cell L
(bottom) CON 059_photo 141_cell H

Actiniaria sp. 6

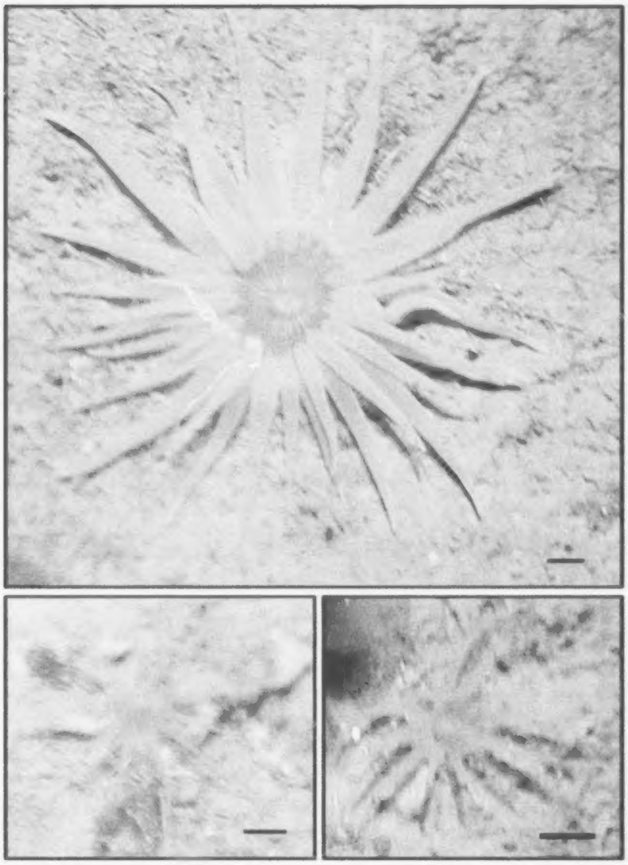


Description:

An anemone that is almost completely covered with tentacles, with only the mouth visible at the centre, giving it the appearance of a Koosh ball. The tentacles are a very pale pink at the centre and appear to grade to white toward their terminal ends. The structure was found on soft substrate.

Image: CON 066_photo 077_cell C

Actiniaria sp. 9

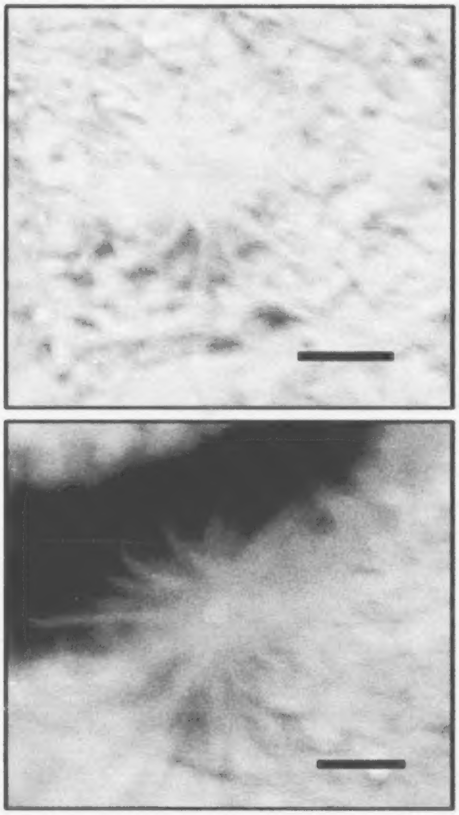


Description:

Anemone possessing two distinct rows of fleshy tentacles. The mouth appears puckered when closed, and is surrounded by a dark pink oral disc with numerous grooves. The inner row of tentacles is light pink. A pale ring of colour, pink in some specimens and peach in others, surrounds the inner row of tentacles. The rest of the body is light purple. The outer tentacles are much larger than the inner tentacles. Juveniles (pictured on the bottom row) are typically smaller, with only one row of tentacles visible or obvious. The mouth is peach-coloured and protruded, while the surrounding oral disc is purple-grey. The tentacles are translucent and peach. This species was found on soft substrate.

Image: (top) CON 066_photo 082_cell C
(left) CON 066_photo 018_cell C
(right) CON 076_photo 074_cell H

Actiniaria sp. 10

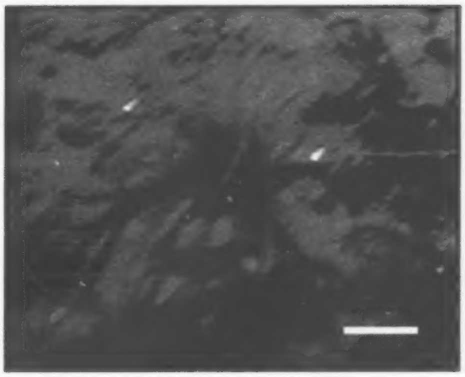


Description:

Anemone characterised by numerous thin, translucent tentacles that are white-grey in colour. Oral disc region is difficult to discern. Found on soft substrate.

Image: (top) CON 066_photo 041_cell B
(bottom) CON 066_photo 029_cell F

Actiniaria sp. 13

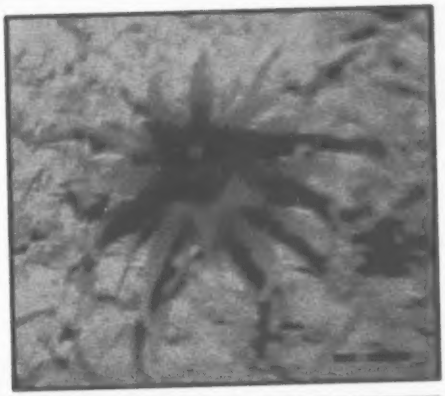


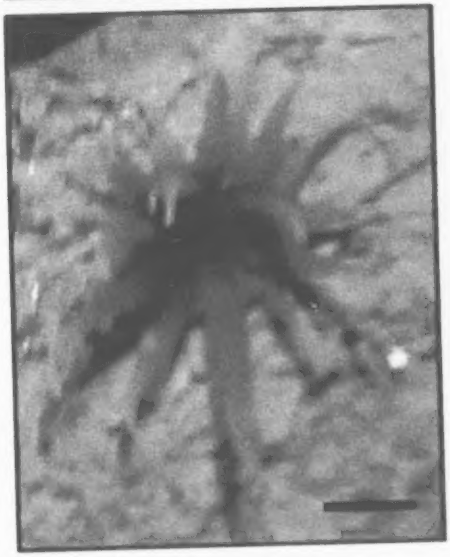
Description:

Dark translucent anemone with numerous long, thin tentacles. The oral disc is not visible/indistinct. The anemone was found on soft substrate.

Image: CON 066_photo 012_cell I

Actiniaria sp. 15



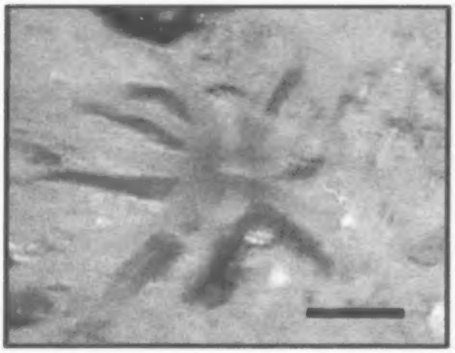


Description:

Anemone with two rows of fleshy tentacles. The oral disc, when visible, is dark red, while the rest of the body ranges from dark red to tan-brown in colour. Tentacles are darkest at the basal end and become lighter toward the tips. The anemone was found on soft substrate.

Image: (top) CON 076_photo 071_cell L
(bottom) CON 076_photo 061_cell H

Actiniaria sp. 16

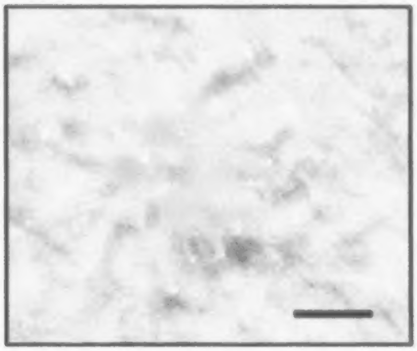


Description:

Anemone is apricot-to-orange in colour with large, fleshy tentacles. Oral disc is indistinct, but appears darker than the rest of the body. Tentacles become translucent toward the tips. The anemone was found on soft substrate.

Image: CON 076_photo 038_cell A

Actinaria sp. 17

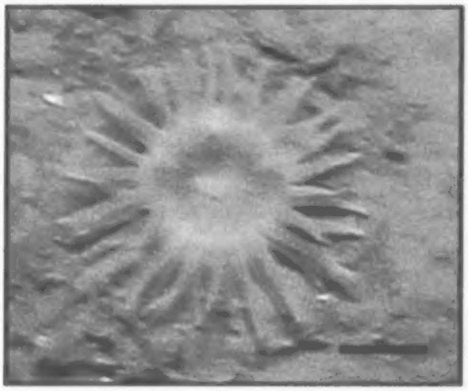


Description:

Pale grey, possibly translucent anemone with fleshy tentacles. Tentacles appear to be tipped with white, although this may be a photo artefact. The mouth and oral disc are visible but indistinct, and are pale pink in colour. The anemone was found on soft substrate.

Image: CON 066_photo 080_cell G

Actiniaria sp. 19

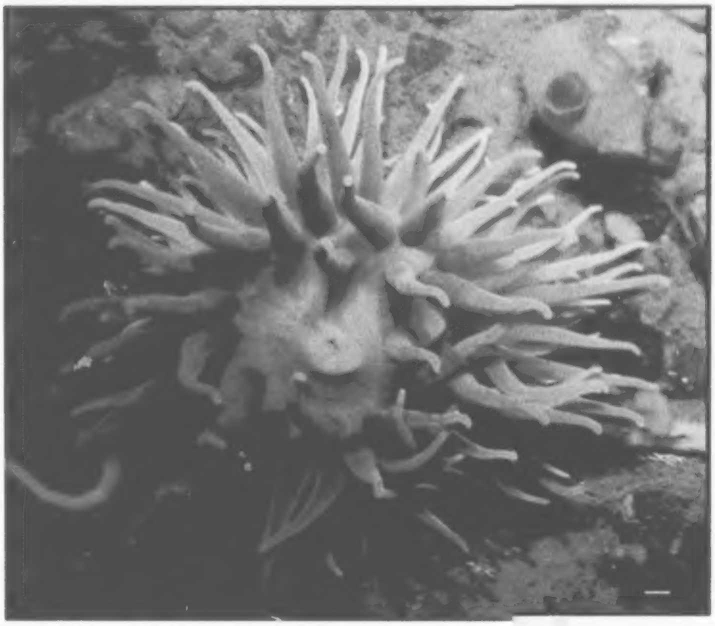


Description:

Anemone has two rows of fleshy tentacles surrounding the oral disc. The body is rounded and slightly ellipsoid in shape. The mouth is off-white and appears to protrude slightly when closed, while the oral disc is dark yellow with some grooves evident. The portion of the stalk visible on the anemone is white. Both rows of tentacles are translucent, and appear white at the tips. The anemone was found on soft substrate.

Image: CON 116_photo 028_cell J

Actinaria sp. 20

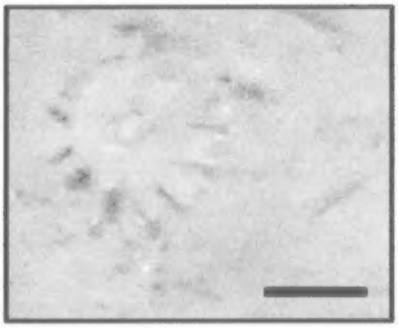


Description:

Larger anemone covered with at least 3 rows of numerous fleshy tentacles that curl toward their tips. The mouth is visible and appears puckered. Colouration is varied, with the tentacles appearing pinkish brown and lightening toward the tips, while the underlying body that is visible appears paler and translucent. Found on soft substrate.

Image: CON 103_photo 114_cell E

Actiniaria sp. 21

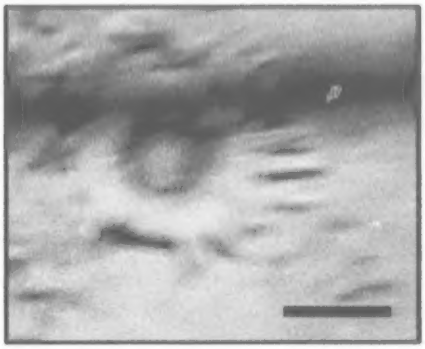


Description:

Small anemone with 2 rows of very short, fleshy tentacles surrounding the oral disc. The mouth is visible, and appears to be closed. The surrounding body is peach-coloured, while both rows of tentacles are translucent/off-white. Found on soft substrate.

Image: CON 116_photo 053_cell A

Actiniaria sp. 22

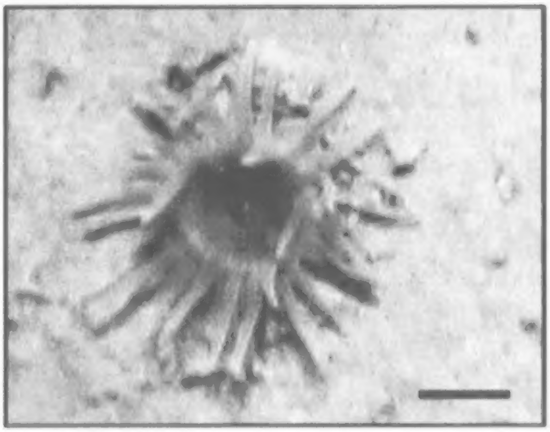


Description:

Anemone with fleshy tentacles surrounding a mouth and oral disc. The centre is yellow, surrounded by a red-brown ring. The tentacles and remainder of the body are pale pink. Found on soft substrate.

Image: CON 116_photo 066_cell D

Actiniaria sp. 23

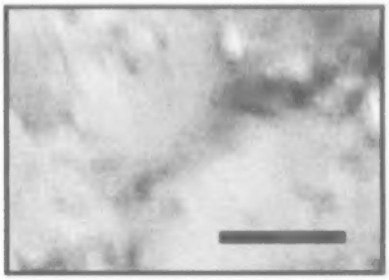


Description:

Anemone with 2 distinct rows of translucent fleshy tentacles. The mouth is orange and appears to protrude when closed. The oral disc is a dark reddish-brown in colour and may be grooved. The rest of the body is pale red/purple. The tentacles are similarly coloured, and appear lighter toward the tips. Found on soft substrate.

Image: CON 116_photo 076_cell E

Actiniaria sp. 24

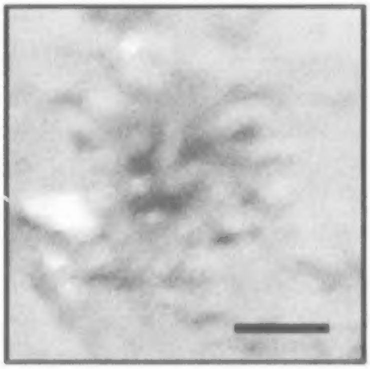


Description:

Small anemone-like structure with numerous fine tentacles. Pink in colour. Found on hard substrate.

Image: CON 076_photo 045_cell D

Actiniaria sp. 25

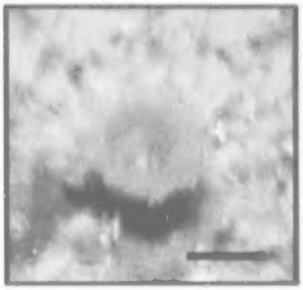


Description:

Anemone with 2 rows of fleshy tentacles surrounding and partially-covering the oral disc and mouth. The anemone is reddish-brown in colour, with pale pink tentacles that appear lighter toward the tips. It was found on soft substrate.

Image: CON 116_photo 028_cell F

Actiniaria sp. 27

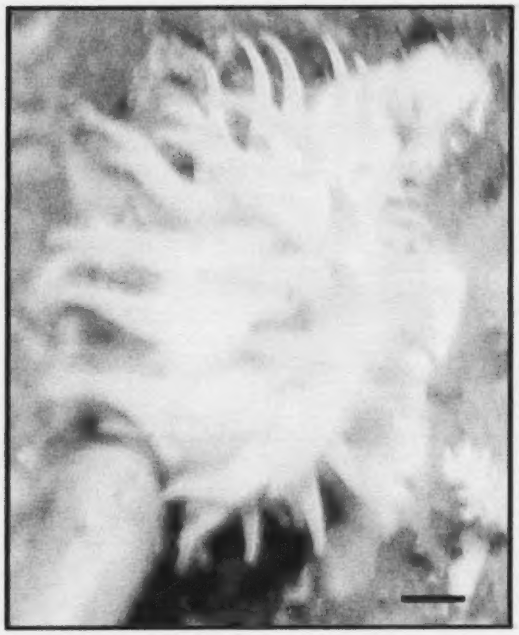


Description:

Anemone-like structure with numerous fleshy, indistinct tentacles. The anemone is cup-shaped (possibly due to partial retraction), and dark pink in colour, with a lighter pink band toward the interior. It was found attached to hard substrate.

Image: CON 103_photo 081_cell H

Actiniaria sp. 28

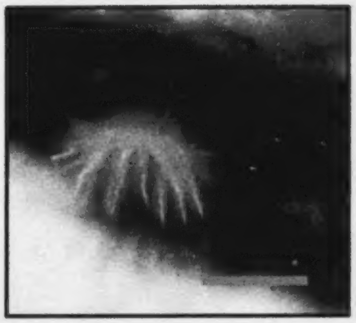


Description:

Large anemone with what appear to be four rows of thick, fleshy tentacles. The specimen was anchored to the side of a rock with a wide fleshy basal disc. The anemone is pale orange in colour and appears completely smooth.

Image: CON 116_photo 030_cell C

Actiniaria sp. 29

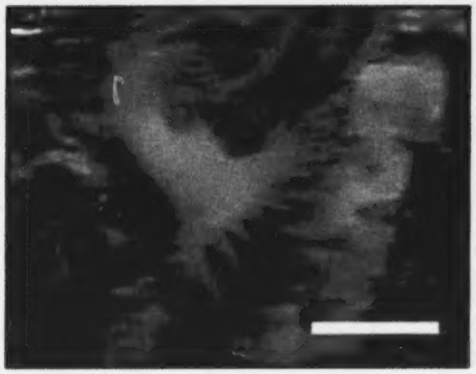


Description:

Small anemone with thin, translucent tentacles, possibly occurring in two rows. The anemone is tan-orange in colour and in an upside-down configuration, anchored to the underside of a rock. The column is short. Possibly a hormathiid anemone.

Image: CON 116_photo 050_cell G

Actiniaria sp. 30

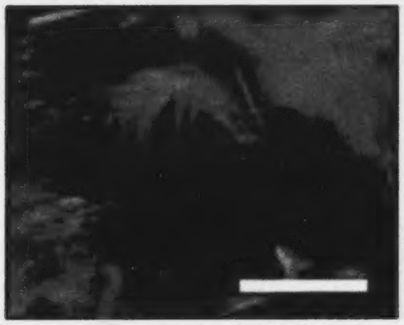


Description:

Small anemone with purple-grey translucent tentacles that appear to occur in two rows, and an orange column. The anemone was anchored to the side of a rock, hanging with its mouth and tentacles facing down. Possibly a hormathiid anemone.

Image: CON 103_photo 048_cell J

Actiniaria sp. 31

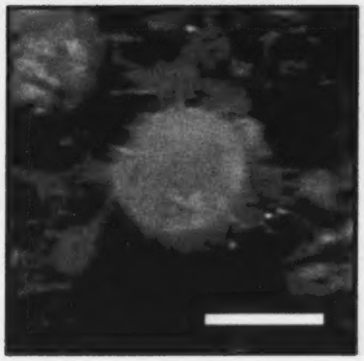


Description:

Specimen is anemone-like in form, with long, thin tentacles visible. It was anchored to hard substrate, and is pale pink in colour.

Image: CON 103_photo 086_cell K

Actiniaria sp. 32

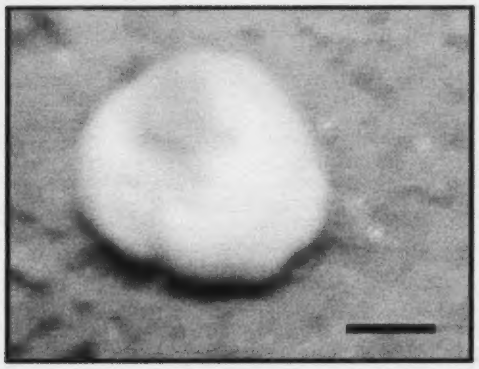


Description:

The specimen has an anemone-like structure with short tentacles visible. Appears to be supported on a stalk above the sediment, and is partially-retracted. The colour is pale pink, and darker toward the centre. Found on cobble substrate. Possibly Actiniidae or Hormathiidae.

Image: CON 103_photo 077_cell J

Actiniaria sp. 33

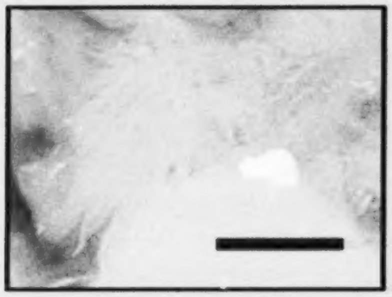


Description:

The specimen is a retracted anemone, with a smooth texture and a small amount of the tentacles showing. The colour is pale orange, and the anemone was found on soft substrate.

Image: CON 116_photo 025_cell J

Actiniaria sp. 34

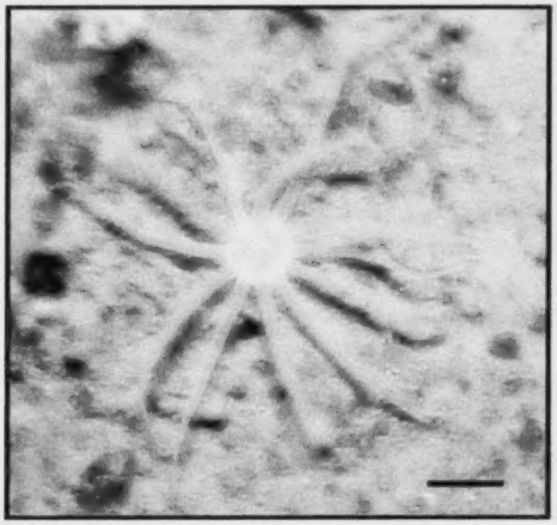


Description:

The specimen is indistinct, but has a smooth texture and numerous fine tentacles showing. The colour is pale peach, and the anemone was found on hard substrate.

Image: CON 097_photo 066_cell G

Actiniaria sp. 35



Description:

The anemone appears smooth in texture and has a small central disc. The oral opening is darker in colour and appears slightly puckered. Twelve prominent fleshy tentacles, slightly translucent, surround it. These are at least twice the length of the central disc. The anemone is off-white in colour. Found on hard substrate.

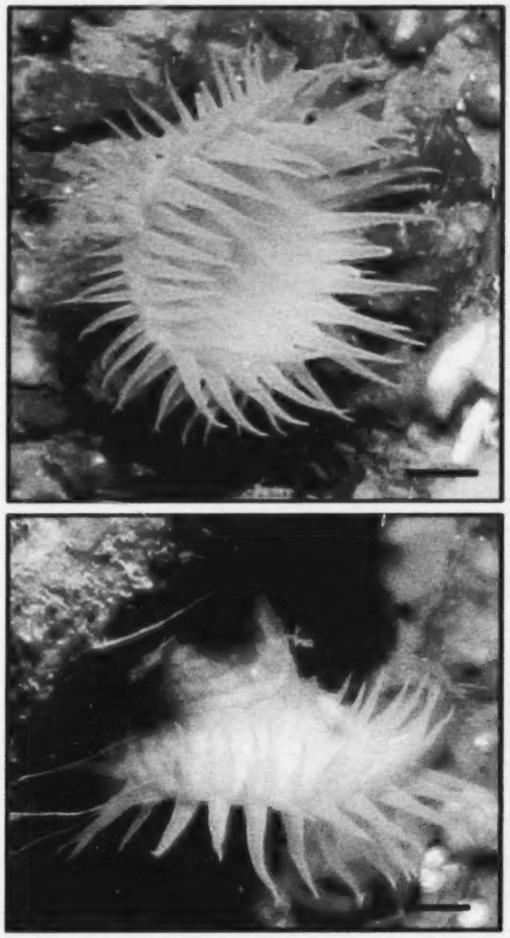
Image: CON 097_photo 029_cell F

ITIS TSN: 52651
WoRMS AphiaID: 100672

Hormathiidae (Carlgren, 1932)

Phylum Cnidaria>Class Anthozoa>Subclass Hexacorallia>Order Actiniaria>Suborder Enthemonae>
Superfamily Metridioidea>**Family Hormathiidae**

Hormathiidae spp.



Description:

Stalked anemones with two distinct rows of tentacles that surround a wide oral disc. The stalk is always above-ground and usually attached to hard substrate. Its length and thickness can vary, depending on whether or not the anemone is retracted. The stalk is tan in colour, and it can be smooth, grooved, or covered with numerous knob-like swellings. Sediment can often be found attached to it. The tentacles range in colour and intensity from pale pink to medium orange. They are fleshy, and are typically close in length to the radius of the oral disc. The oral disc itself is wide and either smooth or slightly grooved. The mouth, when visible, is puckered and raised somewhat higher at the centre of the oral disc. These may belong to genus *Actinauge*.

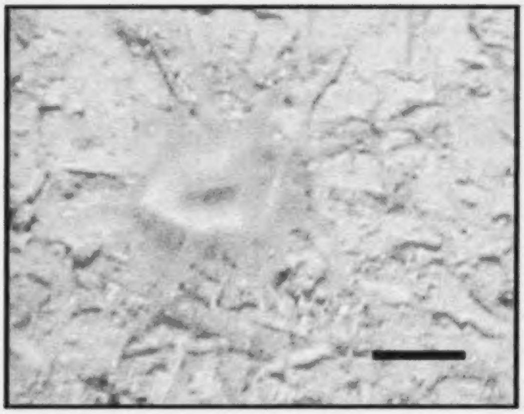
Image: (top) CON 103_photo 047_cell A
(bottom) CON 103_photo 074_cell F

ITIS TSN: 53713
WoRMS AphiaID: 135114

Flabellum (Lesson, 1831)

Phylum Cnidaria>Class Anthozoa>Subclass Hexacorallia>Order Scleractinia>Family Flabellidae>
Genus *Flabellum*

Flabellum sp. 1



Description:

Cup coral shaped like an ellipsis. The mouth is darker at the centre, and lighter toward the periphery. Colouration is peach and/or pale pink, and the tentacles are translucent and fleshy. They were found on soft substrate. The taxon is likely *Flabellum angulare*, but the angle of the specimens makes identification to the species level difficult.

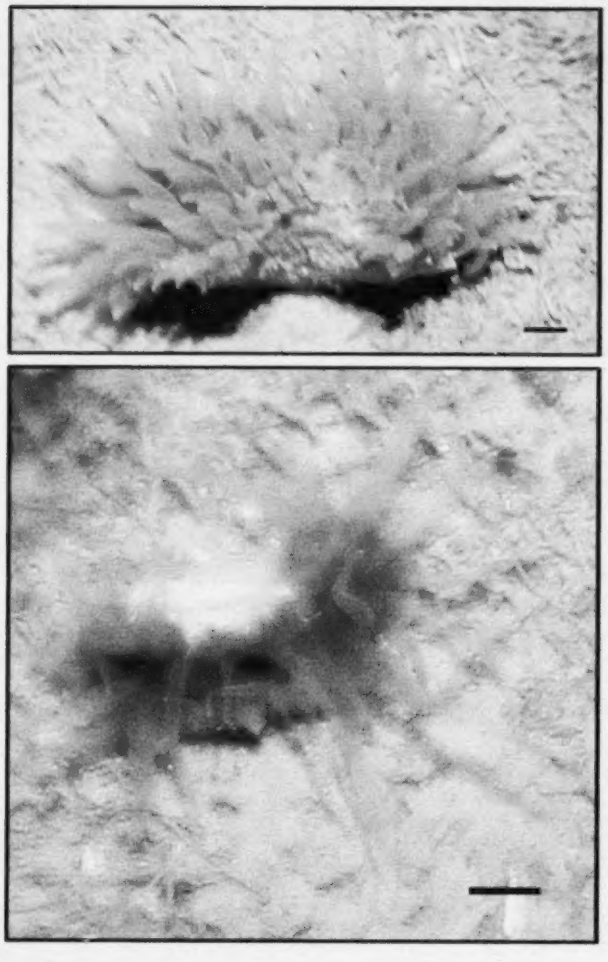
Image: CON 066_photo 036_cell A

ITIS TSN: 572140
WoRMS AphiaID: 135194

Flabellum (Ulocyathus) alabastrum (Moseley in Thompson, 1873)

Phylum Cnidaria>Class Anthozoa>Subclass Hexacorallia>Order Scleractinia>Family Flabellidae>
Genus *Flabellum*>Subgenus *Flabellum (Ulocyathus)*>***Flabellum (Ulocyathus) alabastrum***

Flabellum (Ulocyathus) alabastrum



Description:

Cup corals displaying characteristic pinching at the centre, giving the specimens a bow-shaped appearance. The cup itself is off-white in colour, and the tentacles are pale red, translucent, and fleshy. Tentacle length in comparison to cup length varies with specimens. The cup corals were found on soft substrate. For further information, please consult official species descriptions.

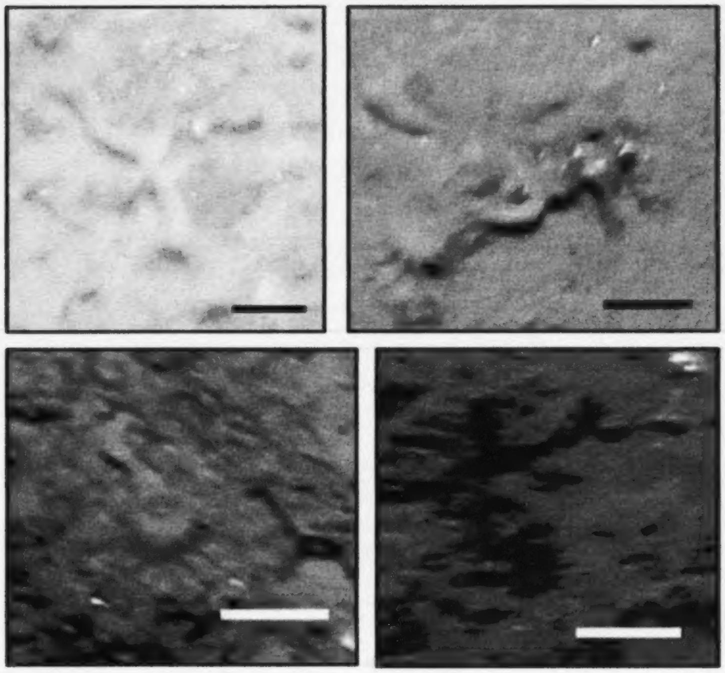
Image: (top) CON 076_photo 041_cell C (bottom) CON 066_photo 028_cell G

ITIS TSN: 52431
WoRMS AphiaID: 607338

Zoantharia (Gray, 1832)

Phylum Cnidaria>Class Anthozoa>Subclass Hexacorallia>**Order Zoantharia**

Zoantharia spp.



Description:

Colonial anemones, with visible tubes or 'runners' connecting the polyps. The tubes are typically visible, and the polyps vary in colour from reddish to orange to pink to pale blue. The oral disc of each polyp is depressed. A fringe of fine tentacles lines the edge of each polyp. The anemones were found on soft substrate.

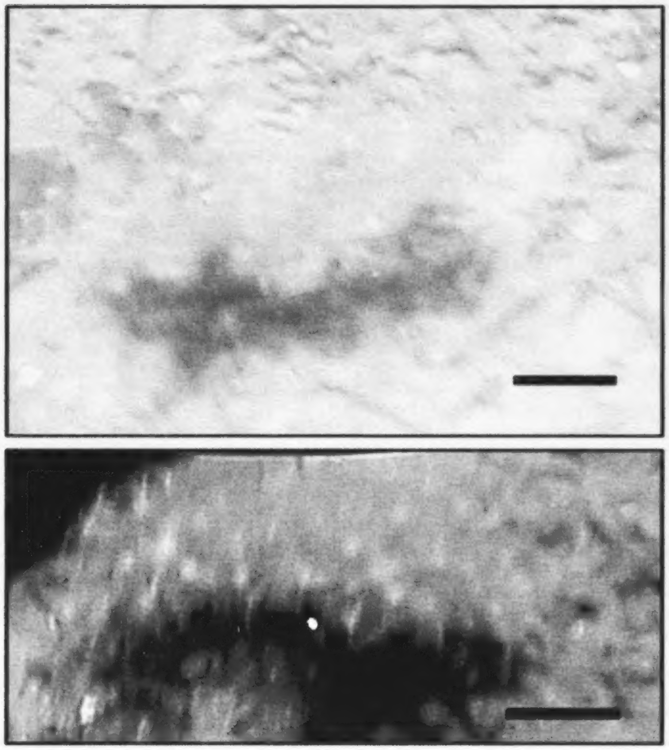
Image: (top left) CON 116_photo 028_cell G
(top right) CON 116_photo 028_cell K
(bottom left) CON 066_photo 077_cell J
(bottom right) CON 116_photo 072_cell J

ITIS TSN: 52016
WoRMS AphiaID: 1365

Alcyonacea (Lamouroux, 1812)

Phylum Cnidaria>Class Anthozoa>Subclass Octocorallia>**Order Alcyonacea**

Alcyonacea sp. 1

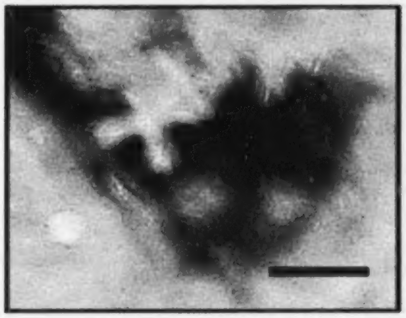


Description:

This organism grows predominantly in one plane, with individual branches producing polyps along two axes, giving the animal a cross-hatch pattern. These individuals are distinguished by their blue-purple colouration, lighter in some specimens than in others. The terminal polyps can appear lighter in colour than the rest of the organism. The specimens were found on soft and hard substrate.

Image: (top) CON 066_photo 041_cell B
(bottom) CON 076_photo 078_cell H

Alcyonacea sp. 2

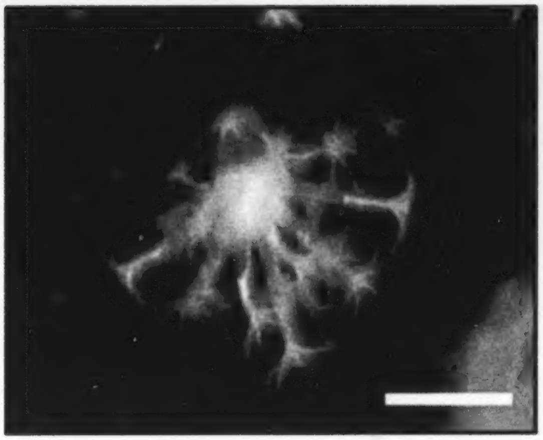


Description:

Small specimen with white-to-grey polyps that are small and shaped like a jack piece. The organism was attached to rock substrate.

Image: CON 066_photo 018_cell F

Alcyonacea sp. 3



Description:

Small specimens with white-to-pink polyps that appear to radiate outward from a central, fleshy anchor point. The polyps each have eight tentacles. The organism was found on hard and soft substrate.

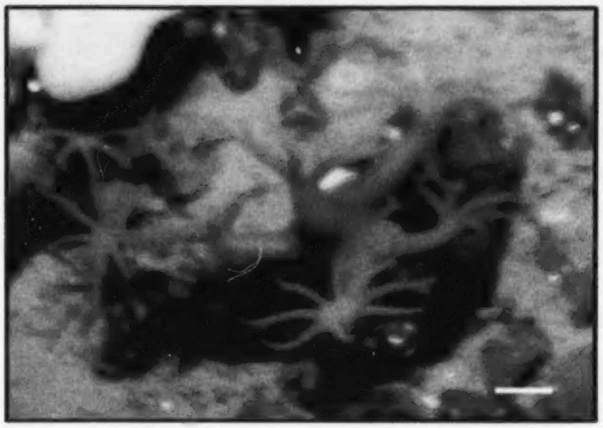
Image: CON 116_photo 050_cell H

ITIS TSN: 52030
WoRMS AphiaID: 125285

Anthomastus (Verrill, 1878)

**Phylum Cnidaria>Class Anthozoa>Subclass Octocorallia>Order Alcyonacea>Suborder Alcyoniina>
Family Alcyoniidae>Genus *Anthomastus***

Anthomastus sp.



Description:

The soft coral has a fleshy anchor-point, with multiple stalked polyps each surrounded by eight tentacles. These tentacles are in turn lined with fine projections. The organism is red, and the mouths of the polyps are slightly paler and more translucent. The coral was typically found anchored to rocks.

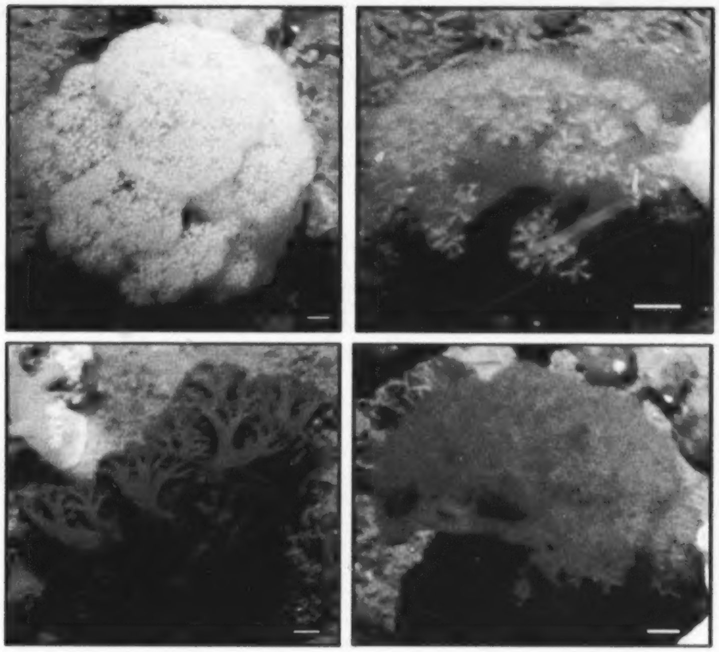
Image: CON 053_photo 036_cell F

ITIS TSN: 52034
WoRMS AphiaID: 146762

Nephtheidae (Gray, 1862)

Phylum Cnidaria>Class Anthozoa>Subclass Octocorallia>Order Alcyonacea>Suborder Alcyoniina>
Family Nephtheidae

Nephtheidae spp.



Description:

The structure is branching and arborescent. Polyps are present on the terminal branches and are arranged in a cross-hatch fashion, giving the organism a bushy, cloud-like appearance. The colour is variable – ranging from white to pink to dark purple and brown. It was found attached to hard substrate.

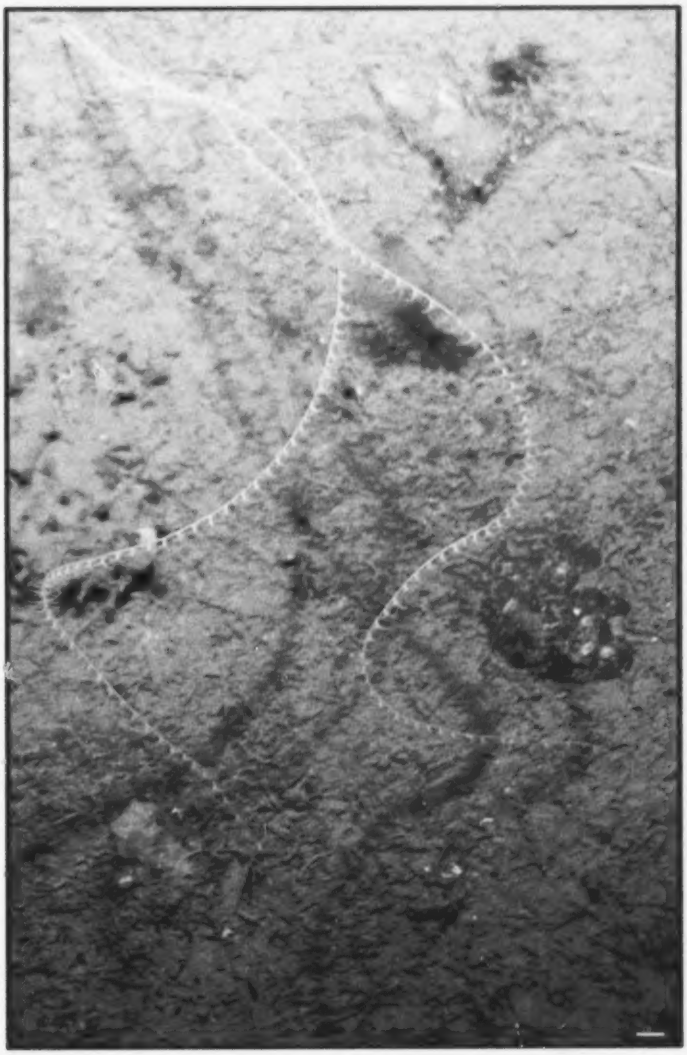
Image: (top left) CON 116_photo 037_cell I
(top right) CON 076_photo 076_cell I
(bottom left) CON 076_photo 037_cell K
(bottom right) CON 076_photo 065_cell I

ITIS TSN: 719055
WoRMS AphiaID: 125297

Radicipes (Stearns, 1883)

Phylum Cnidaria>Class Anthozoa>Subclass Octocorallia>Order Alcyonacea>Suborder Calcaxonia>
Family Chrysogorgiidae>**Genus *Radicipes***

Radicipes sp.



Description:

A long, thin, whip-like coral, frequently curving or coiled. The body is lined at even intervals with polyps, and both the polyps and the axis are white. The structure was anchored in soft substrate.

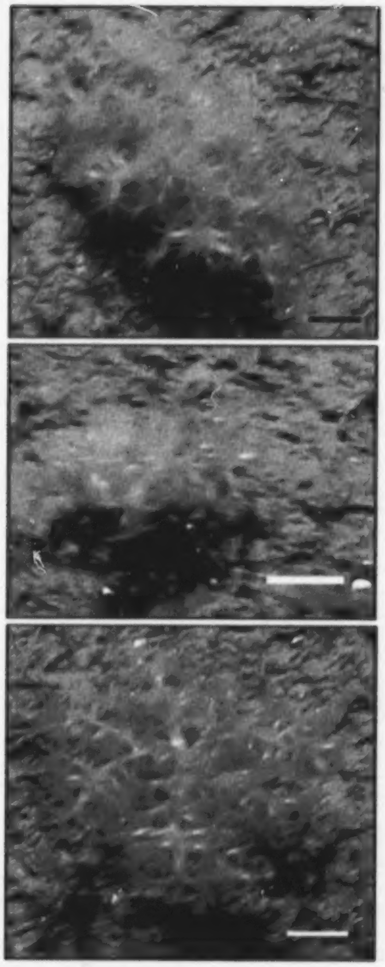
Image: CON 066_photo 054_cell G

ITIS TSN: 52338
WoRMS AphiaID: 125371

Acanella arbuscula (Johnson, 1862)

Phylum Cnidaria>Class Anthozoa>Subclass Octocorallia>Order Alcyonacea>Suborder Calcaxonia>
Family Isididae>Genus *Acanella*>***Acanella arbuscula***

Acanella arbuscula



Description:

The organism is branching and arborescent, with terminal polyps. The colour is peach, salmon-pink, and/or orange in adults, with the centre of the polyps slightly darker than the skeleton. Juveniles appear lighter, with larger, darker peach-coloured polyps. These are quite prominent and can sometimes seem iridescent. These organisms are found on soft sediment. For further information, please consult original species descriptions.

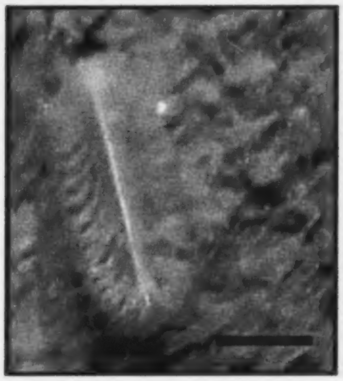
Image: (top) CON 076_photo 031_cell K
(middle) CON 066_photo 088_cell J
(bottom) CON 066_photo 068_cell K

ITIS TSN: 52348
WoRMS AphiaID: 1367

Pennatulacea (Verrill, 1865)

Phylum Cnidaria>Class Anthozoa>Subclass Octocorallia>**Order Pennatulacea**

Pennatulacea sp. 1

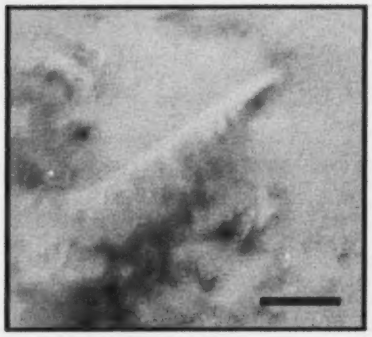


Description:

A small organism with numerous pinnules branching off of a thin central axis. Both the axis and pinnules are white, but the pinnules appear more translucent than the axis. In many specimens, the pinnules appear soft, and curve in their growth away from the main axis. The specimens are anchored by a foot or hold-fast like structure. Found on soft substrate.

Image: CON 076_photo 052_cell K

Pennatulacea sp. 2



Description:

A thin, branching structure with short peach-coloured polyps/pinnules lining a robust stalk. The stalk is a pale peach colour and is attached to a darker round foot. The structure was anchored in soft substrate. It may be a species of *Halipteris*, or a thin *Pennatula grandis*.

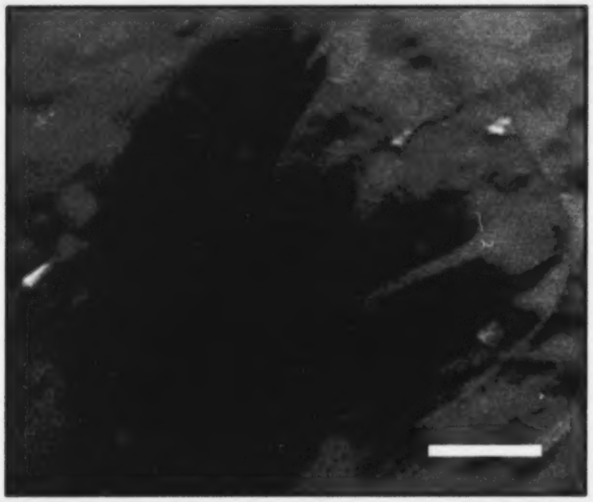
Image: CON 116_photo 069_cell K

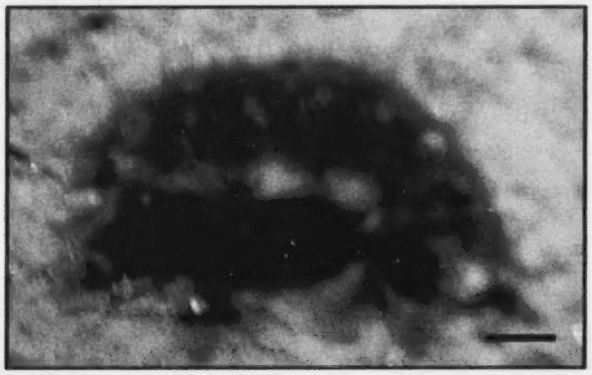
ITIS TSN: 52365
WoRMS AphiaID: 128504

Anthoptilum grandiflorum (Verrill, 1879)

Phylum Cnidaria>Class Anthozoa>Subclass Octocorallia>Order Pennatulacea>Suborder Sessiliflorae>
Family Anthoptilidae>Genus *Anthoptilum*>***Anthoptilum grandiflorum***

Anthoptilum grandiflorum





Description:

Sea pens with a characteristic question-mark bend along the central axis. The axis is pale pink in colour, and is connected to a food that appears translucent and pale grey. Numerous red-brown pinnules and polyps are present. The specimens were found on soft substrate. For further information, please consult the original species descriptions.

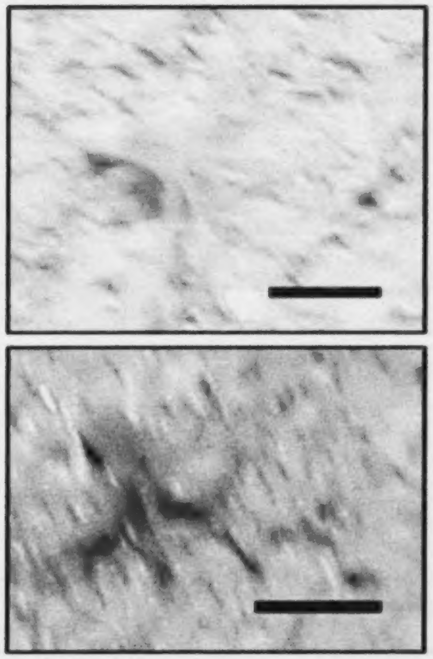
Image: (top) CON 076_photo 061_cell I
(bottom) CON 076_photo 073_cell E

ITIS TSN: 52360
WoRMS AphiaID: 128492

Kophobelemnon (Asbjørnsen, 1856)

Phylum Cnidaria>Class Anthozoa>Subclass Octocorallia>Order Pennatulacea>Suborder Sessiliflorae>
Family Kophobelemnidae>**Genus *Kophobelemnon***

Kophobelemnon spp.



Description:

The body is elongate, with tentacles present at the anterior end. The organism appears slightly translucent, and its colour ranges from pale pink to rust-brown. It was found on soft substrate. The 'spp.' designation was used as more than one species may be present.

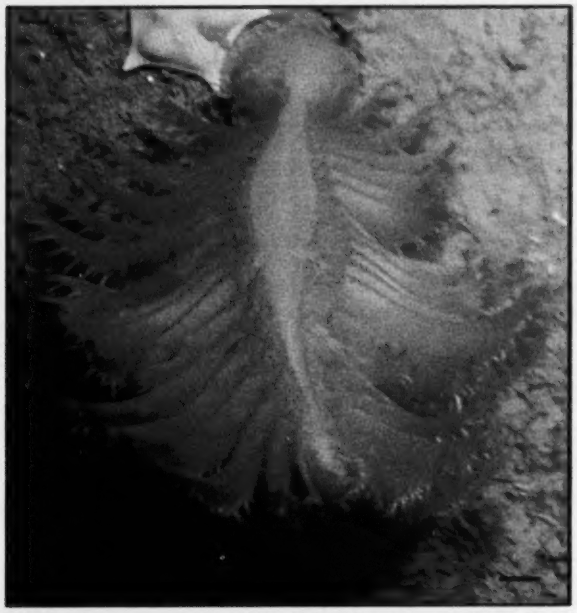
Image: (top) CON 066_photo 035_cell C
(bottom) CON 066_photo 013_cell D

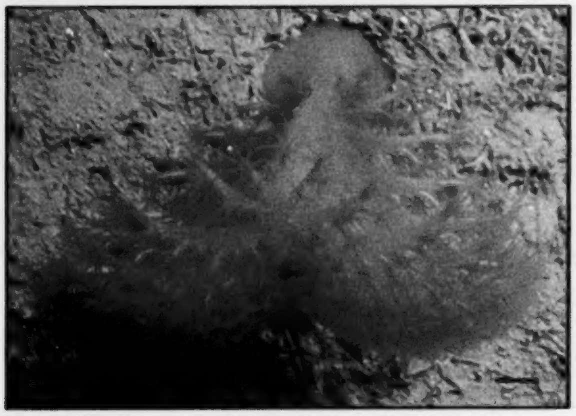
ITIS TSN: N/A
WoRMS AphiaID: 128516

Pennatula grandis (Ehrenberg, 1834)

Phylum Cnidaria>Class Anthozoa>Subclass Octocorallia>Order Pennatulacea>Suborder Sessiliflorae>
Family Pennatuiidae>Genus *Pennatula*>***Pennatula grandis***

Pennatula grandis





Description:

Sea pens characterised by a fleshy central axis lined with translucent fleshy pinnules. Each pinnule is lined with numerous polyps, giving the specimens a feathery appearance. The colour varies from pink to orange, but is typically pale pink. The foot is fleshy and mound-shaped. The specimens were found on soft substrate. For further information, please see the original species descriptions.

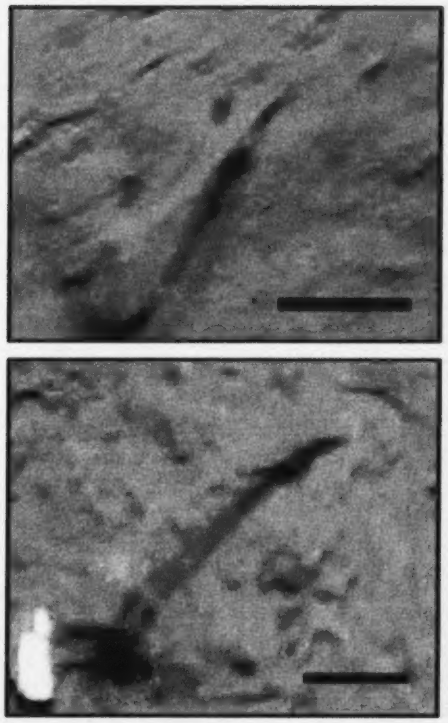
Image: (top) CON 066_photo 052_cell E
(bottom) CON 066_photo 048_cell F

ITIS TSN: 718925
WoRMS AphiaID: 13551

Anthoathecata (Cornelius, 1992)

Phylum Cnidaria>Class Hydrozoa>Subclass Hydroidolina>**Order Anthoathecata**

Anthoathecata spp.



Description:

Solitary hydroid characterised by a thin grey/tan stalk terminating in a large, globular pink hydranth (feeding zooid). The hydranth is surrounded by an array of small, thin tentacles. The hydroid was found on soft substrate. Possibly a member of orders Capitata (and family Corymorphidae), or Aplanulata.

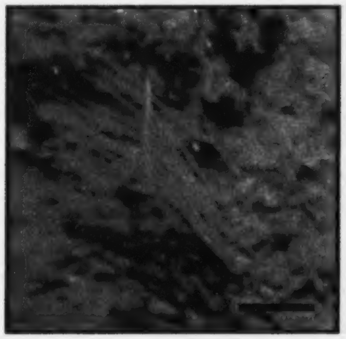
Image: (top) CON 116_photo 061_cell K
(bottom) CON 116_photo 063_cell E

ITIS TSN: 718926
WoRMS AphiaID: 13552

Leptothecata (Cornelius, 1992)

Phylum Cnidaria>Class Hydrozoa>Subclass Hydroidolina>**Order Leptothecata**

Leptothecata sp. 1

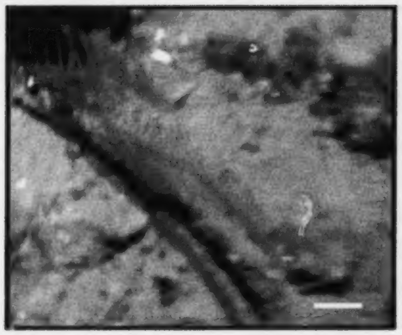


Description:

A colonial hydroid with numerous branches occurring in a single plane perpendicular to the main axis. The secondary branches are straight, and appear rigid. Colouring appears to be off-white/grey. The organism was found growing on hard substrate.

Image: CON 076_photo 052_cell E

Leptothecata sp. 2

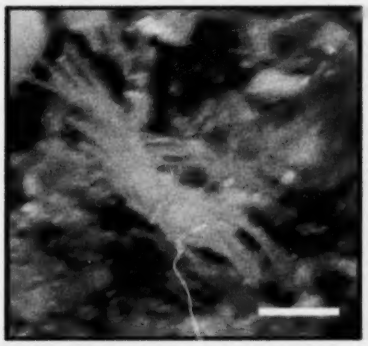


Description:

A colonial hydroid with numerous secondary branches lining a central vertical axis. The secondary branches are curved and appear soft, giving the entire colony a feather-like appearance. Dichotomous and trichotomous branching can occur in this hydroid, resulting in multiple vertical axes. When multiple instances of such branching occur, the colony can take on the appearance of a fan or feather duster. The colour is light tan, and the organism was found attached to hard substrate.

Image: CON 116_photo 030_cell H

Leptothecata sp. 3

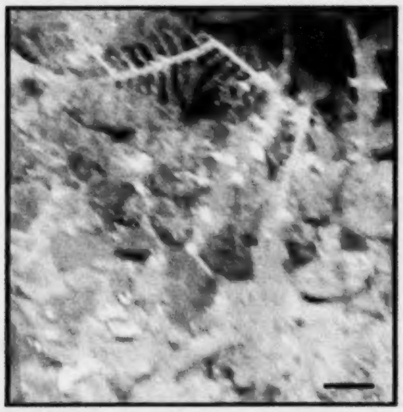


Description:

A colonial hydroid with numerous curved branches lining a central axis. Unlike in Leptothecata sp. 1, the branches of this taxon appear more flexible. The colour is off-white/grey, and the organism was found on hard substrate.

Image: CON 103_photo 065_cell J

Leptothecata sp. 4

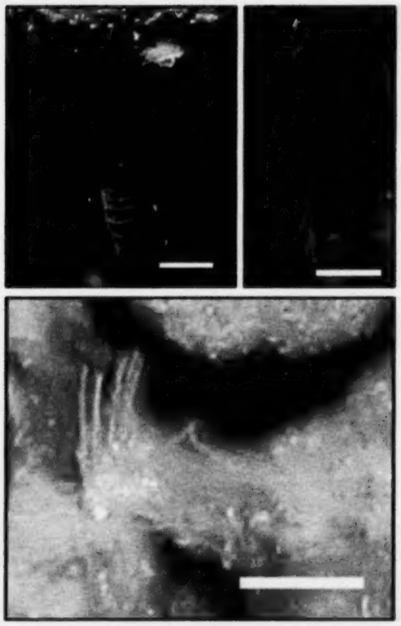


Description:

A colonial hydroid with multiple axial branches, each of which is lined with numerous secondary branches. These branches do not lie flat, but occur at ~120-degree angles to each other, and appear straight. The main axes are stout, and tan in colour. Several areas of the hydroid appear partially-covered with a fine, feathery film, and cirripeds are present on at least one of the branches. The hydroid was found attached to the underside of a rock.

Image: CON 103_photo 079_cell C

Leptothecata sp. 5

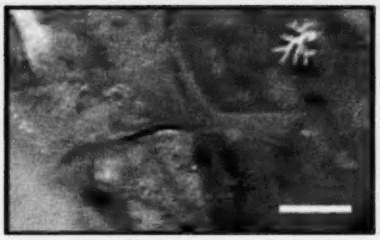


Description:

A colonial hydroid with one main axis and numerous secondary branches. The secondary branches appear somewhat bent, and grow at 90-degree angles to each other. The hydroid is beige-tan in colour, and found growing on or around rock substrate, often on the undersides of boulders.

Image: (left) CON 103_photo 093_cell K
(right) CON 103_photo 077_cell K
(bottom) CON 103_photo 018_cell G

Leptothecata sp. 7



Description:

A colonial hydroid with a main branch and numerous secondary branches. The main branch is tan-brown and bends sharply about halfway up the stalk. The secondary branches are found on both sides of the axis and occur at a ~120 degree angle to each other. They grow densely at the apex of the stalk, and are not found below the bend described above. The secondary branches are a translucent, sediment-coloured brown. The specimen grew on hard and soft substrate.

Image: CON 103_photo 086_cell J

Table 7. Abundance (standardised to 1 m^2) of taxa belonging to phylum Cnidaria.

Taxa	Total Abundance	CON-053	CON-059	CON-066	CON-076	CON-097	CON-103	CON-116
Anthozoa sp. 1	14	0	0	2	5	0	5	3
Anthozoa sp. 3	28	0	0	3	0	22	0	3
Anthozoa sp. 7	2	0	0	0	2	0	0	0
Anthozoa sp. 11	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	3
Anthozoa sp. 13	3	0	0	0	2	0	0	2
Anthozoa sp. 15	6	2	0	0	0	0	2	3
Anthozoa sp. 19	2	0	0	0	0	0	2	0
Anthozoa sp. 20	12	0	2	9	0	0	2	0
Anthozoa sp. 21	2	0	0	0	0	0	2	0
Anthozoa sp. 22	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
Ceriantharia sp. 1	9	0	2	6	2	0	0	0
Ceriantharia sp. 2	17	0	0	3	6	0	6	2
Ceriantharia sp. 3	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	0
Ceriantharia sp. 5	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	5
Ceriantharia sp. 6	33	0	31	0	0	0	0	2

Table 7 (continued). Abundance (standardised to 1 m^2) of taxa belonging to phylum Cnidaria.

Taxa	Total Abundance	CON-053	CON-059	CON-066	CON-076	CON-097	CON-103	CON-116
Ceriantharia sp. 7	19	0	0	0	11	0	8	0
Actiniaria sp. 1	6	6	0	0	0	0	0	0
Actiniaria sp. 2	33	16	0	12	2	0	3	0
Actiniaria sp. 3	5	5	0	0	0	0	0	0
Actiniaria sp. 5	64	0	50	0	0	14	0	0
Actiniaria sp. 6	2	0	0	2	0	0	0	0
Actiniaria sp. 9	90	2	0	16	12	42	2	17
Actiniaria sp. 10	3	0	0	3	0	0	0	0
Actiniaria sp. 13	2	0	0	2	0	0	0	0
Actiniaria sp. 15	6	0	0	0	6	0	0	0
Actiniaria sp. 16	2	0	0	0	2	0	0	0
Actiniaria sp. 17	2	0	0	2	0	0	0	0
Actiniaria sp. 19	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
Actiniaria sp. 20	3	0	0	0	0	0	2	2
Actiniaria sp. 21	11	0	0	0	0	5	5	2

Table 7 (continued). Abundance (standardised to 1 m^2) of taxa belonging to phylum Cnidaria.

Taxa	Total Abundance	CON-053	CON-059	CON-066	CON-076	CON-097	CON-103	CON-116
Actiniaria sp. 22	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
Actiniaria sp. 23	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	3
Actiniaria sp. 24	129	0	0	0	3	120	5	2
Actiniaria sp. 25	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
Actiniaria sp. 27	2	0	0	0	0	0	2	0
Actiniaria sp. 28	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
Actiniaria sp. 29	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
Actiniaria sp. 30	2	0	0	0	0	0	2	0
Actiniaria sp. 31	3	0	0	0	0	2	2	0
Actiniaria sp. 32	2	0	0	0	0	0	2	0
Actiniaria sp. 33	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
Actiniaria sp. 34	2	0	0	0	0	2	0	0
Actiniaria sp. 35	3	0	0	0	0	3	0	0
Hormathiidae spp.	1778	1066	3	2	0	11	696	0

Table 7 (continued). Abundance (standardised to 1 m^2) of taxa belonging to phylum Cnidaria.

Taxa	Total Abundance	CON-053	CON-059	CON-066	CON-076	CON-097	CON-103	CON-116
***Flabellum* sp. 1**	3	0	0	2	2	0	0	0
Flabellum (Ulocyathus) alabastrum	6	0	0	2	5	0	0	0
Zoantharia spp.	1225	5	277	19	3	190	39	693
Alcyonacea sp. 1	85	30	2	17	19	2	17	0
Alcyonacea sp. 2	2	0	0	2	0	0	0	0
Alcyonacea sp. 3	99	0	3	0	39	2	33	23
***Anthomastus* sp.**	19	19	0	0	0	0	0	0
Nephtheidae spp.	569	14	8	50	196	84	110	107
***Radicipes* sp.**	129	0	0	124	5	0	0	0
Acanella arbuscula	337	0	0	47	283	2	5	2
Pennatulacea sp. 1	570	90	134	17	23	294	11	2
Pennatulacea sp. 2	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
Anthoptilum grandiflorum	5	0	0	0	5	0	0	0

Table 7 (continued). Abundance (standardised to 1 m^2) of taxa belonging to phylum Cnidaria.

Taxa	**Total Abundance**	**CON-053**	**CON-059**	**CON-066**	**CON-076**	**CON-097**	**CON-103**	**CON-116**
***Kophobelemnon* spp.**	5	0	0	3	0	2	0	0
Pennatula grandis	1130	51	5	824	193	6	47	5
Anthoathecata spp.	148	2	45	0	6	44	14	37
Leptothecata sp. 1	73	2	0	2	5	5	61	0
Leptothecata sp. 2	56	0	2	0	3	8	42	2
Leptothecata sp. 3	39	0	0	0	2	0	37	0
Leptothecata sp. 4	9	0	0	0	0	0	9	0
Leptothecata sp. 5	16	0	0	0	0	0	16	0
Leptothecata sp. 7	28	2	3	0	2	8	14	0

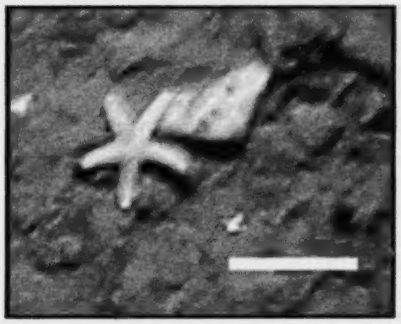
Phylum Echinodermata

ITIS TSN: 156862
WoRMS AphiaID: 123080

Asteroidea (de Blainville, 1830)

Phylum Echinodermata>Subphylum Asterozoa >**Class Asteroidea**

Asteroidea sp. 1

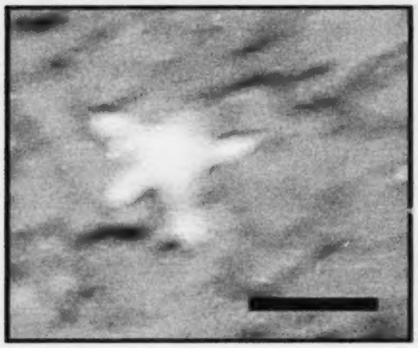


Description:

A small (~1cm) sea star with possible stippling along the arms, which are slightly longer than the central body. It is white in colour, and found on soft substrate.

Image: CON 066_photo 064_cell L

Asteroidea sp. 2



Description:

A small (~1cm) sea star with a light purple body. The tips of the arms appear white. The sea star was found on soft substrate.

Image: CON 076_photo 056_cell D

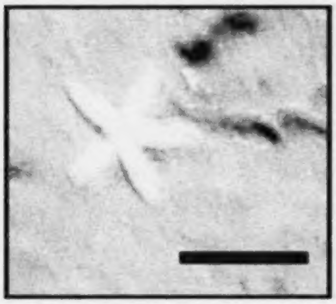
Asteroidea sp. 3

Description:

A small (~1cm) sea star with short, wide arms in relation to the central body. The colour appears to be a very light yellow, possibly with a darker area at the centre. The sea star was found on soft substrate.

Image: CON 076_photo 078_cell G

Asteroidea sp. 6

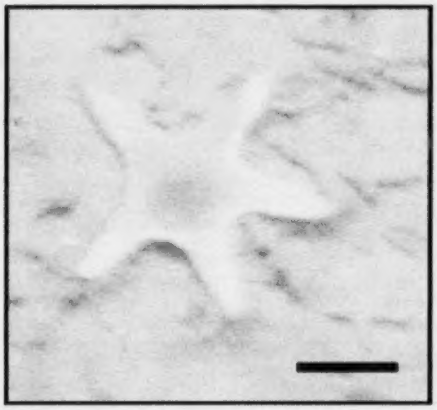


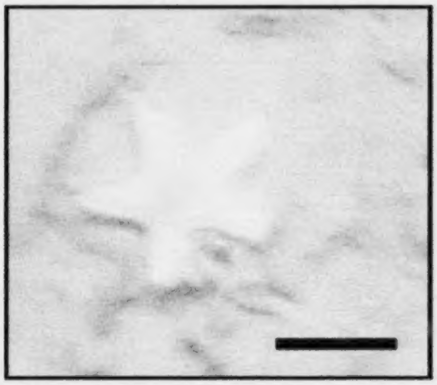
Description:

A small (~1cm) sea star with off-white/light yellow colouring. The arms are slightly tapered at the base. Found on soft substrate.

Image: CON 116_photo 032_cell C

Asteroidea sp. 8





Description:

Smaller tan/light-yellow sea star with slightly darker centres. They were found on soft substrate.

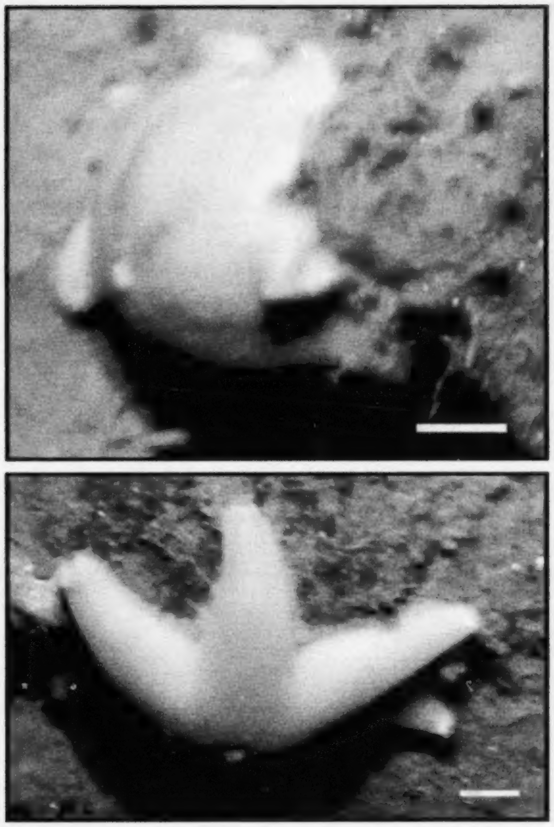
Image: (top) CON 116_photo 022_cell B
(bottom) CON 116_photo 059_cell B

ITIS TSN: 157092
WoRMS AphiaID: 123142

Pterasteridae (Perrier, 1875)

Phylum Echinodermata >Subphylum Asterozoa>Class Asteroidea >Order Velatida >**Family Pterasteridae**

Pterasteridae spp.



Description:

A sea star with a wide body and between five and six thick arms. Body colour is variable: pale tan in one specimen, and light pink with dark pink striations in the other. The surface appears slightly velvety in texture. There is a round projection at the centre of the body, possibly the madreporite. The sea star was found on both hard and soft substrate.

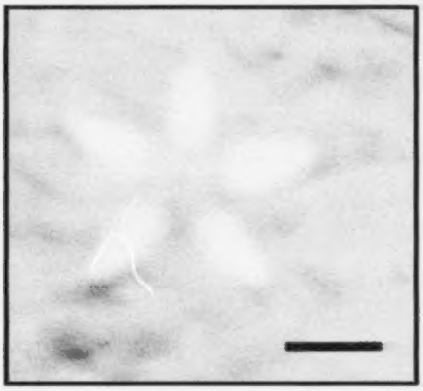
Image: (top) CON 097_photo 042_cell K
(bottom) CON 097_photo 077_cell J

ITIS TSN: 157097
WoRMS AphiaID: 123333

Hymenaster (Wyville Thomson, 1873)

Phylum Echinodermata >Subphylum Asterozoa>Class Asteroidea>Order Velatida>Family Pterasteridae>
Genus *Hymenaster*

cf. *Hymenaster* sp.



Description:

A sea star characterised by a small central disc and longer arms with rounded tips. The body appears smooth, and the arms can seem slightly rumpled or bent in appearance. The sea star is goldenrod in colour, and was found on hard and soft substrate. Due to the photo quality, the *cf.* designation has been applied.

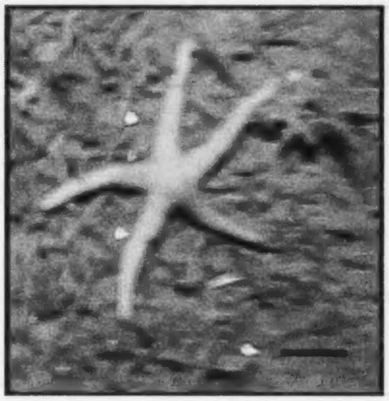
Image: CON 059_photo 134_cell B

ITIS TSN: 157152
WoRMS AphiaID: 123276

Henricia (Gray, 1840)

Phylum Echinodermata >Subphylum Asterozoa>Class Asteroidea>Superorder Spinulosacea>Order Spinulosida> Family Echinasteridae>**Genus *Henricia***

Henricia sp. 1

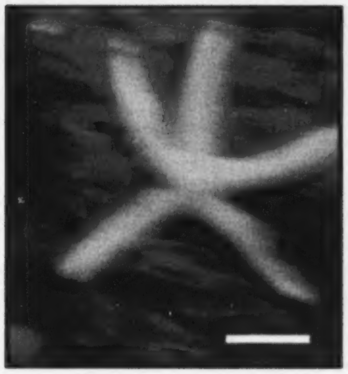


Description:

A sea star characterised by a small centre and longer arms with rounded tips. The body appears smooth, and the arms can seem slightly rumpled or bent in appearance. The sea star is goldenrod in colour, and was found on hard and soft substrate.

Image: CON 066_photo 035_cell H

Henricia sp. 2



Description:

A sea star with a small centre and long thin arms that are slightly fleshy. The body is smooth, and appears slightly purple toward the centre, whiter toward the tips of the arms. The sea star was found on soft substrate.

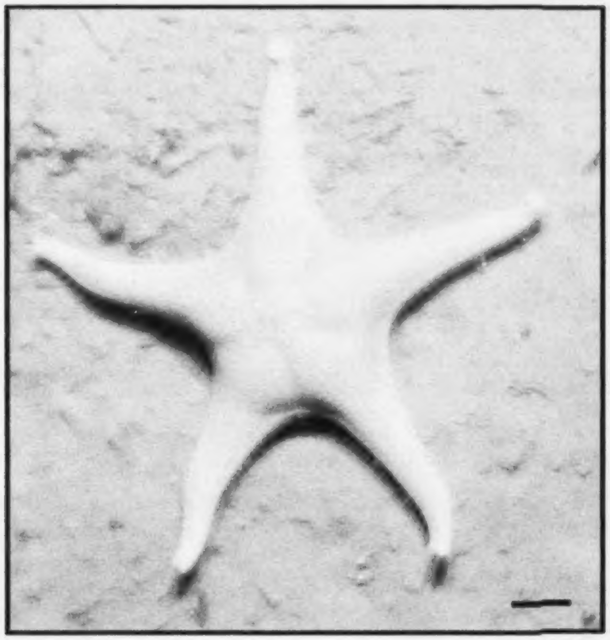
Image: CON 103_photo 018_cell L

ITIS TSN: 988844
WoRMS AphiaID: 582528

Valvatacea (Blake, 1987)

Phylum Echinodermata >Subphylum Asterozoa>Class Asteroidea>**Superorder Valvatacea**

Valvatacea sp.



Description:

A smooth sea star with wide arms that taper toward the tips. The body appears dorso-ventrally compressed, giving the starfish a thin appearance. The central portion of the body displays a slightly-raised penta-radiate pattern, similar to the five-petal flower pattern found on sand dollars. The edges of the arms appear raised as well, as though the starfish has been outlined with a thick border. The dorsal side is pale orange, while the underside of the arms appears white where visible (where the tips of the arms are slightly raised). The animal was found on soft substrate.

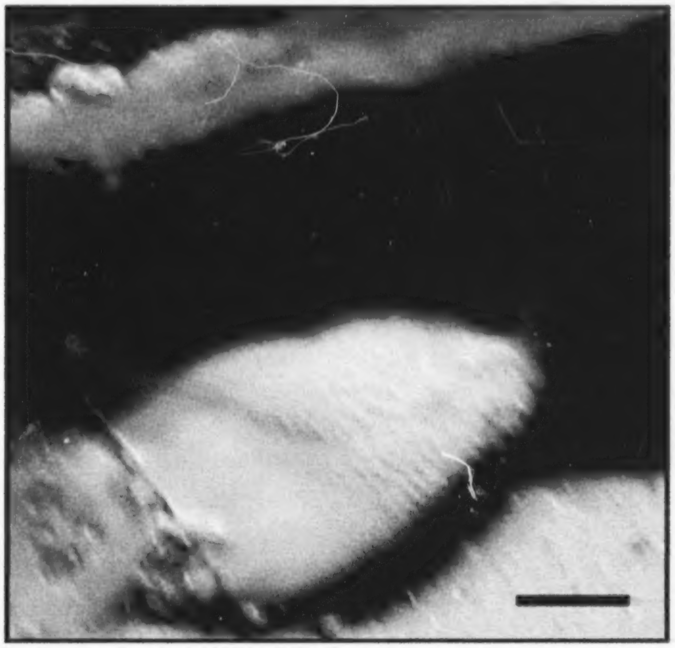
Image: CON 059_photo 054_cell F

ITIS TSN: 990610
WoRMS AphiaID: 124002

Tremaster mirabilis (Verrill, 1880)

Phylum Echinodermata >Subphylum Asterozoa>Class Asteroidea>Superorder Valvatacea>Order Valvatida> Family Asterinidae>Genus *Tremaster*>***Tremaster mirabilis***

Tremaster mirabilis



Description:

A fleshy sea star characterised by its orange colour and the smooth tissue connecting its five arms. Some faint spines appear toward the centre of the body. This specimen was found underneath a boulder. For further information, please see the official species descriptions.

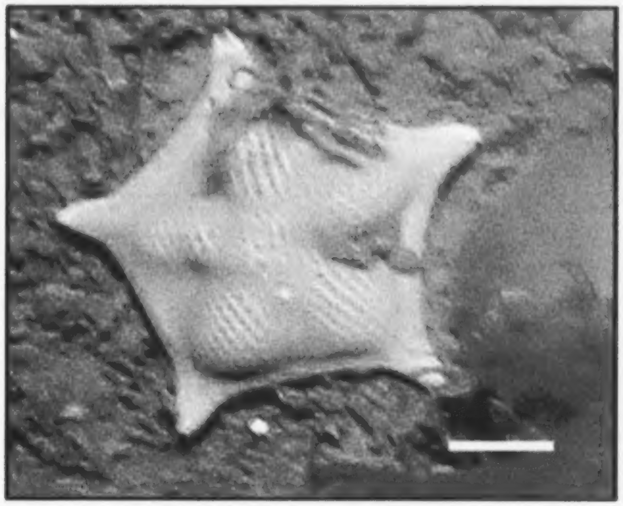
Image: CON 076_photo 027_cell C

ITIS TSN: 156997
WoRMS AphiaID: 124020

Ceramaster granularis (Retzius, 1783)

Phylum Echinodermata >Subphylum Asterozoa>Class Asteroidea>Superorder Valvatacea>Order Valvatida> Family Goniasteridae>Genus *Ceramaster*>***Ceramaster granularis***

Ceramaster cf. *granularis*



Description:

A sea star with a wide body and reduced arms. The body is pentagonal, with an arm protruding from each of the five corners, giving the taxon a distinctive shape. The centre of the body is dominated by a raised area in the shape of a flower with five petals, while the rest of the body is flat. The edges of the body are slightly raised. The sea star is light to medium pink in colour, while the tips of the arms can appear white. The texture, where visible, appears stippled. In some specimens, the madreporite is visible as a small cream-coloured dot located near the centre of the body. The animal was found on soft substrate.

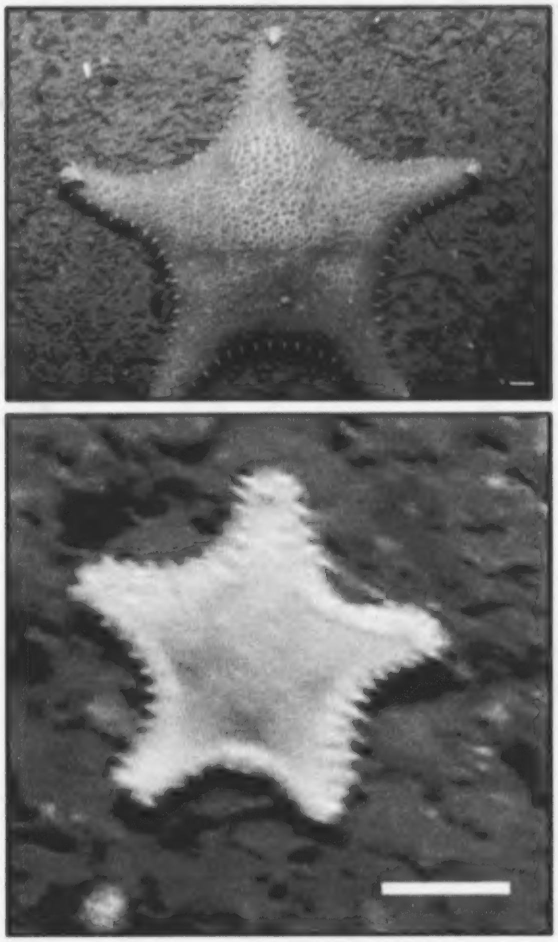
Image: CON 066_photo 052_cell E

ITIS TSN: 157008
WoRMS AphiaID: 124043

Hippasteria phrygiana (Parelius, 1768)

Phylum Echinodermata >Subphylum Asterozoa>Class Asteroidea>Superorder Valvatacea>Order Valvatida> Family Goniasteridae>Subfamily Hippasterinae>Genus *Hippasteria*>***Hippasteria phrygiana***

Hippasteria phrygiana



Description:

A sea star characterised by the presence of numerous blunt spines along the edges of its arms. Colouring in adults is dark orange to red, while the juveniles are pale peach-orange (note that a juvenile specimen is shown in the bottom image). The specimen was found on soft substrate. For further information, please see the official species descriptions.

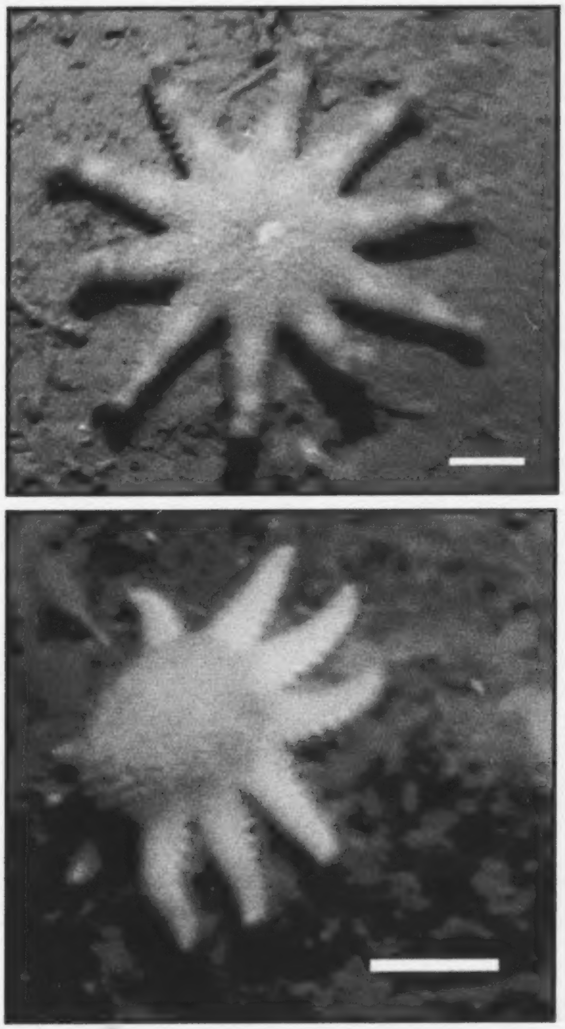
Image: (top) CON 097_photo032_cell K
(bottom) CON 103_photo 109_cell J

ITIS TSN: 157062
WoRMS AphiaID: 123143

Solasteridae (Viguier, 1878)

Phylum Echinodermata >Subphylum Asterozoa>Class Asteroidea>Superorder Valvatacea>Order Valvatida>
Family Solasteridae

Solasteridae spp.



Description:

A sun star with a hemispherical central disc and nine to eleven arms. The body ranges from pale peach to dark orange in colour, with the central disc sometimes darker than the arms. Light and dark banding can occur on the arms of some individuals. The surface is covered with numerous small spines, and the madreporite, found at the centre of the central disc, often projects above the body. The animal was found on hard and soft substrate.

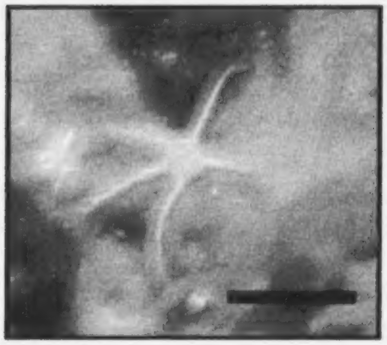
Image: (top) CON 059_photo 102_cell L
(bottom) CON 097_photo 073_cell I

ITIS TSN: 157325
WoRMS AphiaID: 123084

Ophiuroidea (Gray, 1840)

Phylum Echinodermata >Subphylum Asterozoa>**Class Ophiuroidea**

Ophiuroidea sp. 2

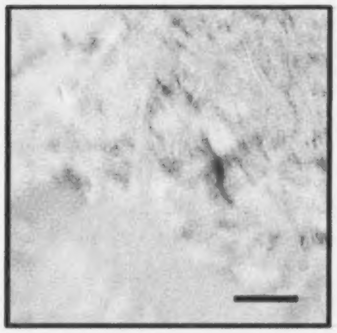


Description:

Small brittle star with a prominent grey-white dorsal disc. The arms are thin and pale peach in colour, and they appear fairly rigid. The brittle star was found on soft substrate near rock.

Image: CON 066_photo 012_cell J

Ophiuroidea sp. 3

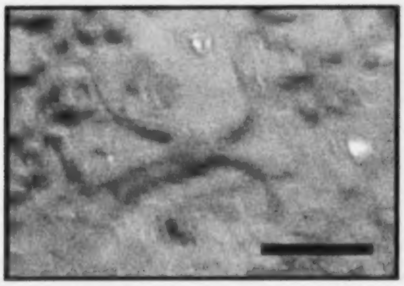


Description:

Large brittle star (over 1cm) and partially-obscured by a sea pen (*Pennatula borealis*), with which it may be associated. The arms and portion of the visible disc are predominantly orange, with reddish banding present. Found on soft substrate.

Image: CON 066_photo 023_cell C

Ophiuroidea sp. 4

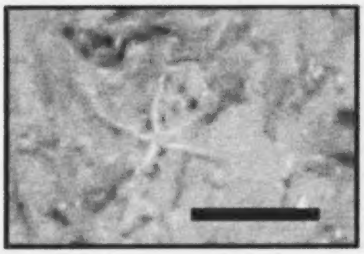


Description:

Brittle star with a round dorsal disc that appears slightly elevated. There is some suggestion of a raised or bumpy surface on it. The arms are thin and curved. Its colour is a purple-brown. It was found on soft substrate.

Image: CON 066_photo 051_cell E

Ophiuroidea sp. 5

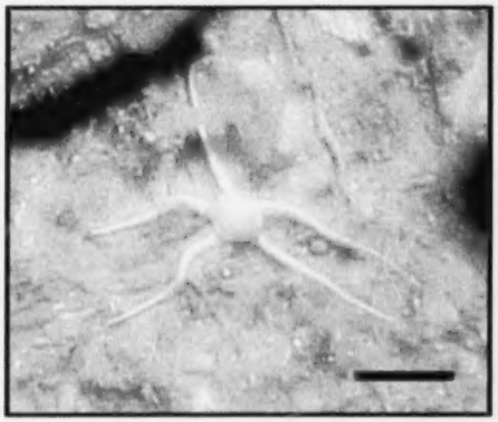


Description:

Small brittle star with a grey dorsal disc and off-white arms. The arms are thin and appear wavy. The ophiuroid was found on soft substrate.

Image: CON 066_photo 056_cell A

Ophiuroidea sp. 6

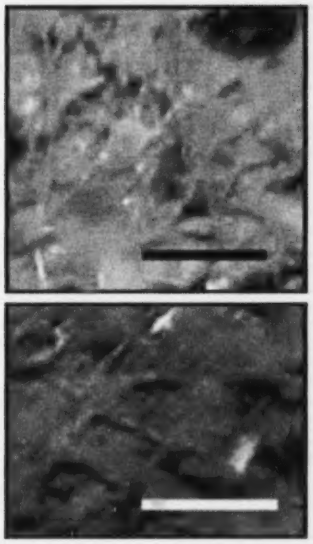


Description:

Brittle star with a round, bulbous central disc and five smooth arms. The disc is light grey in colour, and the arms are orange and taper toward the tips. Found on soft and hard substrate.

Image: CON 103_photo 055_cell G

Ophiuroidea sp. 7

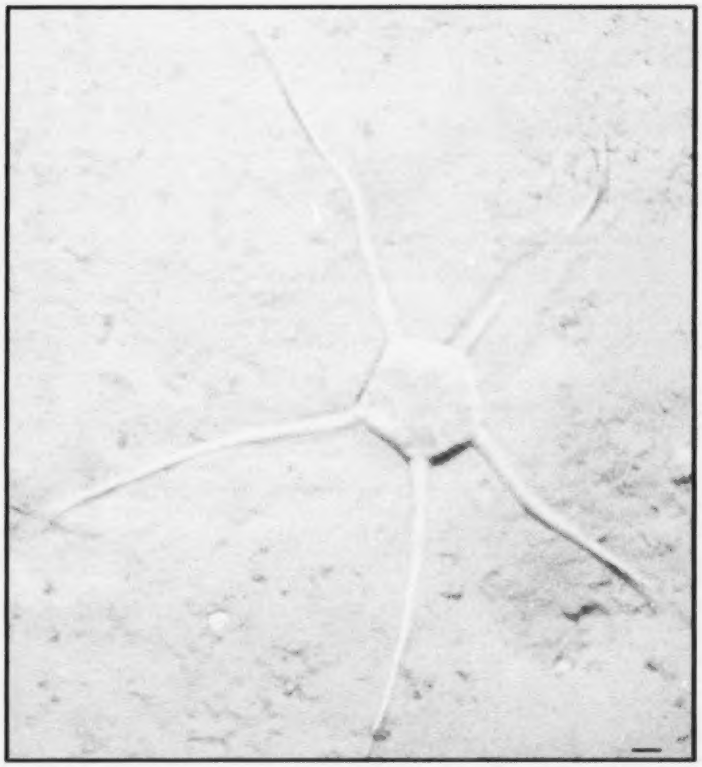


Description:

Small brittle star with a round, red-brown dorsal disc and short, orange arms with reddish banding. It was found on soft substrate.

Image: (top) CON 103_photo 065_cell K
(bottom) CON 076_photo 027_cell L

Ophiuroidea sp. 10

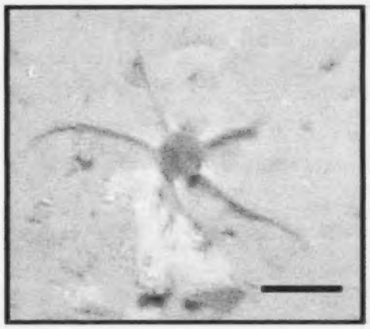


Description:

Large brittle star with a pentagonal central disc and five arms. The margins of the arms are finely-toothed. Both the disc and the arms are pale orange in colour, and the disc is partially sediment-covered. The ophiuroid was found on soft substrate.

Image: CON 059_photo 095_cell C

Ophiuroidea sp. 11

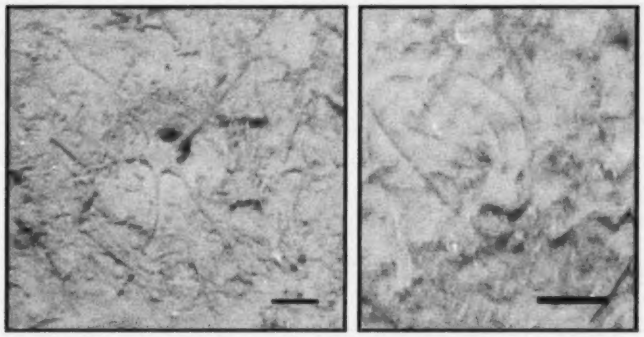


Description:

Small brittle star with a round central disc. The arms are orange with an area of white adjacent to the central disc, and the disc is purple-grey. The ophiuroid was found on soft substrate.

Image: CON 059_photo 097_cell A

Ophiuroidea spp.

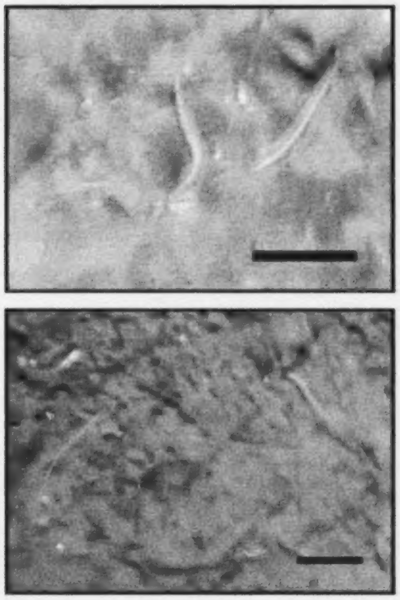


Description:

Category of brittle stars containing individuals that were distinguishable as ophiuroids, but that could not be divided into distinct taxa.

Image: (left) CON 066_photo 029_cell A
(right) CON 066_photo 070_cell H

Ophiuroidea spp. obscured



Description:

Category of brittle stars partially or completely buried in sediment and/or obscured by rock substrate such that only their outline is visible, or the tips of their arms exposed. The central disc is completely obscured.

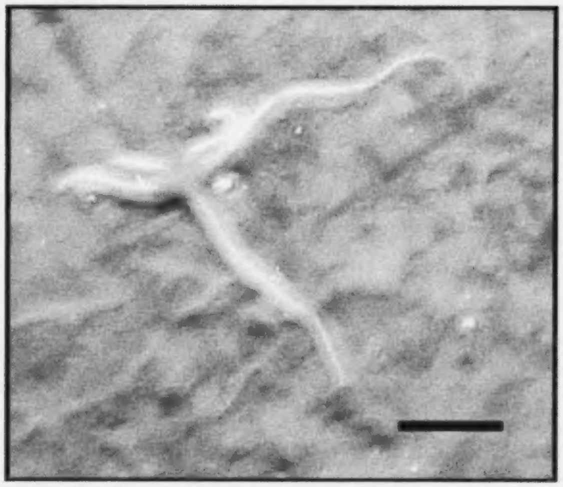
Image: (top) CON 066_photo 012_cell G
(bottom) CON 066_photo 060_cell E

ITIS TSN: 157646
WoRMS AphiaID: 123206

Amphiuridae (Ljungman, 1867)

Phylum Echinodermata >Subphylum Asterozoa>Class Ophiuroidea>Subclass Myophiuroidea>
Infraclass Metophiurida>Superorder Ophintegrida>Order Amphilepidida>Suborder Gnathophiurina>
Family Amphiuridae

Amphiuridae sp.



Description:

Brittle star with a distinct blue-grey dorsal disc and long white arms that are thin and can appear curled and/or wavy. It was found on soft substrate.

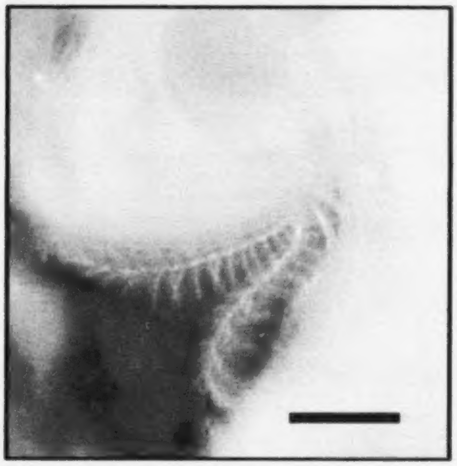
Image: CON 066_photo 071_cell F

ITIS TSN: 158545
WoRMS AphiaID: 123093

Comatulida (Clark, 1908)

Phylum Echinodermata >Subphylum Crinozoa>Class Crinoidea>Subclass Articulata>**Order Comatulida**

Comatulida sp.



Description:

A feather star without a stalk, and with several thin arms visible, each lined with numerous pinnules. The aboral cup is small and indistinct. The feather star is pale peach in colour, and found on an *Asconema* sp. sponge.

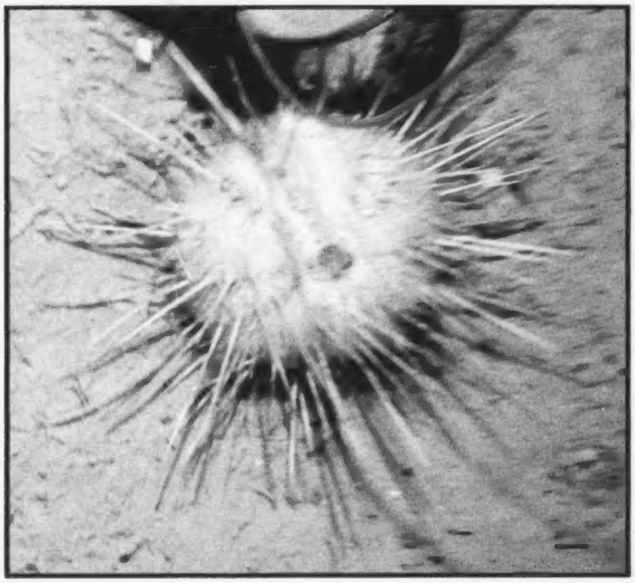
Image: CON 103_photo 111_cell G

ITIS TSN: 157821
WoRMS AphiaID: 123082

Echinoidea (Leske, 1778)

Phylum Echinodermata >Subphylum Echinozoa>**Class Echinoidea**

Echinoidea sp. 1

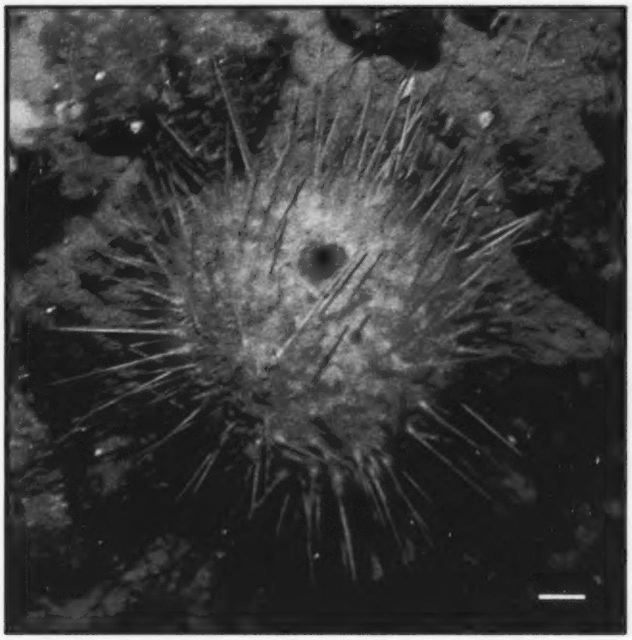


Description:

The sea urchin has numerous long thin spines occurring in vertical bands around the test. The aboral side of the urchin, including the anal opening, is visible. The urchin is peach-pink in colour, with alternating bands of dark and light colouration. (The darker banding occurs where the spines are anchored.) The urchin was found on soft substrate.

Image: CON 097_photo 040_cell D

Echinoidea sp. 2



Description:

A sea urchin characterised by numerous long thin spines that occur sparsely, permitting most of the underlying test to show through. The spines are arranged in columns that appear to divide the test into segments. The aboral side of the urchin is visible, as is the anal opening. The colour is peach/coral-pink, and some of the spines appear striped with alternating bands of pink and grey-white. The urchin was found on rocky substrate.

Image: CON 076_photo 050_cell K

Table 8. Abundance (standardised to 1 m^2) of taxa belonging to phylum Echinodermata.

Taxa	Total Abundance	CON-053	CON-059	CON-066	CON-076	CON-097	CON-103	CON-116
Asteroidea sp. 1	5	2	0	2	2	0	0	0
Asteroidea sp. 2	2	0	0	0	2	0	0	0
Asteroidea sp. 3	2	0	0	0	2	0	0	0
Asteroidea sp. 6	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
Asteroidea sp. 8	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	3
Pterasteridae spp.	5	0	0	0	0	5	0	0
cf. *Hymenaster* sp.	2	0	2	0	0	0	0	0
***Henricia* sp. 1**	3	0	0	3	0	0	0	0
***Henricia* sp. 2**	2	0	0	0	0	0	2	0
Valvatacea sp.	5	0	2	0	2	0	2	0
Tremaster mirabilis	2	0	0	0	2	0	0	0
Ceramaster* cf. *granularis	42	16	0	3	6	0	16	2
Hippasteria phrygiana	14	0	0	2	2	2	9	0

Table 8 (continued). Abundance (standardised to 1 m^2) of taxa belonging to phylum Echinodermata.

Taxa	Total Abundance	CON-053	CON-059	CON-066	CON-076	CON-097	CON-103	CON-116
Solasteridae spp.	8	0	3	0	0	5	0	0
Ophiuroidea sp. 2	8	0	0	2	0	5	2	0
Ophiuroidea sp. 3	9	6	0	2	0	0	2	0
Ophiuroidea sp. 4	3	0	0	2	0	0	0	2
Ophiuroidea sp. 5	9	0	2	3	2	0	3	0
Ophiuroidea sp. 6	11	0	6	0	0	0	5	0
Ophiuroidea sp. 7	11	0	0	0	2	0	9	0
Ophiuroidea sp. 10	2	0	2	0	0	0	0	0
Ophiuroidea sp. 11	5	0	5	0	0	0	0	0
Ophiuroidea spp.	90	11	34	20	5	3	12	5
Ophiuroidea spp. obscured	281	99	45	98	3	9	26	0
Amphiuridae sp.	3	0	0	3	0	0	0	0
Comatulida sp.	14	3	0	0	0	2	9	0
Echinoidea sp. 1	2	0	0	0	0	2	0	0
Echinoidea sp. 2	2	0	0	0	2	0	0	0

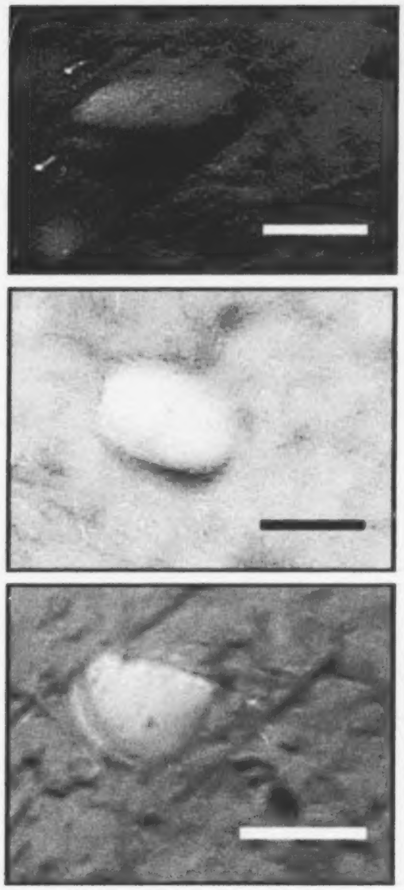
Phylum Mollusca

ITIS TSN: 79118
WoRMS AphiaID: 105

Bivalvia (Linnaeus, 1758)

Phylum Mollusca>**Class Bivalvia**

Bivalvia spp.



Description:

Bivalve shells (e.g. clams) found on the sediment surface, either partially-buried or fully-visible. These were counted as living animals, rather than as shell hash, when one of the following characteristics was observed: a). both halves of the shell and the hinge were clearly visible and intact, b). the shell half visible was whole and distinctly tan (shell hash was white). In some instances, stripes or textured banding are visible on the shells. These were found on soft substrate, and may include species from genus *Astarte*.

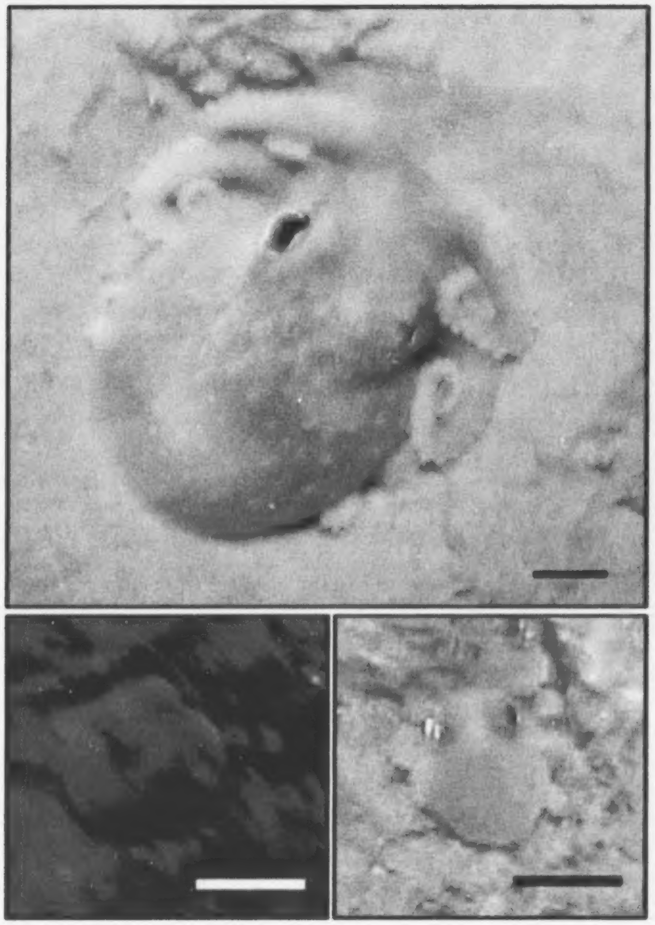
Image: (top) CON 066_photo 074_cell I
(middle) CON 066_photo 018_cell C
(bottom) CON 066_photo 061_cell L

ITIS TSN: 555712
WoRMS AphiaID: 11733

Incirrata (Grimpe, 1916)

Phylum Mollusca>Class Cephalopoda>Subclass Coleoidea>Superorder Octopodiformes>Order Octopoda>
Suborder Incirrata

Incirrata sp.



Description:

An octopus with a prominent rounded mantle and two large eyes with clearly convex lenses. In smaller specimens, the tentacles are not visible and the colour is purple-grey. Tentacles can be seen in the larger specimen. The colour of the larger specimen varies from rusty orange around the mantle to rose-pink near the tentacles and head. Skin texture appears somewhat stippled. The octopuses were found on soft substrate, and may belong to genus *Bathypolypus*.

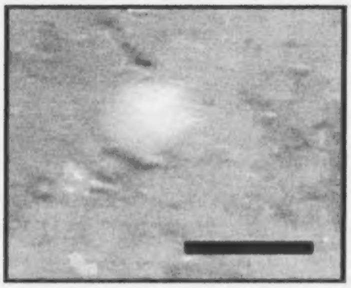
Image: (top) CON 116_photo 023_cell G
(left) CON 103_photo 090_cell L
(right) CON 103_photo 069_cell A

ITIS TSN: 69459
WoRMS AphiaID: 101

Gastropoda (Cuvier, 1795)

Phylum Mollusca>**Class Gastropoda**

Gastropoda sp. 2

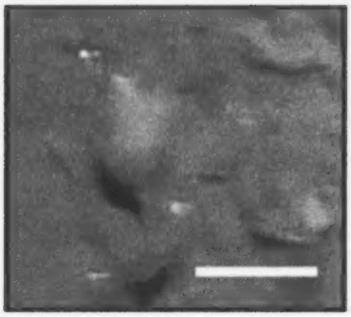


Description:

Gastropod shell partially buried in sediment, with the body whorl and spire (consisting of three whorls) visible. The body whorl and the first spire whorl are tan in colour, while the whorls closer to the apex of the spire are white. This specimen was found in soft substrate.

Image: CON 116_photo 034_cell A

Gastropoda sp. 3

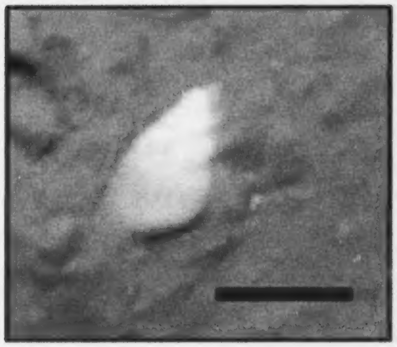


Description:

Small teardrop-shaped gastropod shell partially obscured by sediment. The spire tapers toward the apex, and the shell itself appears smooth and tan-coloured. A translucent grey siphon is visible toward the base of the shell. The specimen was found on soft substrate.

Image: CON 116_photo 056_cell E

Gastropoda sp. 4

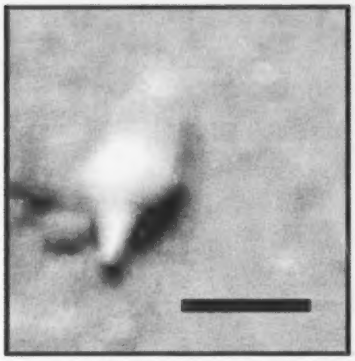


Description:

Small gastropod shell, partially buried. A siphon may be present beneath the sediment. The body whorl and three spire whorls taper to a dull point, and are white or off-white in colour. The specimen was associated with soft substrate.

Image: CON 097_photo 036_cell K

Gastropoda sp. 5

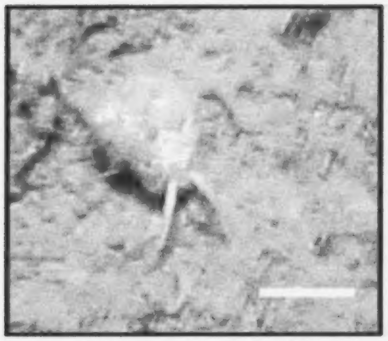


Description:

Small gastropod shell with the siphonal canal and body whorl visible. The siphonal canal is white, and the body whorl is light tan. The remaining spire whorls were obscured by sediment.

Image: CON 097_photo 061_cell B

Gastropoda sp. 6

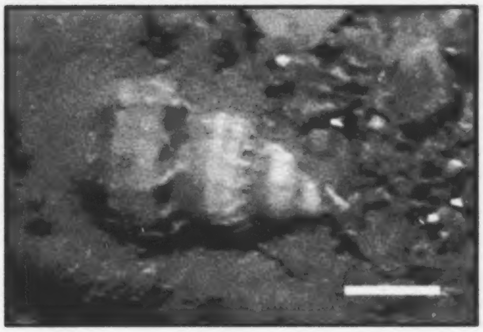


Description:

Gastropod (snail) with an elongated shell and a spire that tapers toward the apex. The shell is partially-covered in sediment, making detection of whorls difficult. The tentacles and possibly the proboscis are visible at the anterior of the animal, and are white in colour. The organism was found on soft substrate.

Image: CON 066_photo 014_cell A

Gastropoda sp. 8

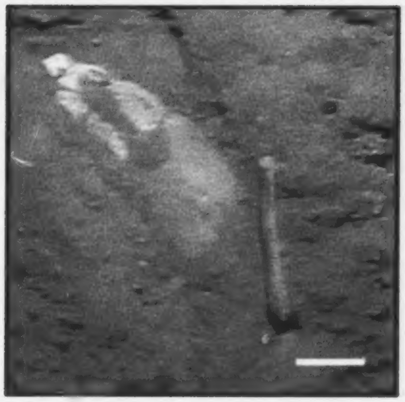


Description:

Gastropod (snail) with a shell consisting of multiple whorls that taper to a point. The lowest two whorls are variegated pink, while the upper whorls appear off-white. The surface is highly sculpted, with numerous vertical ridges running along each whorl. The organism was found partially buried in soft substrate adjacent to rocks.

Image: CON 053_photo 039_cell I

Gastropoda sp. 9



Description:

Gastropod (snail) partially-obscured in sediment. The visible shell consists of a tan-coloured body whorl and three white spire whorls. Below the body whorl, there is a prominent grey siphon. Associated with soft substrate.

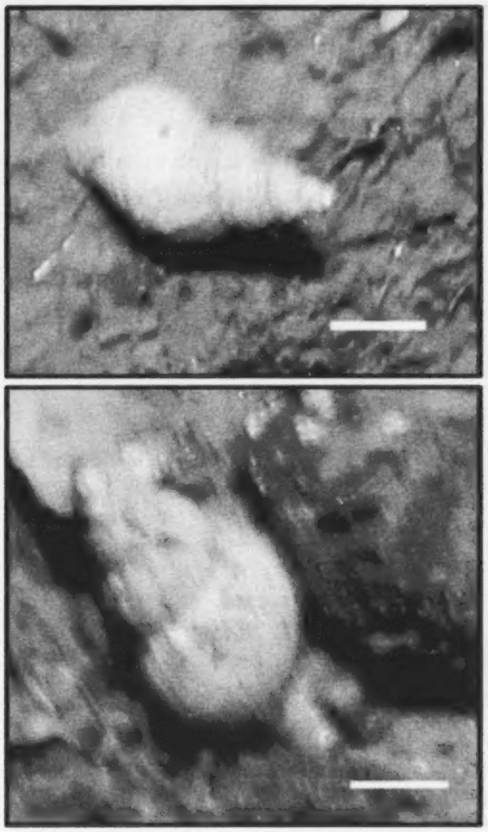
Image: CON 059_photo 048_cell J

ITIS TSN: 73726
WoRMS AphiaID: 149

Buccinidae (Rafinesque, 1815)

Phylum Mollusca>Class Gastropoda>Subclass Caenogastropoda>Order Neogastropoda>Superfamily Buccinoidea>
Family Buccinidae

cf. Buccinidae spp.



Description:

Gastropod with an elongated shell and prominent spire tapering toward the apex, which is rounded. At least two whorls are visible on the spire (this does not count the body whorl at the base of the shell). The anterior canal is visible in at least one specimen. The shell is off-white in colour, and textured banding is sometimes visible. The animal was found on soft substrate. Due to poor photo quality, the *cf.* designation is used.

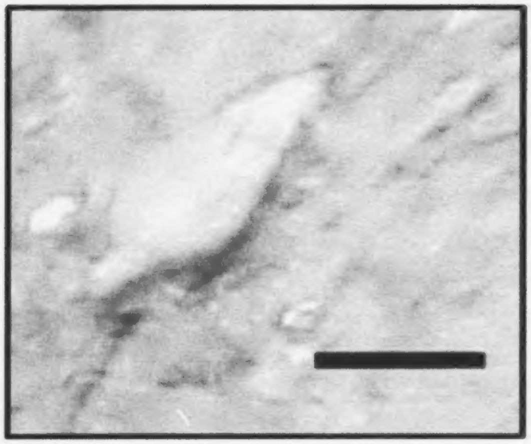
Image: (top) CON 066_photo 030_cell K
(bottom) CON 103_photo 092_cell E

ITIS TSN: 73892
WoRMS AphiaID: 137704

Colus (Röding, 1798)

Phylum Mollusca>Class Gastropoda>Subclass Caenogastropoda>Order Neogastropoda>Superfamily Buccinoidea> Family Buccinidae>**Genus *Colus***

cf. *Colus* sp.



Description:

Gastropod shell with a clearly-defined anterior canal at the base that is typical of *Colus*. The shell tapers gradually toward the apex, and several whorls are visible on the spire. The shell is tan in colour, and found on soft substrate. Due to the poor image quality and angle, the *cf.* designation is used.

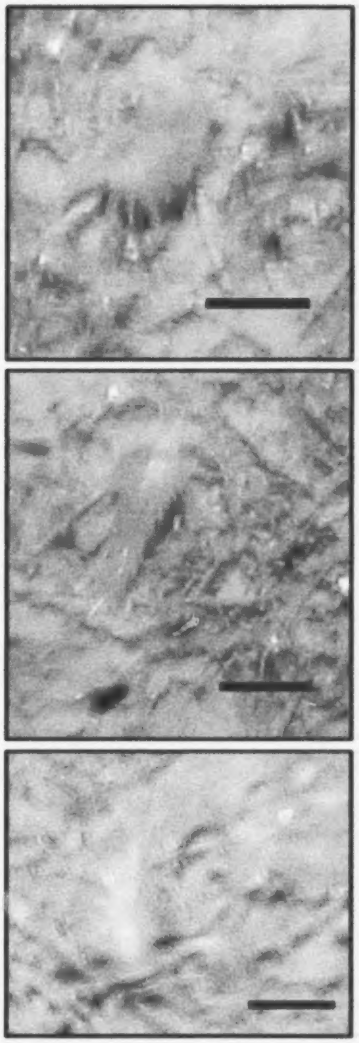
Image: CON 066_photo 074_cell B

ITIS TSN: 78644
WoRMS AphiaID: 190

Flabellinidae (Bergh, 1889)

Phylum Mollusca>Class Gastropoda>Subclass Heterobranchia>Infraclass Euthyneura>Subterclass Ringipleura> Superorder Nudipleura>Order Nudibranchia>Suborder Cladobranchia>Superfamily Flabellinoidea>
Family Flabellinidae

Flabellinidae spp.



Description:

A nudibranch (sea slug) with an oblong body tapering toward the posterior. Numerous cerata cover the dorsal side and range from pink to orange in colour. The cerata are arranged in thick rows so that an area at the centre of the back, behind the rhinophores, is left uncovered. This area, along with the rest of the foot, the rhinophores, and oral tentacles, are pale pink and slightly translucent. This specimen was found on soft substrate.

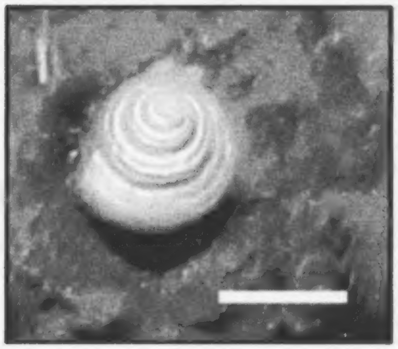
Image: (top) CON 066_photo 014_cell G
(middle) CON 066_photo 065_cell K
(bottom) CON 076_photo 060_cell D

ITIS TSN: 69794
WoRMS AphiaID: 443

Trochidae (Rafinesque, 1815)

Phylum Mollusca>Class Gastropoda>Subclass Vetigastropoda>Order Trochida>Superfamily Trochoidea>
Family Trochidae

Trochidae sp.



Description:

Small gastropod with a wide, circular body whorl and a short spire. The shell is iridescent, with a white body whorl and greenish banding along the spire. A pair of white tentacles is sometimes visible (but not pictured in this specimen). The animal was found on soft substrate.

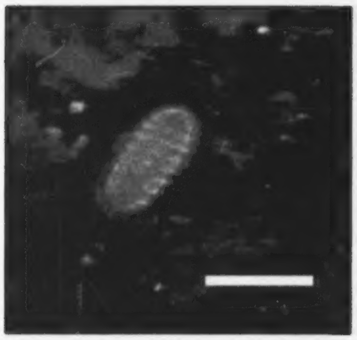
Image: CON 053_photo 078_cell K

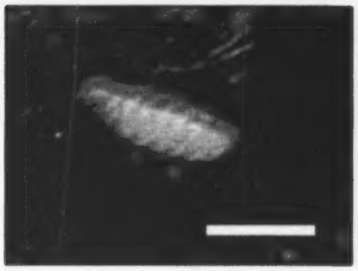
ITIS TSN: 78807
WoRMS AphiaID: 55

Polyplacophora (Grey, 1821)

Phylum Mollusca>**Class Polyplacophora**

Polyplacophora sp. 1



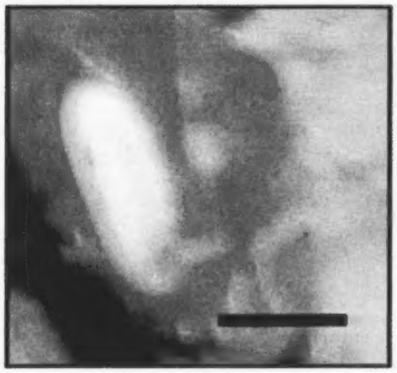


Description:

A chiton with an oblong to oval-shaped body that has numerous segments present on its dorsal side. Its colour ranges from grey to tan, and it was found attached to rock surfaces.

Image: (top) CON 066_photo 074_cell J
(bottom) CON 103_photo 043_cell K

Polyplacophora sp. 2

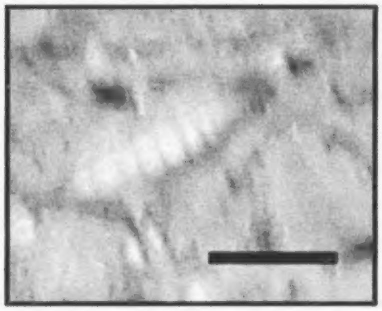


Description:

A chiton with an oval-shaped body that is white to peach in colour. No visible segmentation is present, and it was found attached to rock surface.

Image: CON 076_photo 050_cell F

Polyplacophora sp. 3

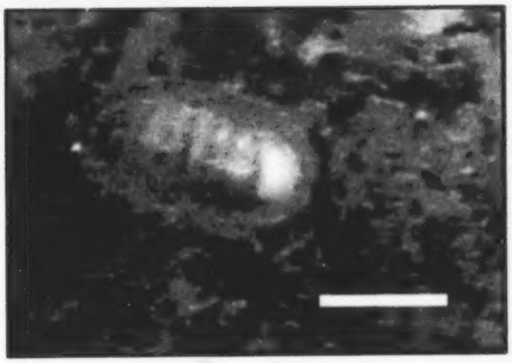


Description:

The polyplacophoran is elongate, tapering slightly at each end, and segmented. The colour is pale pink, with darker pink lines dividing each segment. The organism was found on soft substrate.

Image: CON 103_photo 088_cell H

Polyplacophora sp. 4



Description:

A chiton with an oval-shaped body that is brown in colour. Unlike Polyplacophora sp. 1, it is surrounded by a flat tan-coloured band. The dorsal side is visible and appears segmented. The chiton was attached to a rock surface.

Image: CON 053_photo 015_cell J

Table 9. Abundance (standardised to 1 m^2) of taxa belonging to phylum Mollusca.

Taxa	Total Abundance	CON-053	CON-059	CON-066	CON-076	CON-097	CON-103	CON-116
Bivalvia spp.	87	28	2	33	8	2	11	5
Incirrata sp.	6	2	0	0	0	0	3	2
Gastropoda sp. 2	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
Gastropoda sp. 3	9	0	0	0	0	0	6	3
Gastropoda sp. 4	3	0	0	0	0	3	0	0
Gastropoda sp. 5	2	0	0	0	0	2	0	0
Gastropoda sp. 6	2	0	0	2	0	0	0	0
Gastropoda sp. 8	3	2	0	0	0	0	2	0
Gastropoda sp. 9	3	0	2	0	0	2	0	0
cf. Buccinidae spp.	6	0	0	2	3	0	2	0
cf. *Colus* sp.	2	0	0	2	0	0	0	0
Flabellinidae spp.	9	0	2	5	3	0	0	0
Trochidae sp.	6	2	0	2	0	0	3	0

Table 9 (continued). Abundance (standardised to 1 m^2) of taxa belonging to phylum Mollusca.

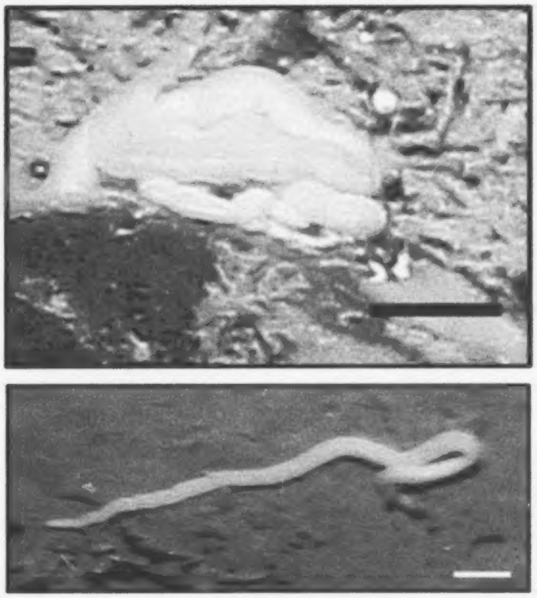
Taxa	Total Abundance	CON-053	CON-059	CON-066	CON-076	CON-097	CON-103	CON-116
Polyplacophora sp. 1	3	0	0	2	0	0	2	0
Polyplacophora sp. 2	6	2	0	0	2	0	3	0
Polyplacophora sp. 3	2	0	0	0	0	0	2	0
Polyplacophora sp. 4	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	0

Phylum Nemertea

ITIS TSN: 57411
WoRMS AphiaID: 152391

Nemertea (Schultze, 1851)

Nemertea spp.



Description:

Long and slender ribbon worms with a smooth texture. The body is solid-coloured, and varies from pink to light orange to tan. The edges of the worm may appear translucent. There is no distinct head region, and no segmentation. The worms were found on soft substrate and/or hard substrate.

Image: (top) CON 066_photo 044_cell E
(bottom) CON 116_photo 058_cell J

Table 10. Abundance (standardised to 1 m^2) of taxa belonging to phylum Nemertea.

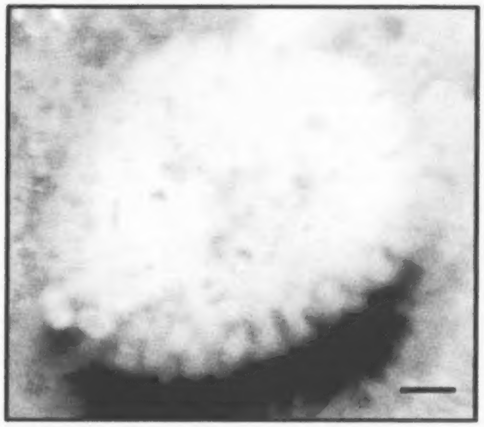
Taxa	**Total Abundance**	**CON-053**	**CON-059**	**CON-066**	**CON-076**	**CON-097**	**CON-103**	**CON-116**
Nemertea spp.	50	19	0	9	9	2	9	2

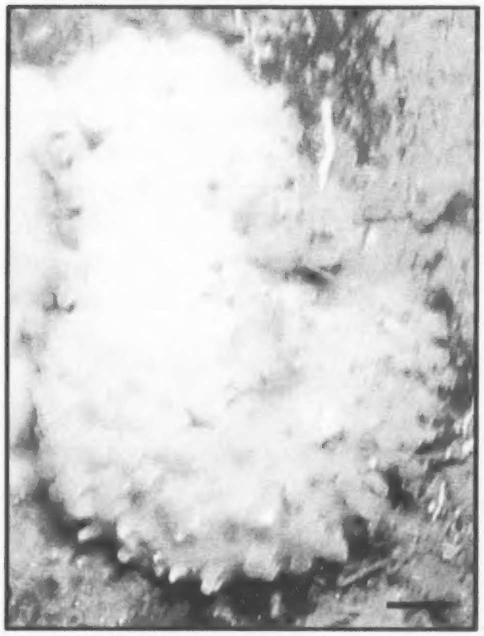
Phylum Porifera

ITIS TSN: 46861
WoRMS AphiaID: 558

Porifera (Grant, 1836)

Porifera sp. 2



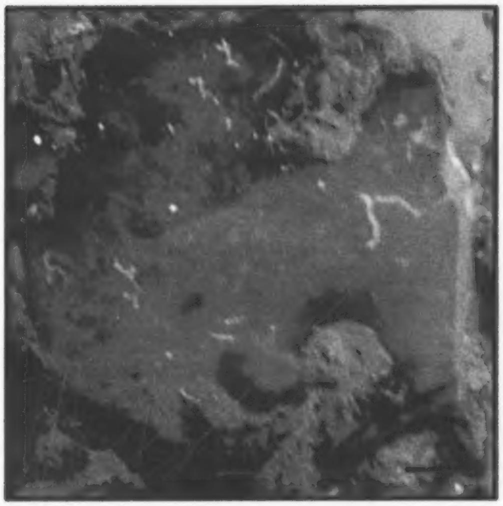


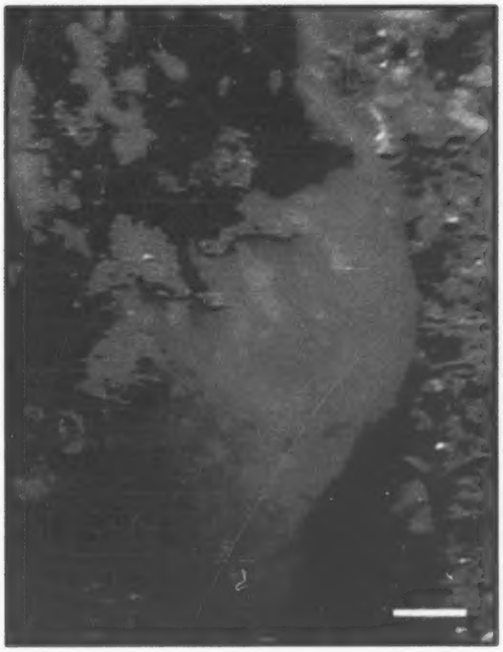
Description:

Large, massive sponge densely covered with numerous small papillae and/or tubules ending in oscules (the details of these are blurry in both specimens found, but each sponge appears to have both papillae and tubules). The sponge is yellow/off-white toward the centre, while the outer edges of the papillae and/or tubules appear white and slightly translucent. In one specimen, these appear iridescent as well. Possibly of Order Polymastida or Poecilosclerida. Both specimens were found attached to rock surfaces.

Images: (top) CON 066_photo 029_cell B
(bottom) CON 076_photo 040_cell H

Porifera sp. 3



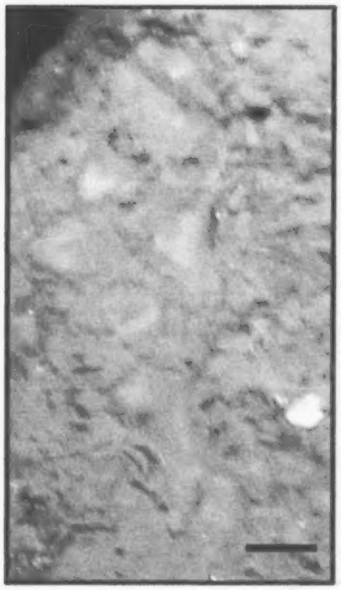


Description:

Medium-sized cushion sponge that is glabrous (smooth) in texture, and appears slightly translucent. It is blue-grey in colour, with lighter ridge-like areas found on some specimens. It was found encrusting on boulders and rocky substrate.

Image: (top) CON 066_photo 012_cell I
(bottom) CON 066_photo 074_cell J

Porifera sp. 6

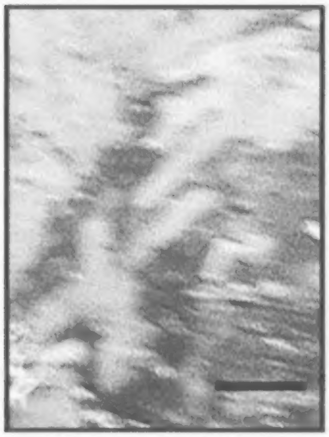


Description:

Small, cushion sponge with slight depression in the centre, found encrusting on rock surfaces. The edges are light purplish-grey, and the interior is tan-coloured.

Image: CON 066_photo 039_cell E

Porifera sp. 7

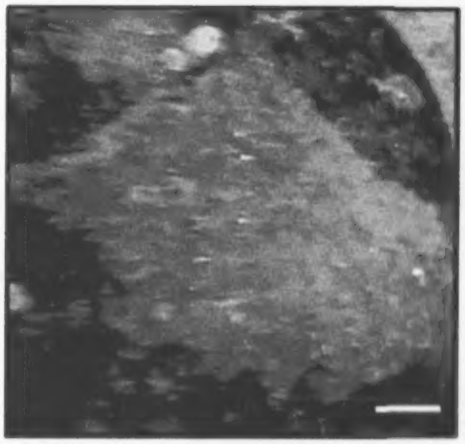


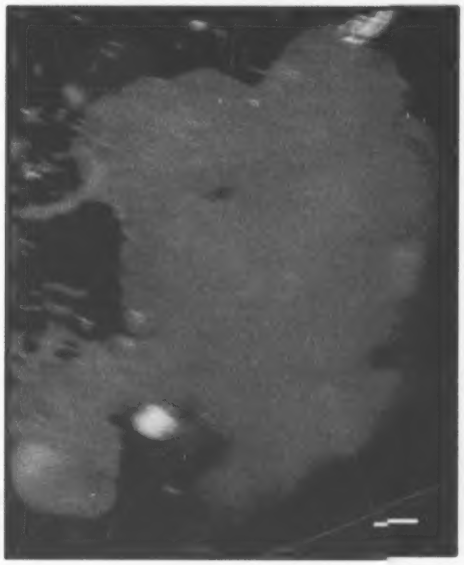
Description:

Thin encrusting sponge with sheet morphology. It is distinguished from other thin sheet sponges by its celery-green colour, which is usually quite vivid. The sponge was found growing on rock surfaces.

Image: CON 066_photo 054_cell D

Porifera sp. 9



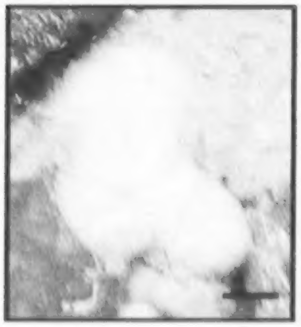


Description:

Sponge has a sheet-like morphology and is covered with numerous small pores/oscula that may have raised edges. (Note, the bottom image is a blurred, while the topmost image is clearer.) Sediment is present on them to varying degrees. It is blue-grey in colour and found encrusting on rock surfaces.

Image: (top) CON 066_photo 023_cell E
(bottom) CON 066_photo 085_cell L

Porifera sp. 11

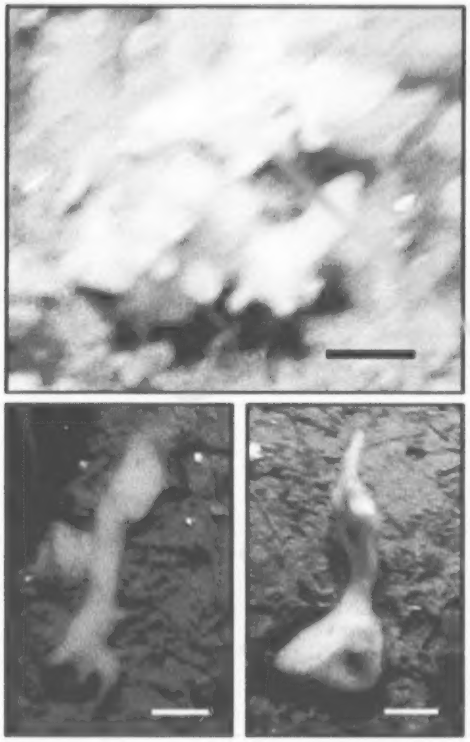


Description:

Massive-globose sponge found encrusting on rock surface. The sponge is yellow-green in colour and appears slightly translucent around the edges.

Image: CON 066_photo 012_cell C

Porifera sp. 12

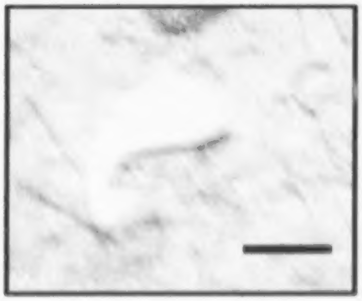


Description:

Massive sponge, typically with irregular lobes or projections. It is white or off-white in colour, and appears somewhat fuzzy, or hispid, in texture. Found on both hard and soft substrate.

Image: (top) CON 053_photo 078_cell D
(left) CON 053_photo 054_cell E
(right) CON 053_photo 078_cell J

Porifera sp. 17

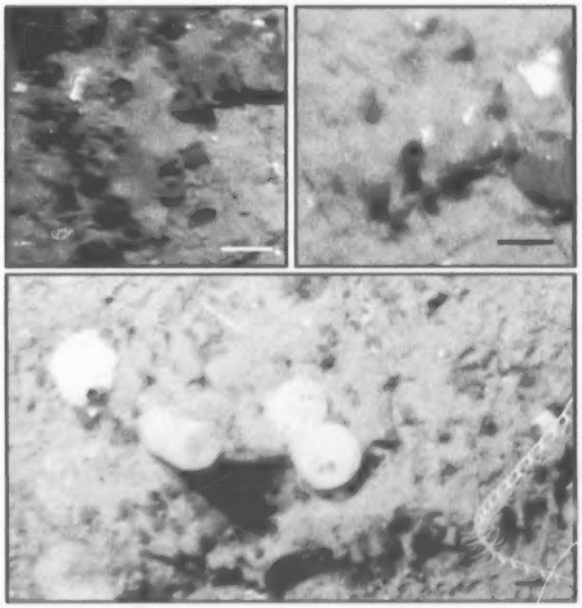


Description:

Small pedunculate sponge found on soft substrate. The bulb is off-white in colour, while the stalk is white.

Image: CON 066_photo 085_cell C

Porifera sp. 22

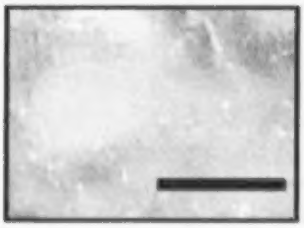


Description:

Large, massive structure with numerous projections that appear flexible and thin-walled, flaring outward at the apices. Several appear to be oscular chimneys, while others seem more fistulose. The sponge is emerald green in colour. May be attached to rock surfaces.

Image: (left) CON 053_photo 023_cell E
(right) CON 053_photo 054_cell G
(bottom) CON 066_photo 054_cell F

Porifera sp. 25

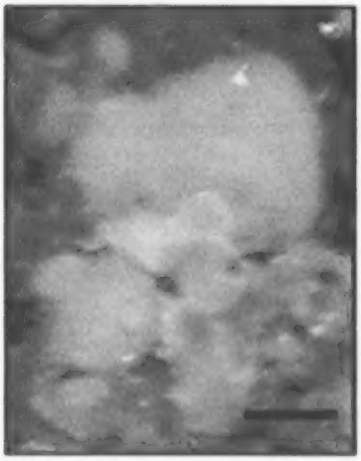


Description:

Small, encrusting sponge with either sheet-like or cushion-like morphology. The sponge is golden-rod yellow in colour, and found on hard substrate.

Image: CON 066_photo 054_cell G

Porifera sp. 26

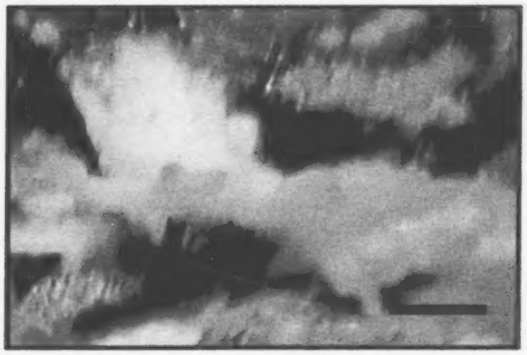


Description:

Cushion sponge with an indistinct texture. It is yellow-green in colour. Found encrusting on hard substrate.

Image: CON 066_photo 074_cell J

Porifera sp. 27

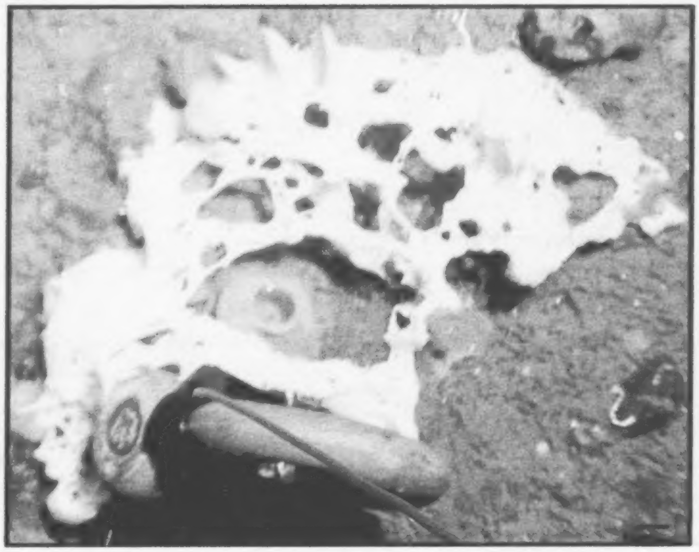


Description:

Arborescent sponge with rounded, rigid-looking branches that appear to grow perpendicular to a curved central axis. The sponge is white in colour and was found adjacent to hard substrate. It may be *Lissodendoryx complicata*, or a species from family Axinellidae.

Image: CON 066_photo 074_cell H

Porifera sp. 30

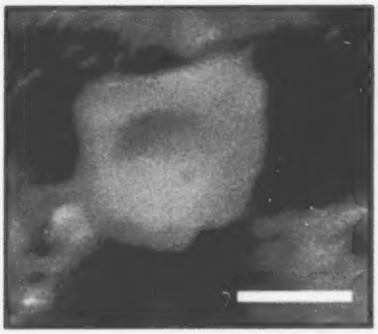


Description:

Large sponge with an irregular net-like (clathrate) structure, from which plate-like structures project. The sponge is white in colour. Found on soft and hard substrate.

Image: CON 076_photo 030_cell D

Porifera sp. 35

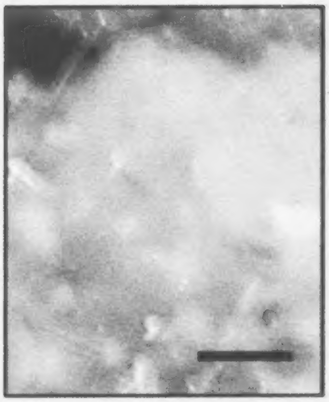


Description:

Caliculate (cup-shaped) sponge that is narrow near the base and widens toward the apex. The sponge has a single prominent oscule surrounded by a thin, flat flange with slightly scalloped edges, giving the sponge a flower-like aspect. The sponge is white in colour, and was found attached to rock substrate.

Image: CON 076_photo 049_cell K

Porifera sp. 40

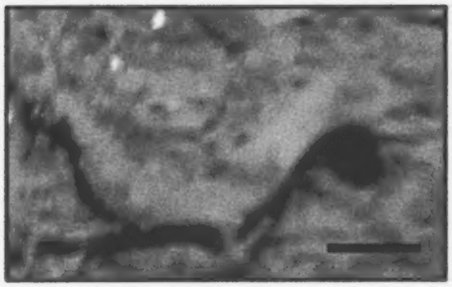


Description:

Medium-sized massive sponge with a smooth (glabrous) texture. The sponge appears translucent and light grey, with peach-coloured speckling within it. It was found on hard and soft substrate.

Image: CON 066_photo 073_cell C

Porifera sp. 42



Description:

Sponge appears slender and is curved in an S-shaped fashion, with a tubular opening at one end. It was off-white in colour and appears on soft substrate.

Image: CON 076_photo 060_cell H

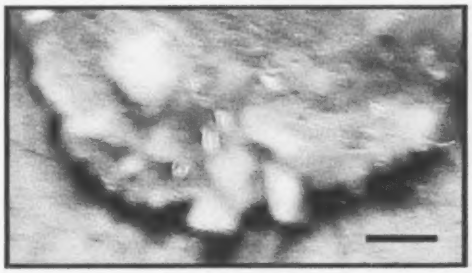
Porifera sp. 47

Description:

Large encrusting sponge with possible lobe-like projections. The sponge is white in colour, but the texture cannot be determined from this image. It was found attached to rocky substrate.

Image: CON 076_photo 028_cell D

Porifera sp. 48

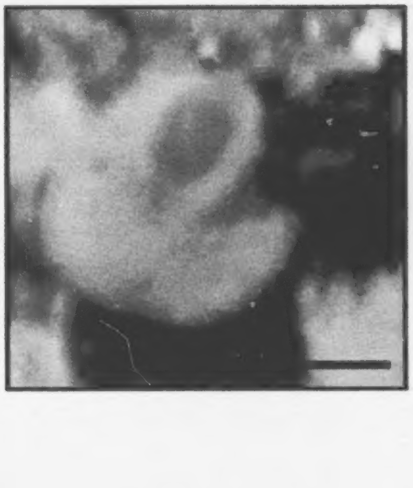


Description:

Encrusting massive sponge of varied size, characterised by numerous cylindrical fistules or papillae. The colour is white/off-white, and the sponge was found encrusting on rock surfaces.

Image: CON 066_photo 073_cell F

Porifera sp. 52

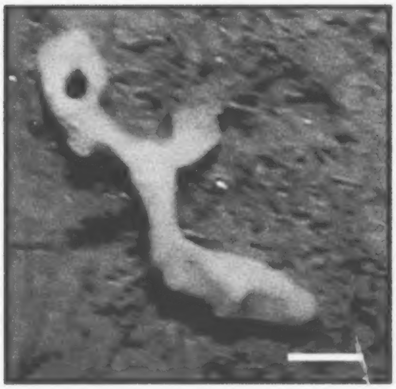


Description:

Sponge is either caliculate or infundibuliform in shape, with a single prominent oscule at the apical end. The oscule appears to be surrounded by a slightly raised or rolled edge, and the body of the sponge narrows beneath it, widening toward the base. It is yellow-tan in colour and appears rough in texture. Found attached to rock substrate.

Image: CON 076_photo 065_cell C

Porifera sp. 57

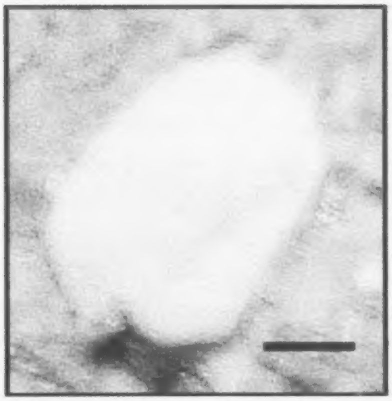


Description:

Massive, irregularly-shaped sponge, long and thin with several lobes. The sponge is white in colour and may be an Axinellid. It was found on soft substrate.

Image: CON 066_photo 061_cell J

Porifera sp. 58

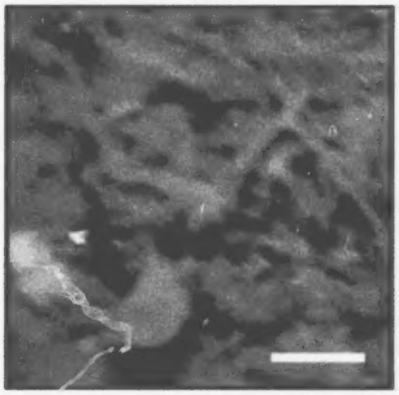


Description:

Massive sponge that is oblong in shape and characterised by a prominent inward furrow on the substrate-facing side. The sponge is white in colour, and was found on soft substrate.

Image: CON 066_photo 031_cell B

Porifera sp. 59

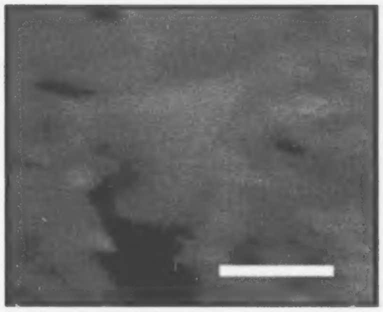


Description:

Clathrate, or net-like sponge that is grey/off-white in colour. It was found on soft substrate. A white cup-shaped structure found adjacent to the sponge may or may not be part of this sponge.

Image: CON 076_photo 047_cell I

Porifera sp. 60

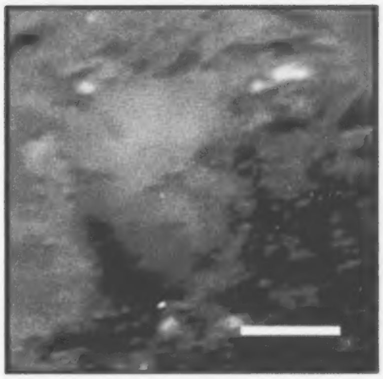


Description:

Small sponge with an infundibuliform structure. It is grey in colour. Found on soft substrate.

Image: CON 076_photo 075_cell L

Porifera sp. 64

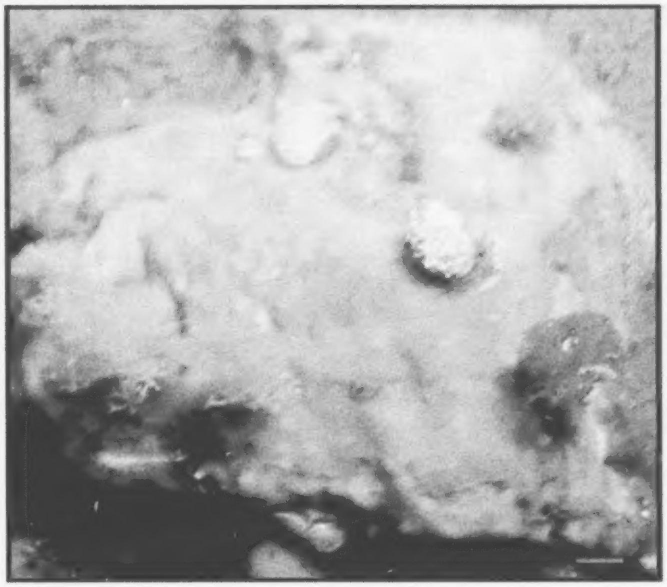


Description:

Small cushion or massive sponge that is tan in colour. The surface is smooth, with several grooves or notches around the curved edge of the sponge. The sponge was attached to a rock surface.

Image: CON 097_photo 043_cell K

Porifera sp. 65

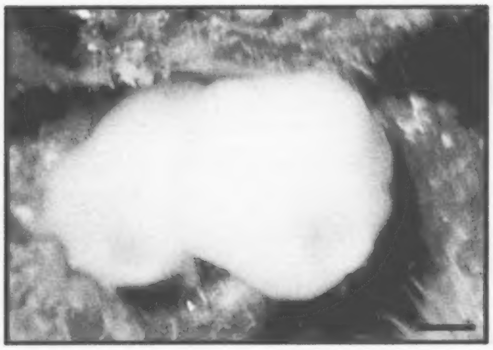


Description:

Large sponge with either cushion or massive morphology. The texture is reminiscent of cotton batting – smooth (glabrose) but slightly rumpled or quilted. The sponge is off-white in colour, and was found encrusting over rock surfaces.

Image: CON 076_photo 070_cell G

Porifera sp. 70

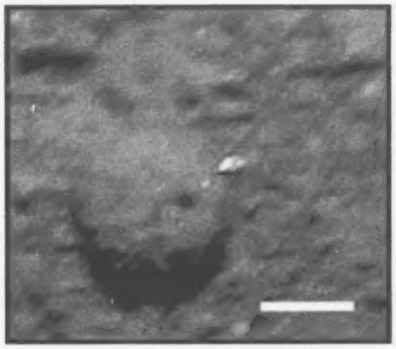


Description:

Globular, massive sponge, with a single prominent oscule at the apical end of the body. The oscule has a slightly-raised edge. The texture is smooth, with some areas appearing punctate. The sponge is white, and found attached to rock substrate.

Image: CON 116_photo 025_cell A

Porifera sp. 73



Description:

Globular, massive sponge with a single oscule at the apical end of the body. The surface appears connulose, or spiked. The sponge is tan in colour, and was found on soft substrate.

Image: CON 066_photo 060_cell K

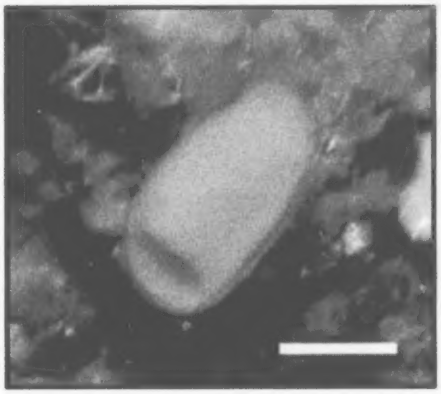
Porifera sp. 75

Description:

Cushion sponge found encrusting on rock surface, possibly on top of another sponge. It appears somewhat cloud-like in texture, and is a pale salmon-pink in colour.

Image: CON 103_photo 077_cell H

Porifera sp. 76

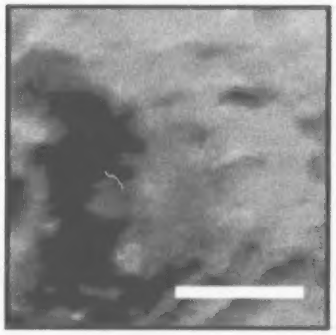


Description:

Vase-shaped sponge lying on its side. The walls appear smooth and are relatively thin. It is off-white/grey in colour, with a pinkish hue toward the centre. The sponge was found on a rock surface.

Image: CON 103_photo 071_cell K

Porifera sp. 77

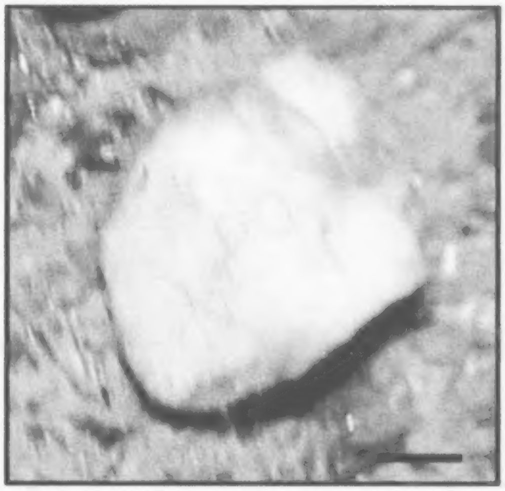


Description:

Cushion sponge that is orange in colour, with some pores visible. Found encrusting on rock surface.

Image: CON 103_photo 062_cell J

Porifera sp. 78

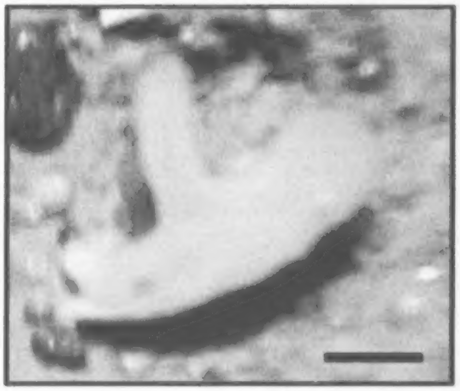


Description:

Massive sponge that is predominantly white, with yellow patches present on the surface. Several oscula are apparent. It was found on soft substrate.

Image: CON 103_photo 088_cell D

Porifera sp. 80

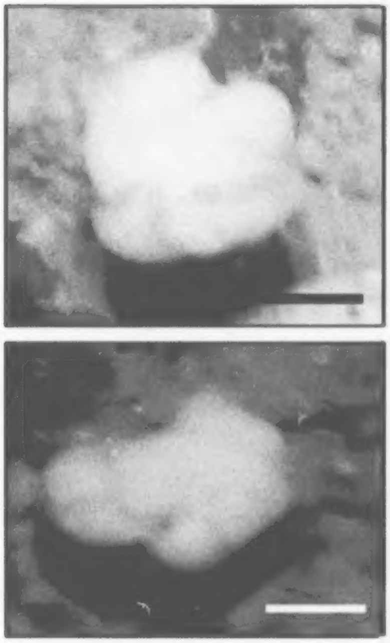


Description:

Sponge has a cushion habit, with an irregular growth pattern dominated by one large projection. This projection is either lateral or perpendicular to the main body of the sponge (image indistinct with regards to this). The sponge is off-white in colour and translucent, and possesses two oscula. It was found growing on rock substrate.

Image: CON 103_photo 099_cell H

Porifera sp. 81

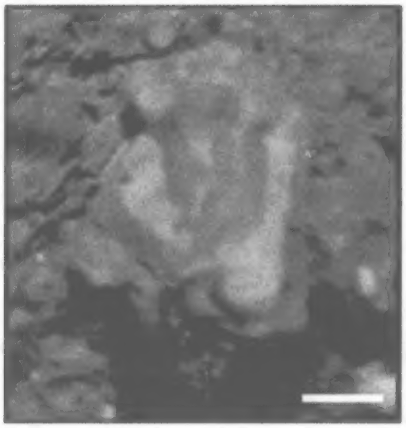


Description:

Sponge is massive, compact, and clumped in a fashion resembling a cloud or head of cauliflower. Each lobe is distinct from the others. The sponge is off-white in colour. Found growing on rock substrate.

Image: (top) CON 103_photo 105_cell E
(bottom) CON 103_photo 085_cell L

Porifera sp. 82

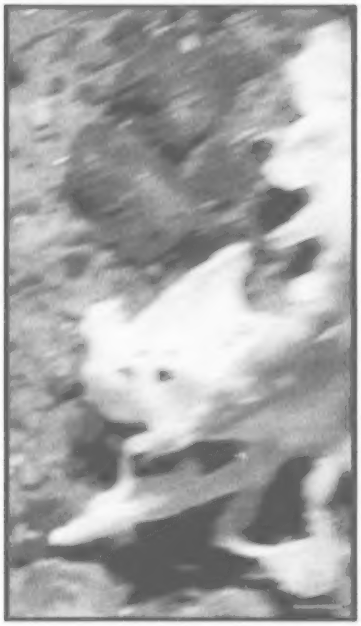


Description:

Sponge is irregular, massive and sulcate, with several pronounced grooves running parallel to one another along the crown surface. Texture appears mostly smooth, with a few oscules visible. The sponge is tan in colour, and was found growing on rock substrate.

Image: CON 103_photo 105_cell L

Porifera sp. 83

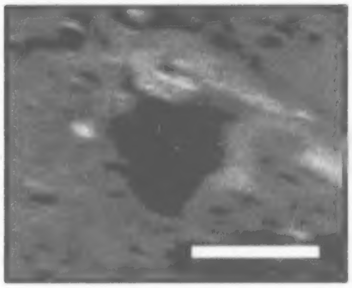


Description:

Massive with numerous branches that end in irregular plate-like lobes. The sponge appears tall and almost arborescent in shape. It was white in colour and attached to rock substrate.

Image: CON 103_photo 019_cell D

Porifera sp. 84

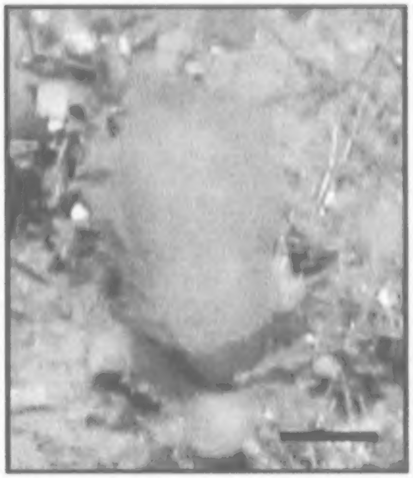


Description:

Encrusting, cushion sponge that is dark purple/black in colour. Texture appears smooth. Found growing on rock substrate.

Image: CON 103_photo 019_cell J

Porifera sp. 85

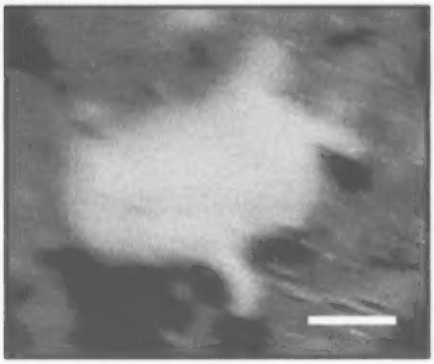


Description:

Massive sponge with a mushroom-like structure composed of a central column surrounded by an outer layer. The inner column is tan in colour, while the outer layer is greyish and translucent, with numerous pores and at least one osculum present. The overall texture appears smooth. The sponge was found growing on soft substrate.

Image: CON 103_photo 053_cell E

Porifera sp. 86

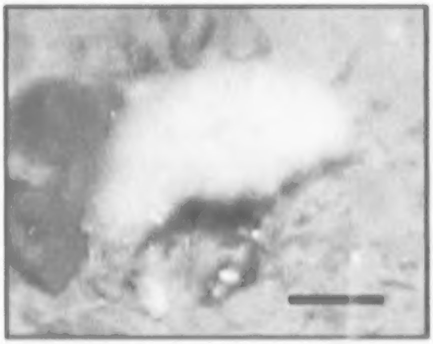


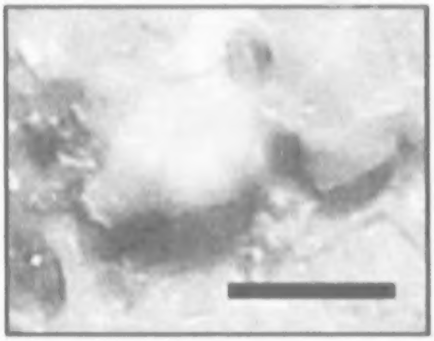
Description:

Massive sponge with a rounded, oblong centre, from which several fistules (some prominent) protrude. The sponge is off-white in colour, and its texture indistinct. It was found on rock substrate.

Image: CON 103_photo 043_cell A

Porifera sp. 89



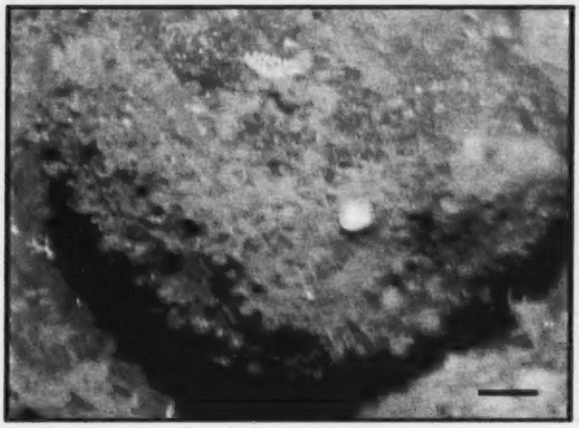


Description:

A massive sponge that is yellow in colour, and slightly connulose in texture. Oscula and pores are indistinct. The sponge was found attached to rock substrate.

Image: (top) CON 103_photo 095_cell A
(bottom) CON 103_photo 045_cell G

Porifera sp. 90

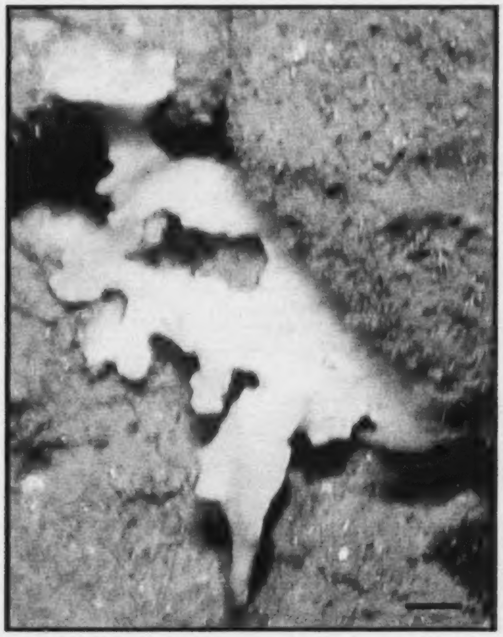


Description:

Cushion-like sponge that is grey in colour, and covered with numerous raised pores/oscules. It was found encrusting on a boulder.

Image: CON 103_photo 055_cell E

Porifera sp. 91

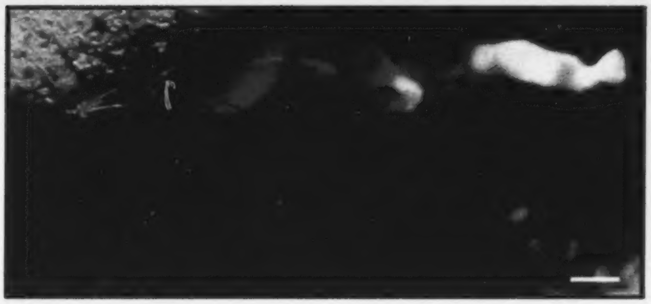


Description:

Irregular, lamellate sponge with numerous wide lobes. Pores are visible, but not distinct. The sponge is white in colour, and was found growing laterally from its attachment point on a rock surface.

Image: CON 103_photo 055_cell H

Porifera sp. 92

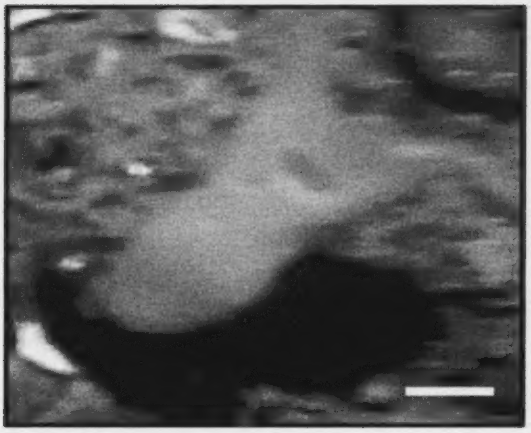


Description:

Sponge is partially obscured by a boulder, but appears to be erect, rigid, and branching in structure (possibly arborescent). It is white in colour and the ends of the branches are truncated, with some irregularity in their form. Possibly an axinellid.

Image: CON 103_photo 074_cell F

Porifera sp. 93

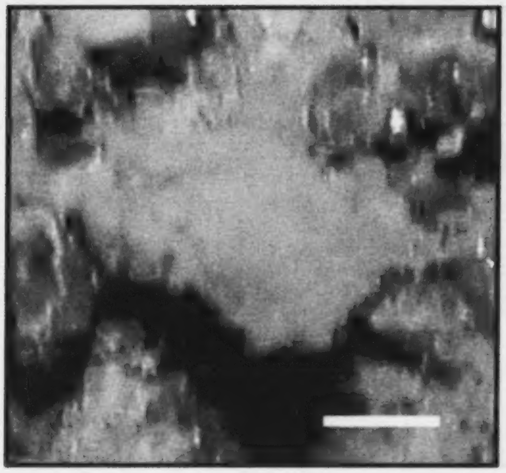


Description:

Sponge is vase-like, with one clear osculum at the apex. The osculum is surrounded by at least two, and possibly four, hornlike projections. The sponge is opaque and white in colour, and was found anchored to a rock.

Image: CON 103_photo 093_cell H

Porifera sp. 99

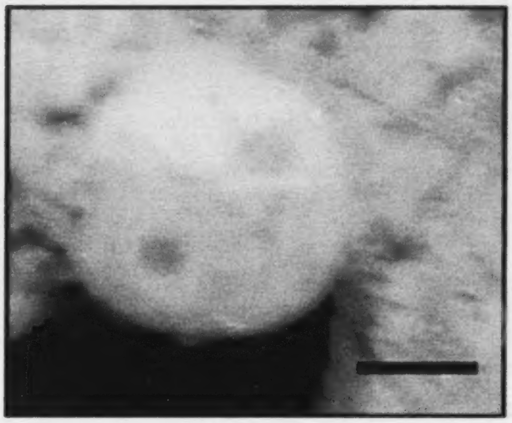


Description:

Massive sponge covered with numerous tubular projections, giving it an ephemeral, cloud-like quality. The sponge is grey in colour, and appears to be anchored to rock substrate.

Image: CON 053_photo 061_cell H

Porifera sp. 100

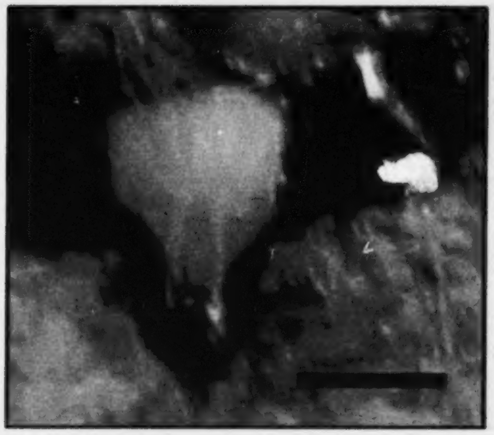


Description:

Sponge is globular in shape, with a rough surface. Two round openings, likely oscula, are visible, and may be surrounded by raised edges. The sponge is off-white in colour, and was found on cobble.

Image: CON 053_photo 024_cell F

Porifera sp. 101

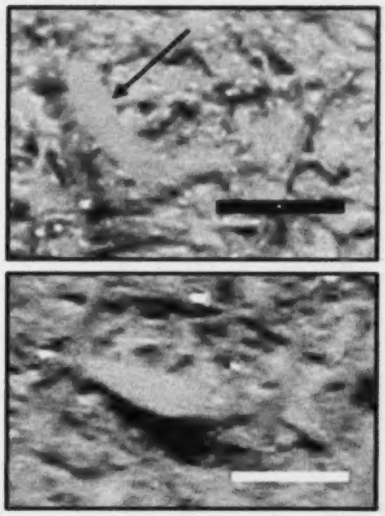


Description:

Sponge is acorn-shaped and white, with a central projection and some slight grooves in the cortex. Attached to a rock face.

Image: CON 066_photo 073_cell E

Porifera sp. 102

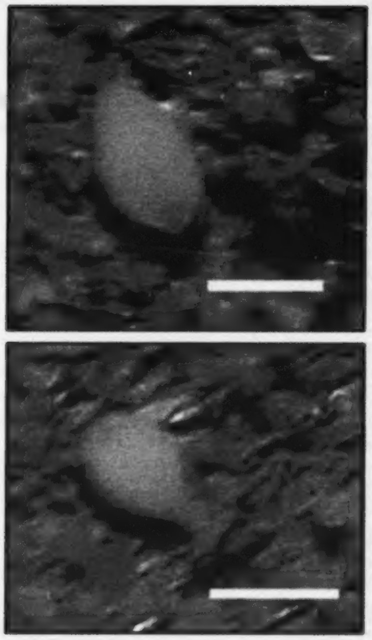


Description:

Cylindrical, tube-shaped sponge with an indistinct texture, white/off-white in colour. Projecting from soft substrate.

Image: (top) CON 066_photo 048_cell F
(bottom) CON 066_photo 039_cell J

Porifera sp. 103



Description:

Ovate white sponge with suggestion of oscula and papilla at the apical end, and a slight stalk found on the basal end. It was located on both hard and soft substrate.

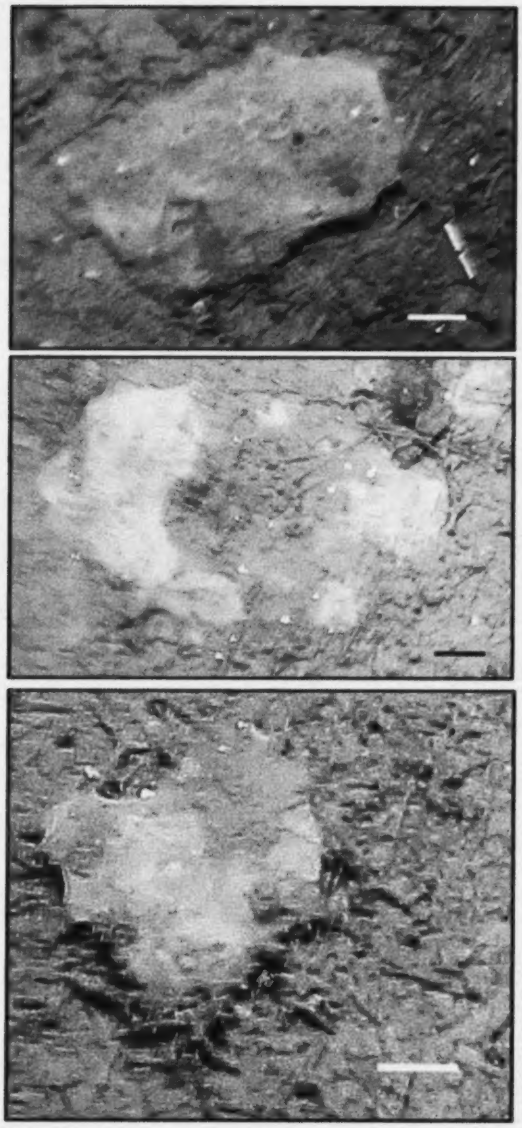
Image: (top) CON 103_photo022_cell J
(bottom) CON 076_photo 060_cell K

ITIS TSN: 47528
WoRMS AphiaID: 164811

Demospongiae (Sollas, 1885)

Phylum Porifera>Class Demospongiae

Demospongiae sp. 1

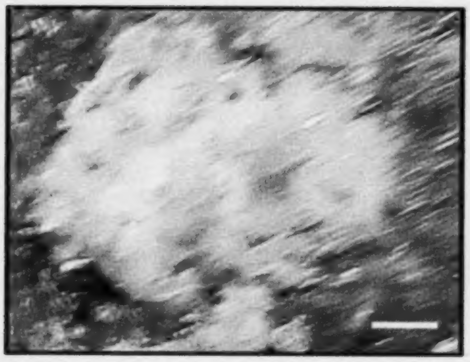


Description:

Massive sponge with a ridged, honey-comb-like texture. The sponge is bright yellow in colour. Found primarily on soft substrate.

Image: (top) CON 066_photo 032_cell K
(middle) CON 066_photo 032_cell A
(bottom) CON 066_photo 032_cell E

Demospongiae sp. 2

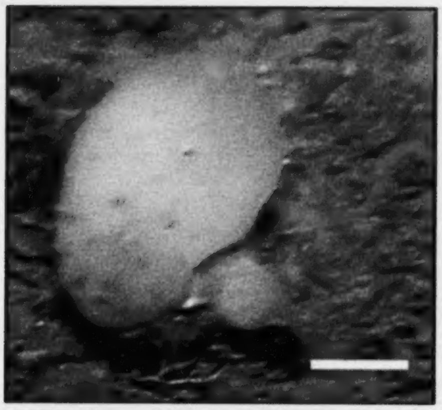


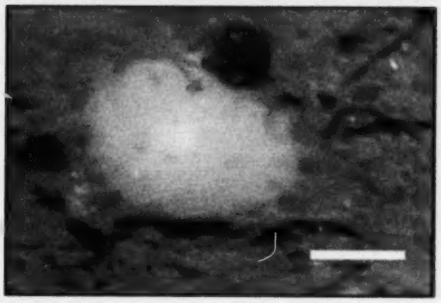
Description:

Massive sponge with irregular, cloud-like shape. Multiple pores are present. The sponge is opaque, and white/off-white in colour. It was found attached to rocky substrate.

Image: CON 066_photo 044_cell D

Demospongiae sp. 3



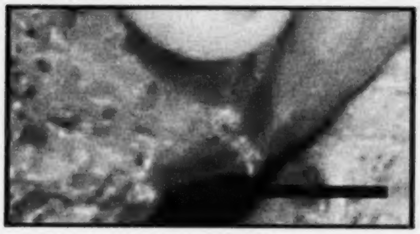


Description:

Massive sponge that is rounded in form, though some specimens have one uneven or ruffled edge. Multiple small pores are visible. The sponge is white in colour, with a slightly translucent cast. The sponge was found on soft and/or hard substrate.

Image: (top) CON 066_photo 026_cell K
(bottom) CON 066_photo 079_cell E

Demospongiae sp. 4

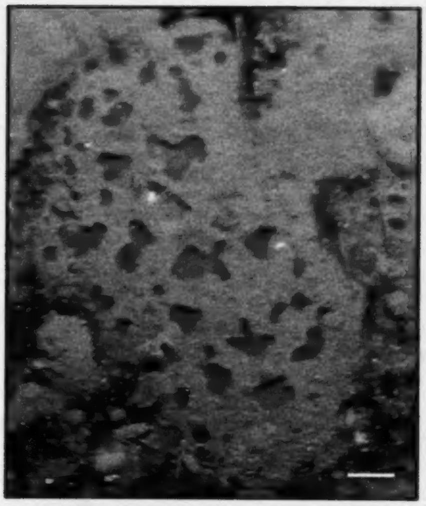


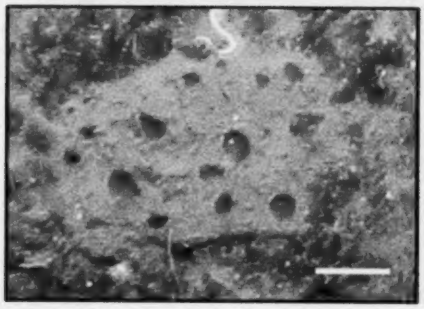
Description:

Small to medium-sized cushion sponge with several prominent pores/oscula, the edges of which are raised. The pores/oscula themselves are large and irregularly shaped. The sponge is goldenrod yellow in colour and slightly translucent. It was found on hard substrate.

Image: CON 066_photo 025_cell A

Demospongiae sp. 5



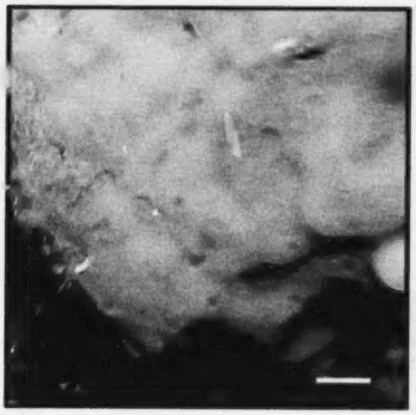


Description:

Cushion sponge, often sediment-covered, with numerous large pores/oscula. These are free of sediment, lending the sponge a spotted appearance. The sponge is glabrous (smooth) and grey in colour, and slightly translucent. It was found encrusting on rock surfaces.

Image: (top) CON 097_photo 078_cell J
(bottom) CON 097_photo 038_cell G

Demospongiae sp. 6

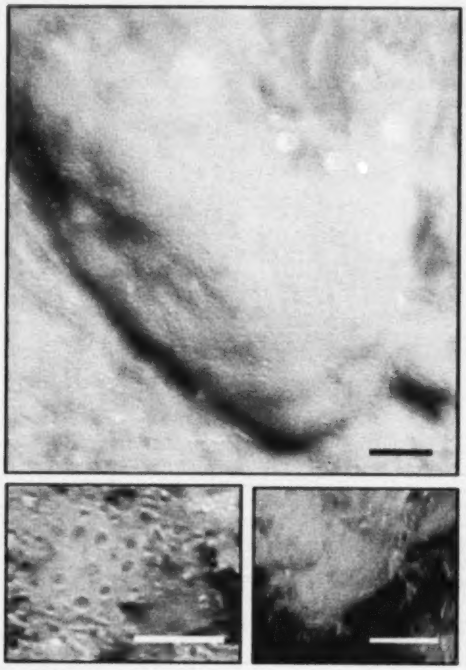


Description:

Large, cushion sponge found encrusting on rock surface in two planes. The sponge's surface is uneven. Several oscules are present, and some appear to be part of low oscular chimneys. The colour was grey-tan, with some translucency in the thinner portions of the sponge.

Image: CON 066_photo 069_cell H

Demospongiae sp. 7

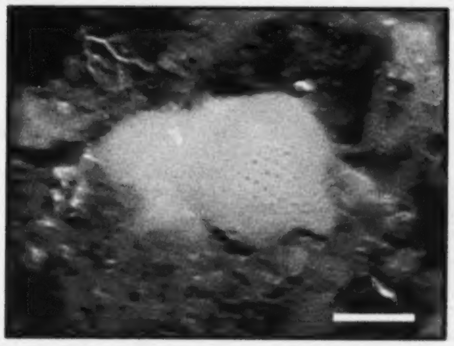


Description:

Mid-sized sponge with cushion morphology. The surface is punctate, with numerous small pores present, and can be partially-covered by sediment. The sponge is white or off-white in colour, and was found encrusting on hard substrate.

Image: (top) CON 076_photo 045_cell F
(left) CON 103_photo 074_cell F
(right) CON 103_photo 076_cell H

Demospongiae sp. 8

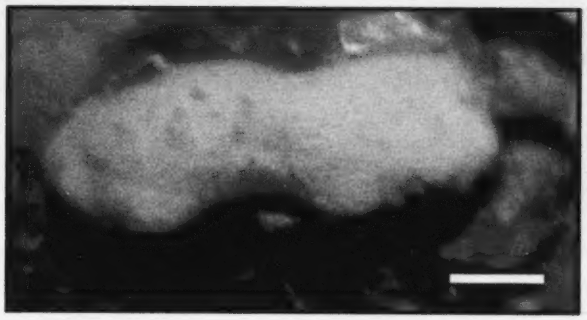


Description:

Mid-sized sponge with cushion morphology. The sponge is white in colour, and the surface is punctate and slightly fuzzy in appearance. A larger opening (possibly an osculum) can also be visible. The sponge was found encrusting on hard substrate.

Image: CON 103_photo 067_cell J

Demospongiae sp. 9

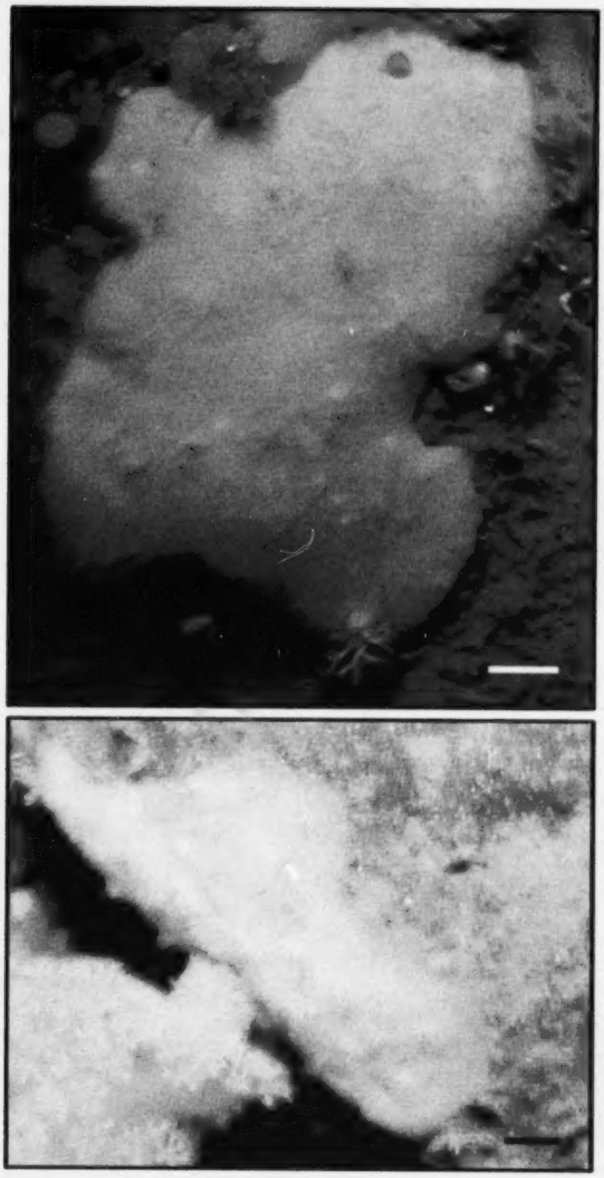


Description:

Cushion to massive sponge, with numerous fine channels and pores visible on the surface. Some of the pores appear slightly raised. The sponge is off-white in colour. Found attached to hard substrate.

Image: CON 053_photo 036_cell E

Demospongiae sp. 10

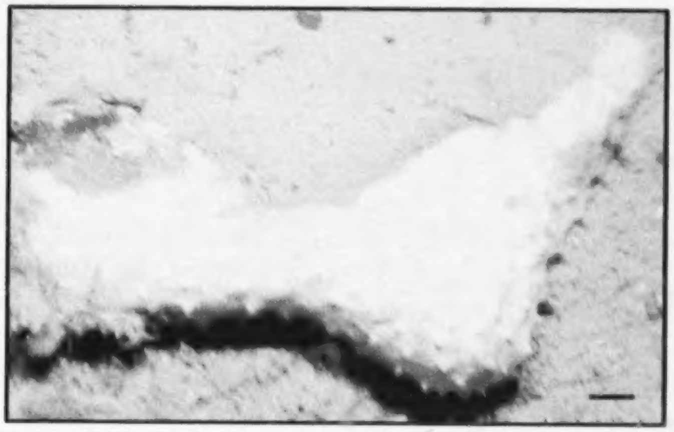


Description:

Irregularly-shaped cushion or massive sponge with a slightly punctate texture. Oscular chimneys are present on the surface, and there is a clear venation pattern in most of the specimens. Oscula and pores are indistinct. The sponge is white in colour. Found encrusting on hard substrate.

Image: (top) CON 066_photo 069_cell I
(bottom) CON 076_photo 068_cell G

Demospongiae sp. 11

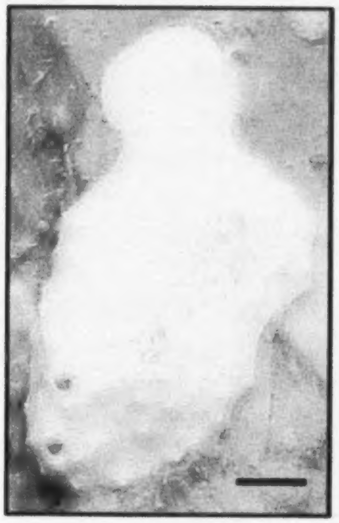


Description:

Large sponge with an irregularly-shaped body that is either massive or the result of the sponge encrusting around an entire rock face. The sponge is white in colour and appears conulose in texture.

Image: CON 066_photo 018_cell C

Demospongiae sp. 12

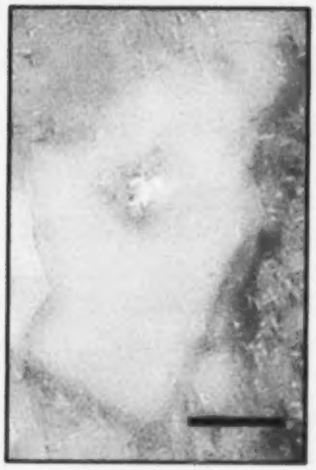


Description:

Medium sponge with massive morphology found encrusting on rock surface. The shape is slightly irregular, often with a smaller, lobe-like region present. The colour is a vivid yellow (goldenrod when in shadow), and the texture is conulose. At least two slightly-raised oscula can be found at one end of the sponge, with other oscula and pores faintly visible.

Image: CON 066_photo 033_cell G

Demospongiae sp. 13

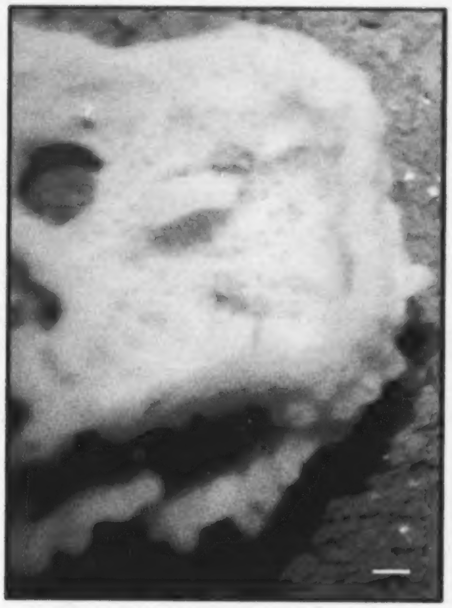


Description:

Encrusting cushion sponge, found attached to rock substrate. The sponge is white in colour, and several small pores are visible, occurring in rows along the edge of the sponge.

Image: CON 066_photo 033_cell G

Demospongiae sp. 14

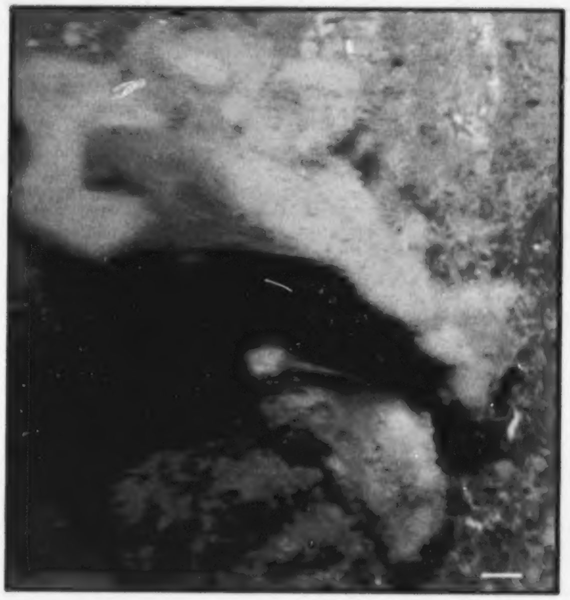


Description:

Massive, crateriform sponge with a mesh-like structure on the interior and numerous oscular chimneys present on the exterior. Several smooth, irregular projections are also visible on the interior surface. The sponge is off-white in colour, and was found on soft substrate. Possibly a member of the Axinellidae family.

Image: CON 066_photo 026_cell E

Demospongiae sp. 15

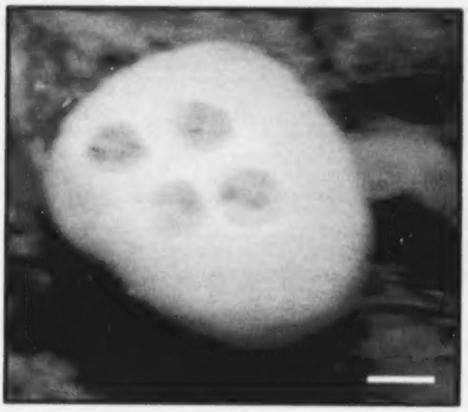


Description:

Large lamellate structure consisting of irregular plate-like/lobate forms that appear thick. The pores are numerous, and the spicules are prominent, giving the sponge a fuzzy appearance. In some specimens, a tan-coloured film appears to be present on portions of the sponge. The colour is yellowish/tan. The sponge was found attached to rocky substrate.

Image: CON 076_photo 078_cell A

Demospongiae sp. 16

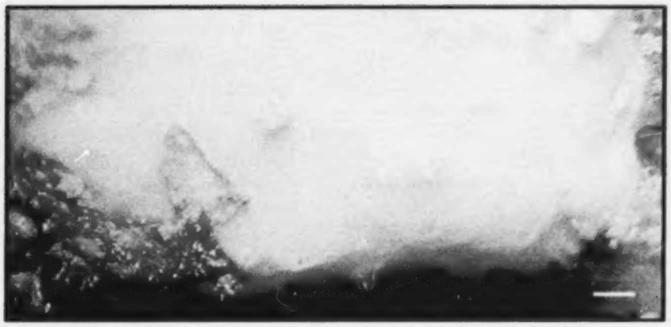


Description:

Massive, globular-shaped sponge characterised by four large and well-defined oscular openings arranged in a diamond pattern on the upper cortical surface. The texture appears to be smooth, with the suggestion of numerous small pores. The colour is off-white/light yellow. The sponge was found attached to rock substrate.

Image: CON 076_photo 049_cell H

Demospongiae sp. 17

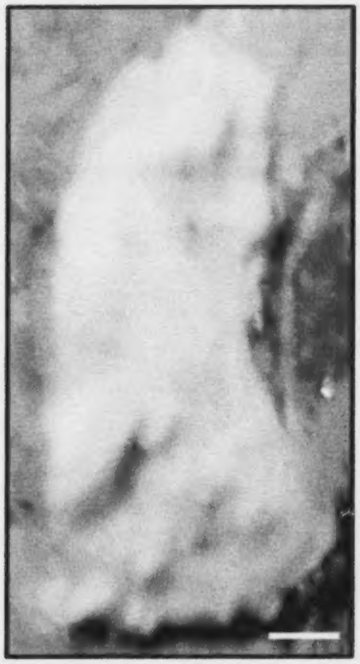


Description:

Encrusting cushion sponge with several raised oscules/oscular chimneys, some of which appear translucent. The colour is light yellow and the texture is smooth. It was found on rock.

Image: CON 066_photo 073_cell A

Demospongiae sp. 18

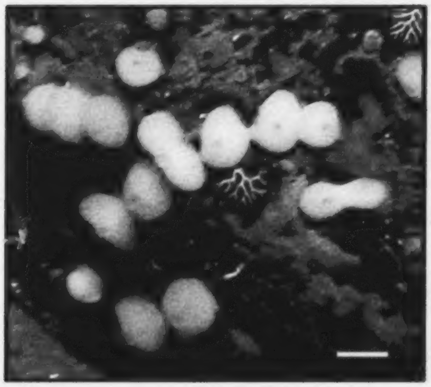


Description:

Large, massive sponge with numerous plate-like/lobe-like projections. The sponge is punctate, appearing slightly fuzzy in texture. It is white in colour. Found encrusting on rocky substrate.

Image: CON 076_photo 075_cell G

Demospongiae sp. 19

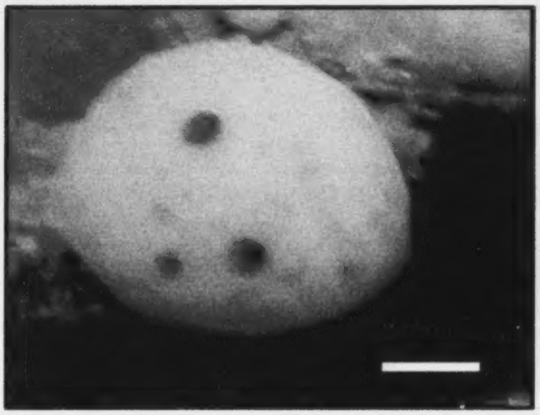


Description:

Small, rounded cushion sponges, almost hemispherical in shape, with a single osculе at their centres. They are glabrose in texture and white in colour. Found encrusting on rock surfaces in large groups (greater than ten individuals). For the counts, each sponge present was counted as an individual.

Image: CON 066_photo 074_cell K

Demospongiae sp. 20

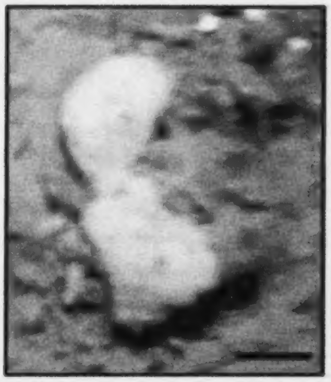


Description:

Massive sponge that is globular in shape. It appears to be covered with pores, giving it a punctate appearance. In some specimens, the sponge appears covered in a translucent sheath. In one specimen, this sheath forms a structure that could be a papilla. The colour is creamy white. The sponge was found attached to rocky/hard substrate. Possibly a polymastid.

Image: CON 076_photo 076_cell I

Demospongiae sp. 21

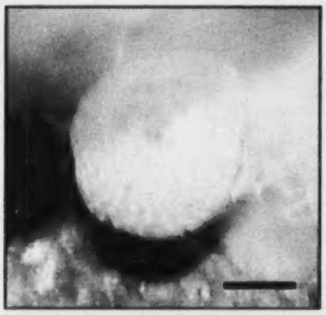


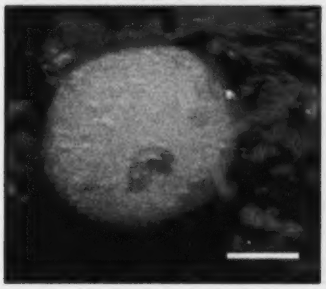
Description:

Irregularly-shaped sponge with numerous pores on the surface, giving the sponge a stippled or punctate texture. The colour is white, and the sponge was found on hard substrate.

Image: CON 076_photo 074_cell H

Demospongiae sp. 22



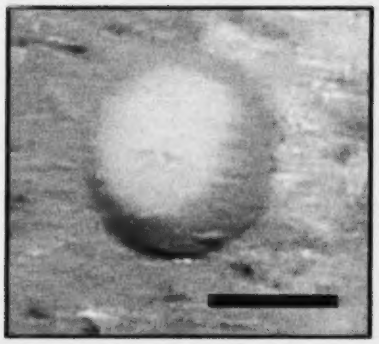


Description:

Globular, massive sponge, with a conulose (spiked) surface. The osculum is prominent, and has uneven edges. The sponge is off-white/yellow in colour, and was found attached to hard substrate. Possibly belongs to Tetillidae.

Image: (top) CON 116_photo 050_cell H
(bottom) CON 103_photo 087_cell J

Demospongiae sp. 23

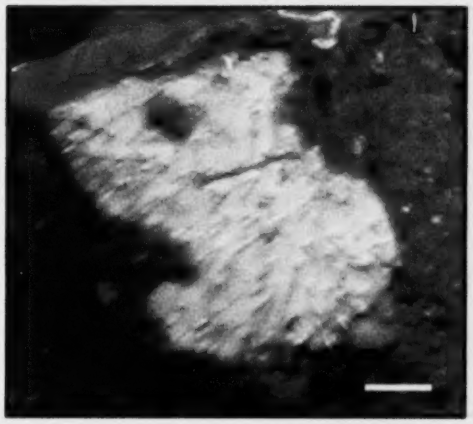


Description:

Sponge has either a globular or cushion habit, with one osculum faintly visible on the crown surface. The upper surface is off-white and appears smooth, while a band toward the base of the sponge is brown and appears slightly hispid. The sponge was found attached to a boulder. Possibly an astrophorid.

Image: CON 103_photo 016_cell E

Demospongiae sp. 24

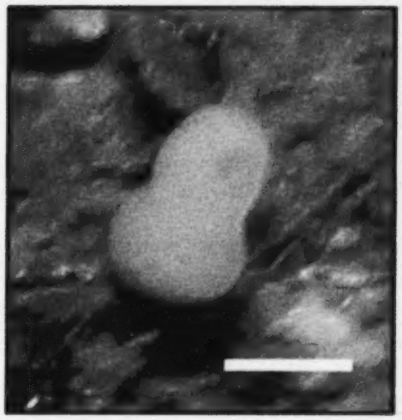


Description:

A thin, sheet-like sponge with a highly conulose surface. The sponge is bright yellow in colour, and found attached to rock substrate.

Image: CON 103_photo 028_cell I

Demospongiae sp. 25

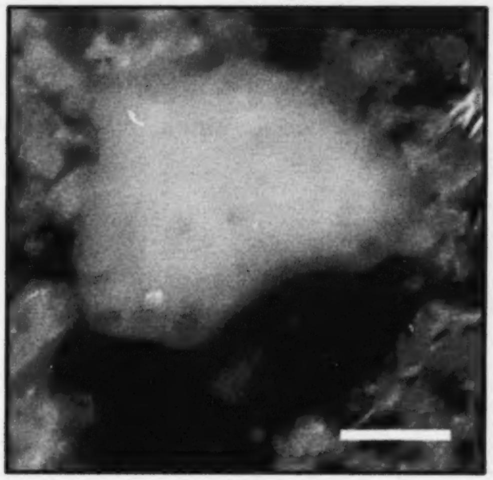


Description:

Sponge is massive, consisting of a basal globular structure with one globular protrusion upon which a single osculum with raised edges is present. The sponge's texture is indistinct, but it is pale yellow in colour. It was found on soft substrate, adjacent to rocks.

Image: CON 103_photo 021_cell K

Demospongiae sp. 26

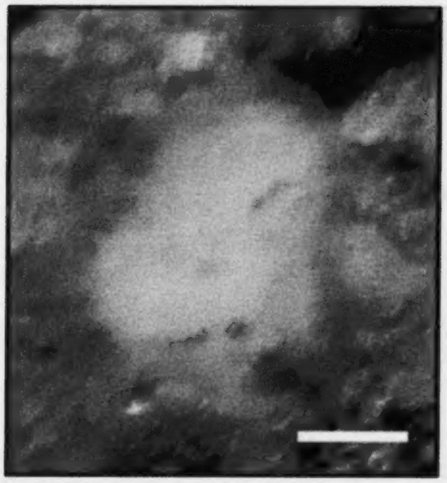


Description:

Sponge is massive and irregularly-shaped, with multiple oscula/pores present on its surface. Its texture appears cauliflower-like, and it is off-white/pale yellow in colour. A translucent film appears to cover it. It was found on rock substrate.

Image: CON 103_photo 098_cell K

Demospongiae sp. 27

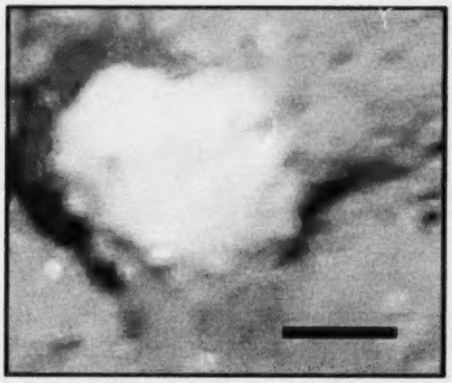


Description:

The sponge is white and appears surrounded by a transparent capsule. It is massive, and the shape is reminiscent of a morel mushroom. The texture of the interior white portion appears very spiny, and pores and/or oscula are visible. The transparent outer layer appears smooth, and is possibly perforated with numerous openings (either pores or oscula). The sponge was anchored to rock substrate. Unlike Porifera sp. 85, this sponge is white at the centre and does not have a visible stalk.

Image: CON 103_photo 017_cell K

Demospongiae sp. 28

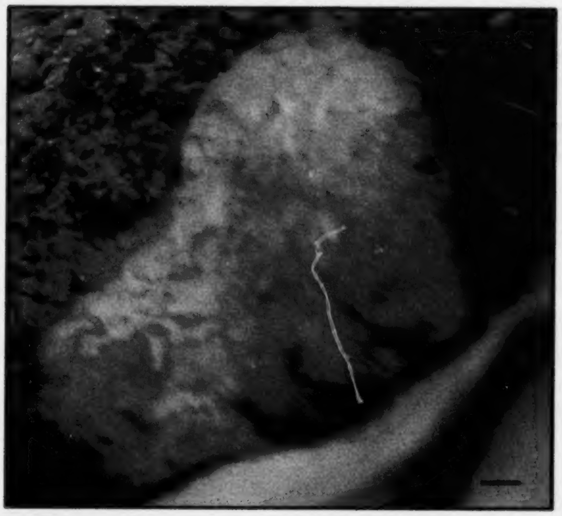


Description:

Small cushion or massive sponge with a conulose (spiked or warty) texture. At least one of the projections appears to contain either a poral or oscular opening. The sponge is off-white in colour, and was found adjacent to rock substrate. May belong to Polymastiidae.

Image: CON 053_photo 033_cell D

Demospongiae sp. 29

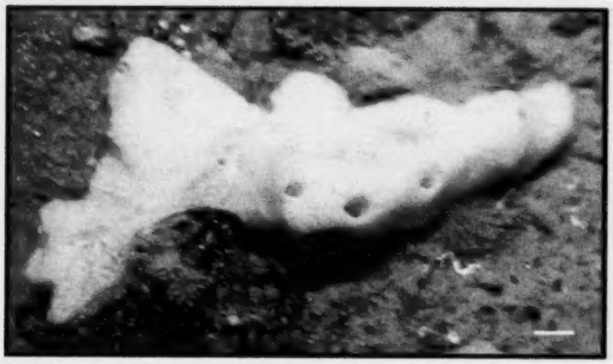


Description:

Large, massive sponge that is somewhat lobate in shape. The surface appears hispid (velvety), and slightly channeled in an irregular fashion. The sponge is off-white to tan in colour, and was found on a rock surface. Possibly belongs to order Poecilosclerida.

Image: CON 097_photo 031_cell L

Demospongiae sp. 30

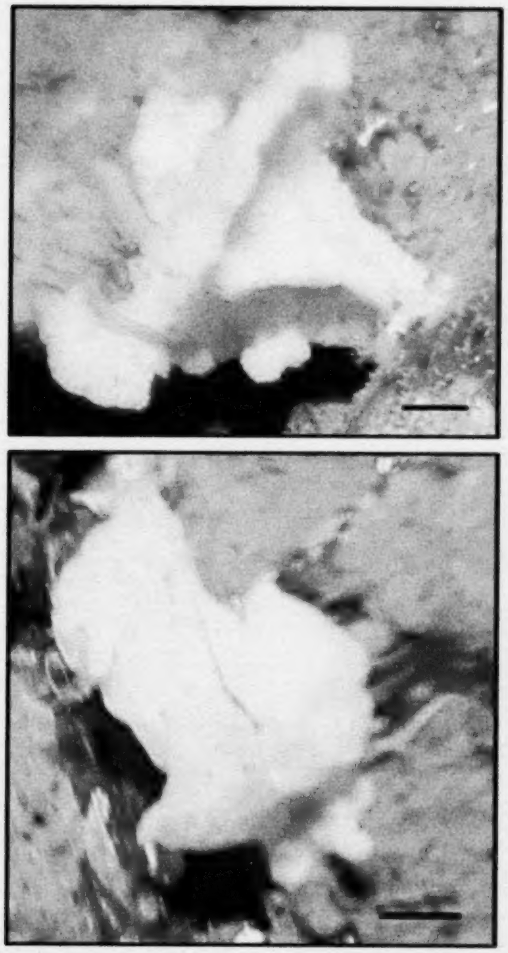


Description:

Large massive sponge, either lobate or palmate in structure. The surface is covered with numerous fine channels, giving it a lace-like pattern. The edge is scalloped, and a row of large pores or oscula may be visible. The sponge was anchored to rock and/or resting on soft bottom. Possibly an axinellid.

Image: CON 097_photo 077_cell E

Demospongiae sp. 31

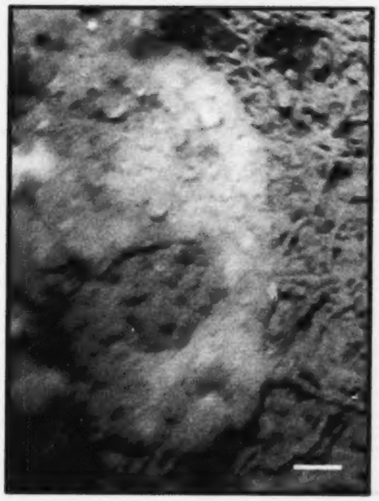


Description:

Sponge is massive and irregular in shape, with a narrow attachment point. The surface is covered with numerous small pores, and the edge is wavy. Found anchored to rock substrate.

Image: (top) CON 053_photo 081_cell A
(bottom) CON 053_photo 037_cell D

Demospongiae sp. 32

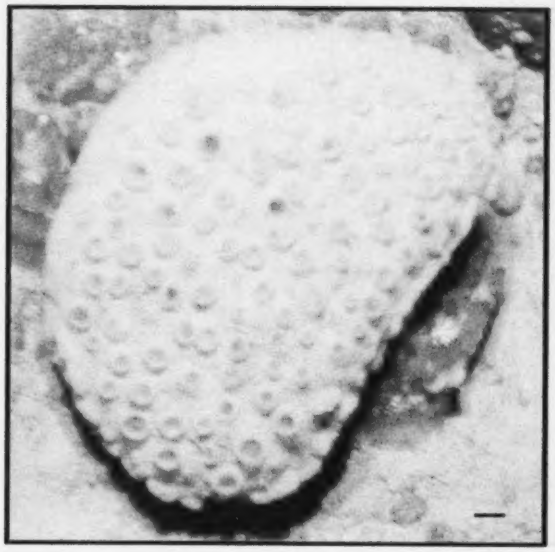


Description:

Large sponge with either cushion or massive morphology. It is either off-white or pale blue in colour, and is covered with numerous pores with prominent raised edges. The sponge was found on hard substrate. Possibly a hymedesmid sponge.

Image: CON 097_photo 032_cell I

Demospongiae sp. 33



Description:

Large sponge with massive morphology. The perimeter of the sponge is slightly ruffled, and the surface appears crumb-like or velvet-like. The sponge is covered in numerous pores/oscules that are slightly raised, with curved edges and a smooth and shiny appearance. The sponge is pale yellow in colour, and was found attached to rock substrate. Possibly a hymedesmid.

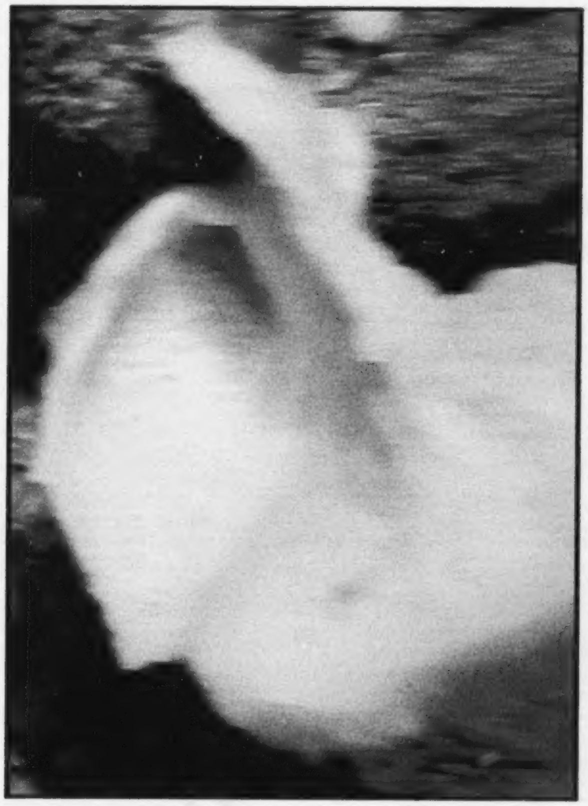
Image: CON 066_photo 012_cell B

ITIS TSN: N/A
WoRMS AphiaID: 163084

Axinellida (Lévi, 1953)

Phylum Porifera>Class Demospongiae>Subclass Heteroscleromorpha>**Order Axinellida**

Axinellida sp. 1

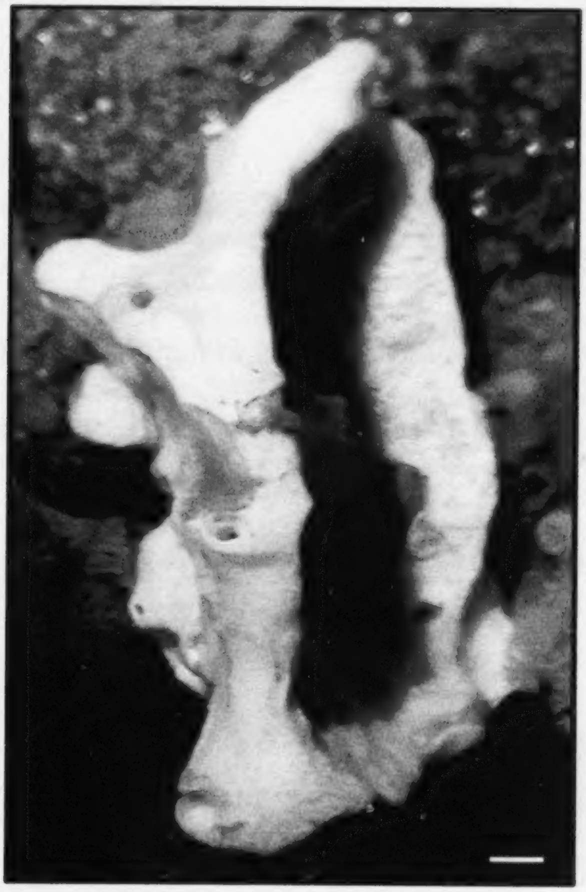


Description:

Massive sponge with flabellate (fan-like) or foliaceous (leaf-like) morphology. The sponge is curled inward slightly, making it appear kidney-shaped. The visible surface is finely punctate (porous), and several veins or grooves are apparent. The sponge is white/off-white in colour. Found attached to rock surfaces.

Image: CON 066_photo 042_cell H

Axinellida sp. 2

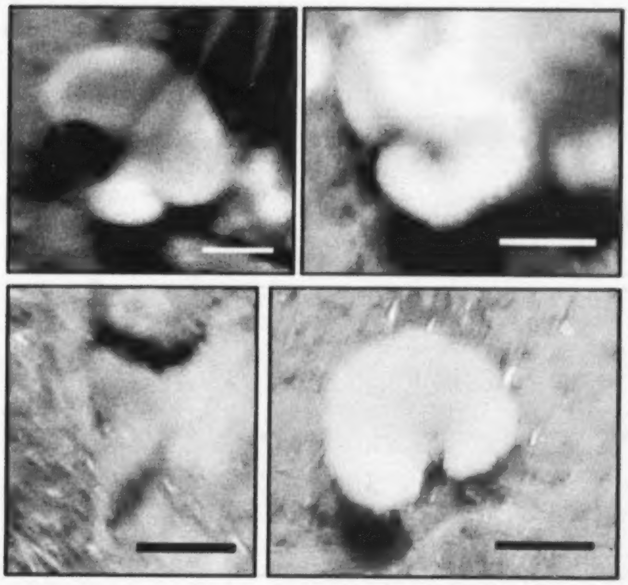


Description:

Massive sponge with what appears to be a large, irregularly-shaped osculum (crateriform structure). The outer surface has at least six prominent conical horn-like projections terminating in single pore-like openings. Both the outer and inner surfaces are covered in numerous small pores (punctate). The sponge is white in colour, and was found on hard substrate.

Image: CON 076_photo 065_cell F

Axinellida sp. 3

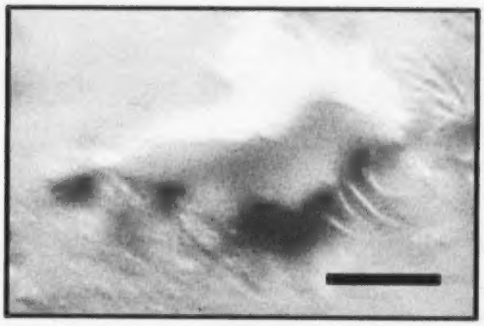


Description:

Small massive sponges with flabellate or foliaceous morphology. Their colour varies between tan and white, but all are curled slightly inward, with an indeterminate surface texture. The specimens were found attached to rock surfaces.

**Image: (top left) CON 053_photo
054_cell E
(top right) CON 116_photo
030_cell G
(bottom left) CON 103_photo
044_cell D
(bottom right) CON 053_photo
056_cell A**

Axinellida sp. 4

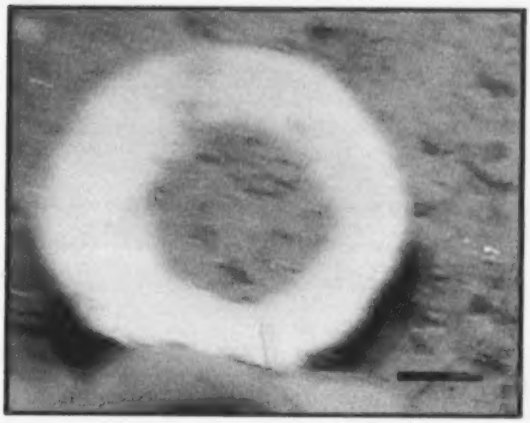


Description:

Small massive sponge that is either flabellate or foliaceous. Structurally, it forms a wave-like pattern when viewed from above. Several oscula are visible. The sponge's texture is indistinct, but it is white in colour. Found attached to a rock surface.

Image: CON 103_photo 028_cell B

Axinellida sp. 5

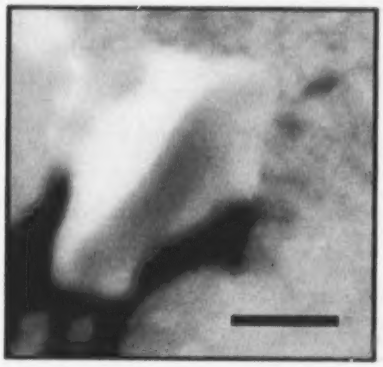


Description:

Sponge is relatively thin-walled and curves in a perfect circle. As the interior of the circle contains sediment, the sponge could be caliculate (cup-shaped) and partially filled with sediment, or a lamellate sponge that has grown in a ring shape. The sponge is off-white in colour, with an indistinct texture. Found on soft substrate.

Image: CON 053_photo 025_cell A

Axinellida sp. 6



Description:

The sponge is caliculate (cup-shaped) and the outer rim curls slightly outward. The walls of the sponge appear relatively thin. The sponge is white in colour, and was found attached to a rock surface.

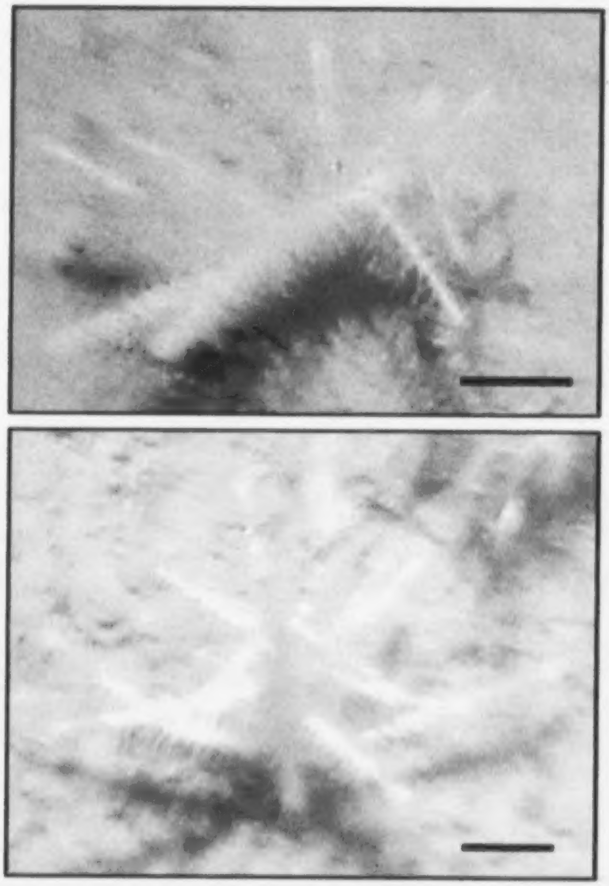
Image: CON 053_photo 058_cell G

ITIS TSN: 48262
WoRMS AphiaID: 131644

Cladorhizidae (Dendy, 1922)

Phylum Porifera>Class Demospongiae>Subclass Heteroscleromorpha>Order Poecilosclerida>
Family Cladorhizidae

Cladorhizidae spp.



Description:

Sponge is branching, with many secondary branches growing from a main axis. The branches are covered with numerous small hair-like structures, giving the sponge a slightly pink hue. The sponge's body is white in colour. It was found anchored in soft substrate.

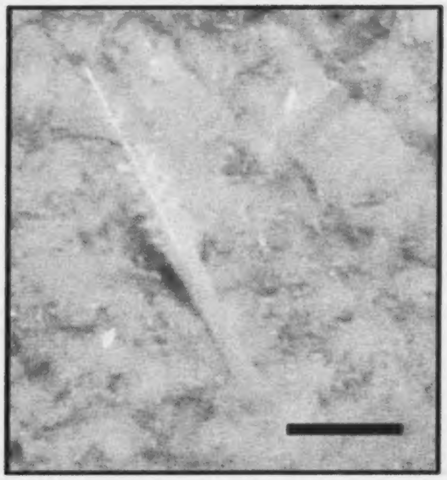
Image: (top) CON 076_photo 062_cell A
(bottom) CON 076_photo 072_cell B

ITIS TSN: 48263
WoRMS AphiaID: 131893

Asbestopluma (Topsent, 1901)

Phylum Porifera>Class Demospongiae>Subclass Heteroscleromorpha>Order Poecilosclerida>
Family Cladorhizidae>**Genus *Asbestopluma***

Asbestopluma sp.



Description:

Sponge is pinnate, or feather-like in shape, with numerous small pinnules branching off of a central axis. These taper toward the apex of the sponge. The sponge is white in colour, and was found anchored in soft substrate.

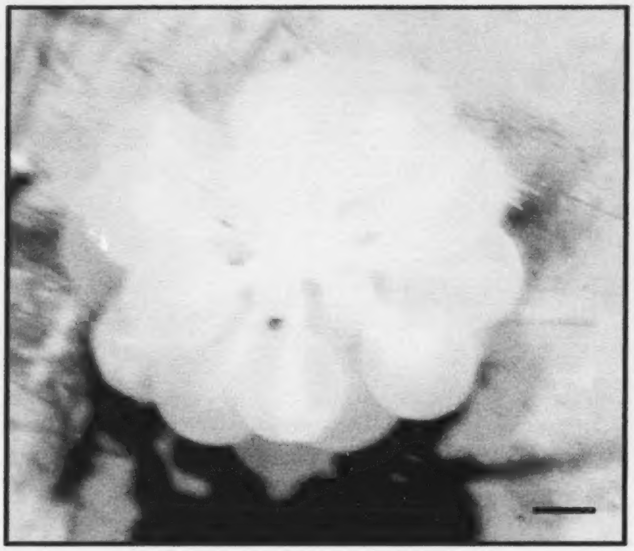
Image: CON 053_photo 063_cell G

ITIS TSN: N/A
WoRMS AphiaID: 1023293

Chondrocladia (Chondrocladia) grandis (Verrill, 1879)

Phylum Porifera>Class Demospongiae>Subclass Heteroscleromorpha>Order Poecilosclerida>
Family Cladorhizidae>Genus *Chondrocladia*>Subgenus *Chondrocladia (Chondrocladia)*>
Chondrocladia (Chondrocladia) grandis

Chondrocladia (Chondrocladia) grandis



Description:

Stalked sponge consisting of a vertical central axis with numerous projections. Each of these projections ends in a spherical, inflated sac or bladder. The stalk and projections are white, and the sacs are translucent and white to grey. They also appear slightly reflective. The specimen was found anchored in soft substrate. For further information, please see official species descriptions.

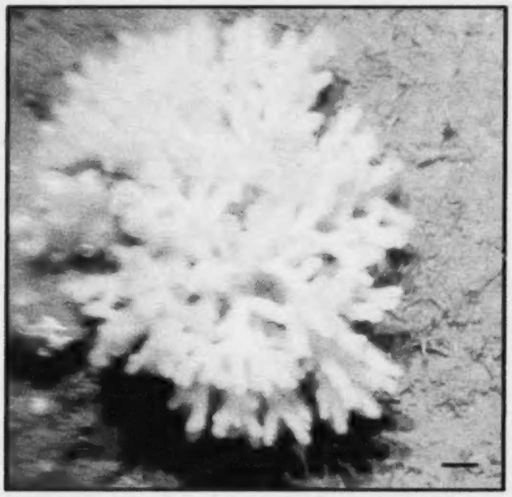
Image: CON 097_photo 014_cell B

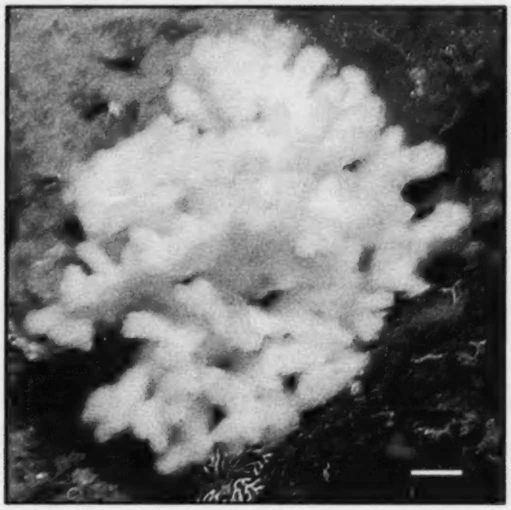
ITIS TSN: N/A
WoRMS AphiaID: 168950

Lissodendoryx (Lissodendoryx) complicata (Hansen, 1885)

Phylum Porifera>Class Demospongiae>Subclass Heteroscleromorpha>Order Poecilosclerida>
Family Coelosphaeridae>Genus *Lissodendoryx*>Subgenus *Lissodendoryx (Lissodendoryx)*>
Lissodendoryx (Lissodendoryx) complicata

Lissodendoryx (Lissodendoryx) complicata





Description:

Sponge is massive and arborescent (branching), with the branches bifurcating from the base toward their apices. It is white in colour, and appears to be covered in a faint translucent membrane. The specimens are found attached to rock substrate. For further information, please see official species descriptions.

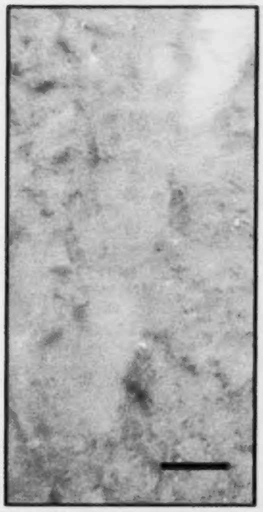
Image: (top) CON 066_photo 026_cell A
(bottom) CON 066_photo 012_cell K

ITIS TSN: 48301
WoRMS AphiaID: 131655

Hymedesmiidae (Topsent, 1928)

Phylum Porifera>Class Demospongiae>Subclass Heteroscleromorpha>Order Poecilosclerida>
Family Hymedesmiidae

Hymedesmiidae sp. 1

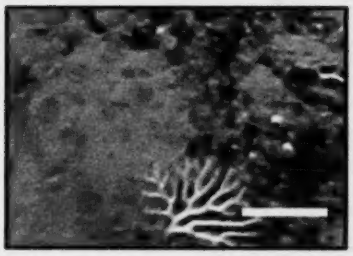


Description:

Mid-sized sponge with either cushion or massive morphology. The surface is characteristically areolated (covered in numerous circular pores). The sponge is light green in colour and was found on hard and soft substrate.

Image: CON 066_photo 085_cell G

Hymedesmiidae sp. 2



Description:

Small to mid-sized sponge with cushion/massive morphology. It is blue-green in colour, with an areolated surface visible in some specimens. The specimen was encrusting on hard substrate.

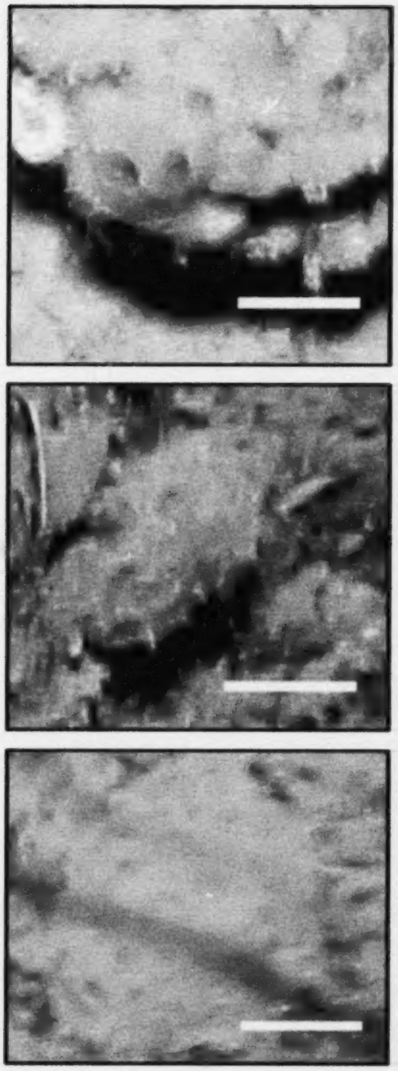
Image: CON 066_photo 044_cell J

ITIS TSN: 48056
WoRMS AphiaID: 131950

Hymedesmia (Bowerbank, 1864)

Phylum Porifera>Class Demospongiae>Subclass Heteroscleromorpha>Order Poecilosclerida>
Family Hymedesmiidae>**Genus *Hymedesmia***

Hymedesmia sp.



Description:

Cushion and/or massive sponge characterised by its bright blue colour and large pores with raised edges. It was typically found on hard substrate.

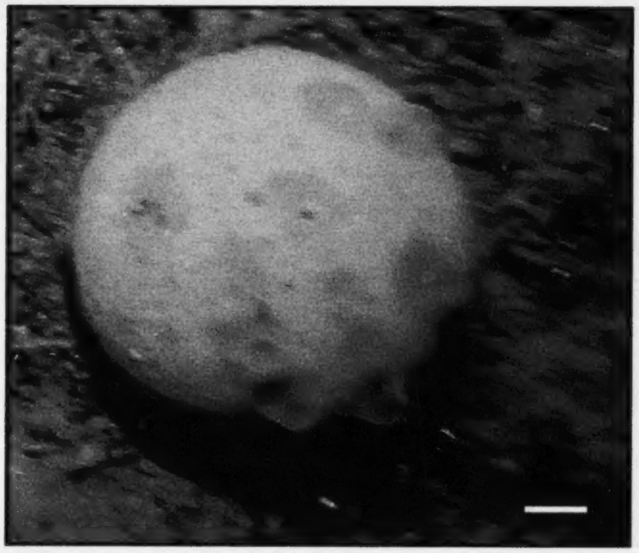
Image: (top) CON 066_photo 081_cell G
(middle) CON 097_photo 038_cell H
(bottom) CON 097_photo 038_cell H

ITIS TSN: 48505
WoRMS AphiaID: 131673

Polymastiidae (Grey, 1867)

Phylum Porifera>Class Demospongiae>Subclass Heteroscleromorpha>Order Polymastiida>**Family Polymastiidae**

Polymastiidae sp. 1

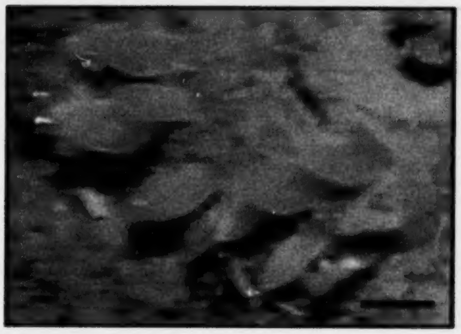


Description:

Globular sponge with a punctate (stippled) surface. Eight conical papillae are found on the sponge surface. The sponge is white/off-white in colour, while the papillae are slightly translucent. It was found on soft substrate. Possibly *Polymastia thielei*.

Image: CON 066_photo 064_cell L

Polymastiidae sp. 2

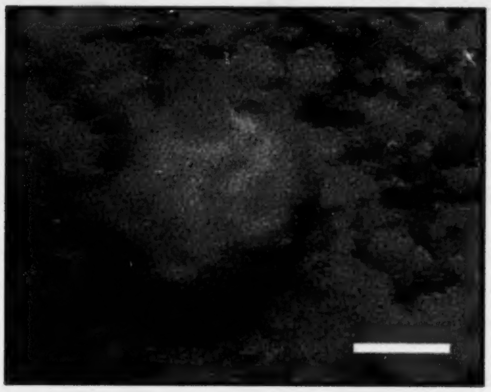


Description:

Massive sponge buried in soft substrate and distinguishable by the numerous papillae (at least twelve) projecting from the sediment. They are grey in colour and slightly translucent. Their shape is elliptical, and they have pores on their apices (one pore on the end of each papilla). Possibly *Polymastia andrica* or *Polymastia uberrima*.

Image: CON 076_photo 047_cell E

Polymastiidae sp. 3

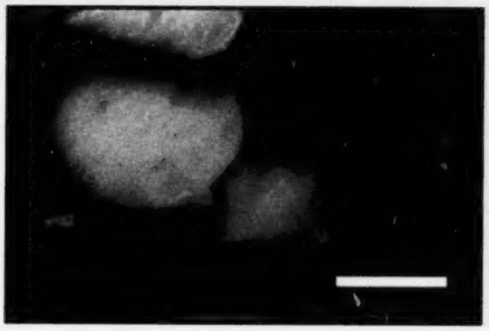


Description:

Small sponge with massive or globular morphology, dominated by three large papillae projecting from the upper surface. The sponge body is brown in colour and appears hispid (densely covered in small spines). The papillae are glabrous (smooth) and conical, and appear grey in colour with a translucent cast. The sponge was found on soft substrate. Possibly *Polymastia thielei*, or *Polymastia uberrima*.

Image: CON 076_photo 082_cell I

Polymastiidae sp. 4

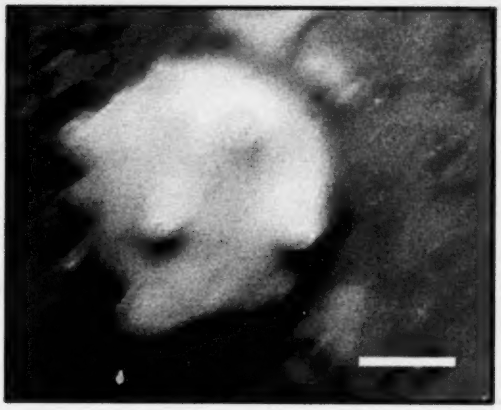


Description:

Small globular sponge with a slightly punctate (porous) surface. Several larger circular openings (either pores or oscules) can be seen on the sponge surface, as can at least one translucent cylindrical projection (papilla). The sponge is white in colour, and was found on both hard and soft substrate.

Image: CON 076_photo 070_cell L

Polymastiidae sp. 5

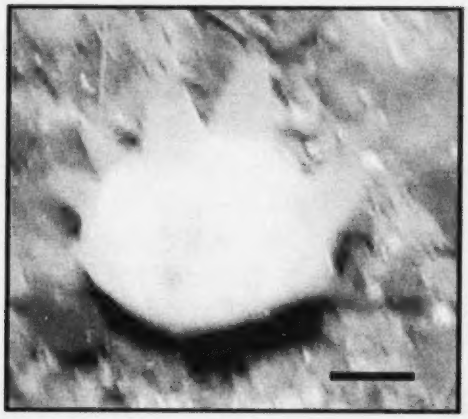


Description:

Small sponge, either globular or massive in form, with up to seven conical papillae projecting from the apical surface. Each papilla ends in a small circular opening (either a pore or an osculum). The papillae are white in colour, while the sponge surface is slightly tan. It was found attached to a rock surface.

Image: CON 116_photo 031_cell I

Polymastiidae sp. 6

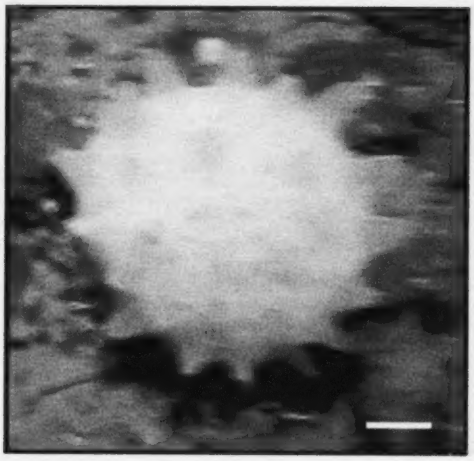


Description:

Small sponge, with either a globular or massive body type, with at least eight conical, translucent papillae projecting from the crown surface. Other pores are visible on the cortex of the sponge. The sponge is off-white in colour, and found on cobble substrate.

Image: CON 103_photo 071_cell D

Polymastiidae sp. 7

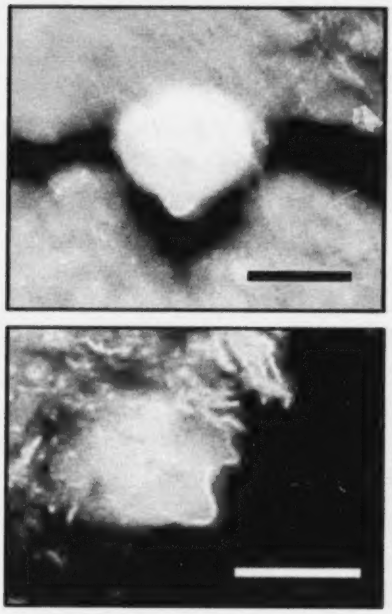


Description:

Globular sponge with a slightly punctate surface. Numerous medium-sized conical papillae with terminal oscula/pores are found on the crown surface. These papillae are translucent, while the main body of the sponge is off-white in colour. The sponge was found resting on hard and soft substrate.

Image: CON 103_photo 016_cell H

Polymastiidae sp. 8

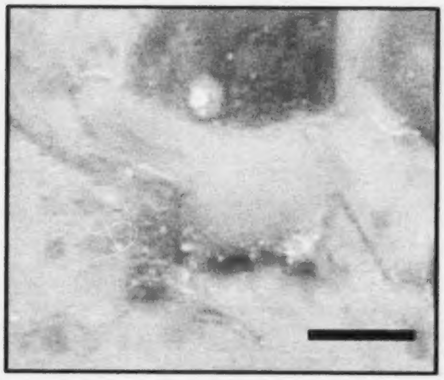


Description:

Cushion sponge with one prominent papilla at the centre. Possibly other papillae elsewhere on the body. The colour is off-white, and the texture is indistinct. The sponge was found encrusting on hard substrate. Possibly *Sphaerotylus borealis*.

Image: (top) CON 103_photo 028_cell G
(bottom) CON 103_photo 074_cell G

Polymastiidae sp. 9

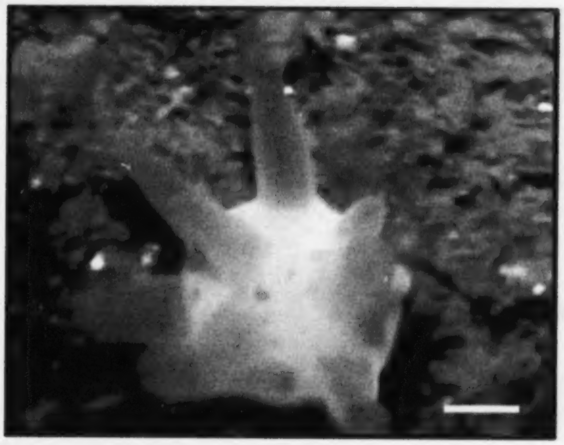


Description:

Body is spherical and tan in colour, appears fairly hispid. At least one, possibly two, papillae protrude from the surface. They are large and translucent, and appear smooth. The sponge was found on soft sediment, adjacent to a rock surface.

Image: CON 103_photo 061_cell G

Polymastiidae sp. 10

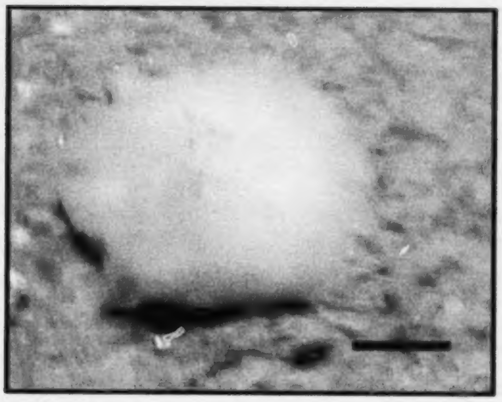


Description:

Body is rounded and globular, with large, prominent papillae. The body is white in colour and appears smooth, and the papillae are grey and translucent. Their shape varies from wide-mouthed and conical to tapering and cylindrical. The sponge was found on cobble and soft substrate.

Image: CON 053_photo 041_cell J

Polymastiidae sp. 11

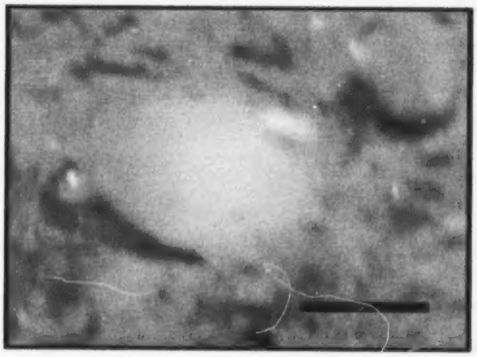


Description:

Round, globular sponge with numerous short, indistinct papillae. The body is pale yellow and opaque, while the papillae appear translucent. The sponge was found on soft and hard substrate, and may be *Weberella bursa*.

Image: CON 053_photo 016_cell E

Polymastiidae sp. 12



Description:

Sponge is globular in shape and appears to possess at least one larger papilla. The colour is white/off-white and the texture is indistinct. Possibly belongs to genus *Sphaerotylus*. Found on soft and hard substrate.

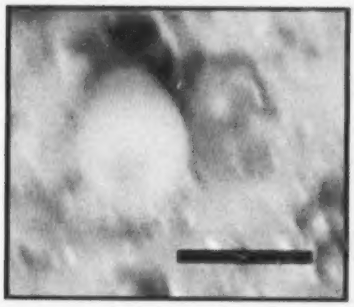
Image: CON 053_photo 068_cell E

ITIS TSN: 48497
WoRMS AphiaID: 134224

Tentorium semisuberites (Schmidt, 1870)

Phylum Porifera>Class Demospongiae>Subclass Heteroscleromorpha>Order Polymastiida>
Family Polymastiidae>Genus *Tentorium*>***Tentorium semisuberites***

Tentorium semisuberites



Description:

Sponge is small and cylindrical in shape, with one papilla at the centre. The base is darker than the crown. The specimen is found on rocky substrate. For further information, please see official species descriptions.

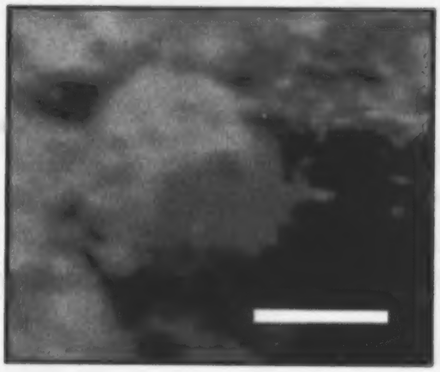
Image: CON 053_photo 012_cell 1

ITIS TSN: 48716
WoRMS AphiaID: 132019

Thenea (Gray, 1867)

Phylum Porifera>Class Demospongiae>Subclass Heteroscleromorpha>Order Tetractinellida>
Suborder Astrophorina>Family Theneidae>**Genus *Thenea***

cf. *Thenea* spp.



Description:

Sponge is globular in shape and appears to consist of two halves separated by a sieve or mesh-like structure characteristic of sponges belonging to genus *Thenea*. Texture is indistinct. The specimen is off-white/tan in colour. Due to poor image quality, the *cf.* designation has been used. Found on soft and hard substrate.

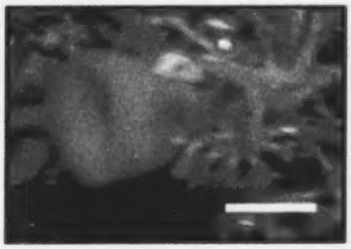
Image: CON 097_photo 038_cell J

ITIS TSN: 659131
WoRMS AphiaID: 22612

Hexactinellida (Schmidt, 1870)

Phylum Porifera>Class Hexactinellida

Hexactinellida sp. 1

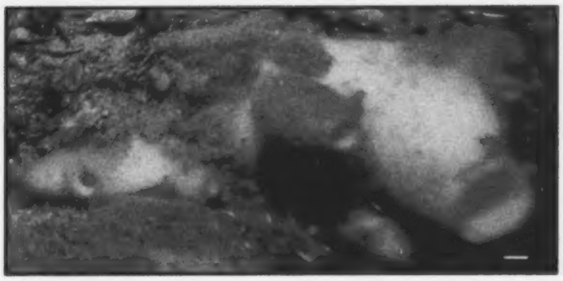


Description:

Small, caliculate sponge found attached to a rock, adjacent to *Acanella* sp. The sponge is white in colour, and the walls of the osculum appear thin. Possibly *Asconema* sp.

Image: CON 066_photo 067_cell I

Hexactinellida sp. 2

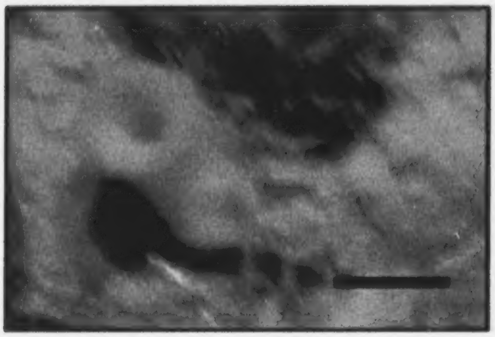


Description:

Large sponge with several prominent vase-like growths stemming from the central body that terminate in oscular openings. The oscula are outlined by a raised rim of thin tissue. The sponge is white in colour, save where it is covered in sediment. The exterior appears spiny or hispid, and pores are visible as well. The sponge was found growing on hard substrate.

Image: CON 066_photo 030_cell L

Hexactinellida sp. 3

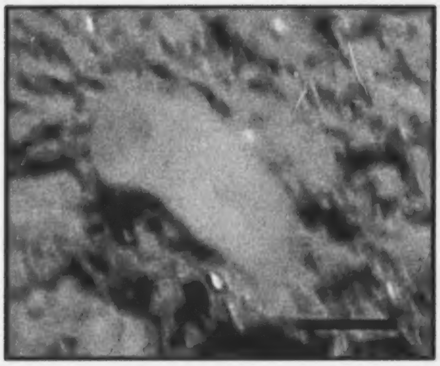


Description:

Caliculate, or cup-shaped, sponge that is wide near the base and narrows toward the apex before curling outward around the osculum, giving the sponge a bell-like or flower-like appearance. The walls are thin, and the sponge is white in colour. It was found on or near hard substrate.

Image: CON 076_photo 050_cell E

Hexactinellida sp. 4

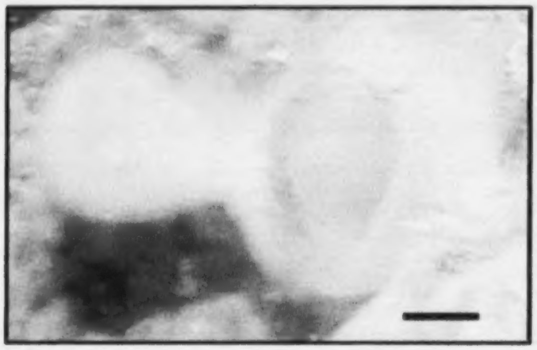


Description:

Small vase-shaped (caliculate) sponge with thin walls surrounding a single large osculum. The colour is off-white/white. The sponge was found anchored in soft substrate.

Image: CON 076_photo 040_cell E

Hexactinellida sp. 5



Description:

Vase-like sponge with one very prominent osculum that is eye-shaped with a raised edge. The texture is indistinct, but the sponge is white in colour. Found attached to rock substrate. Possibly a glass sponge.

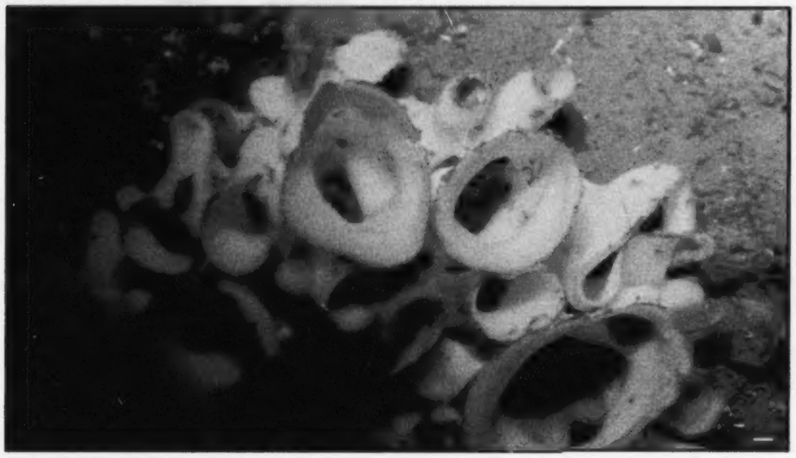
Image: CON 103_photo 028_cell B

ITIS TSN: 659654
WoRMS AphiaID: 132122

Asconema (Kent, 1870)

Phylum Porifera>Class Hexactinellida>Subclass Hexasterophora>Order Lyssacinosida>Family Rossellidae>
Subfamily Rossellinae>**Genus *Asconema***

Asconema sp.



Description:

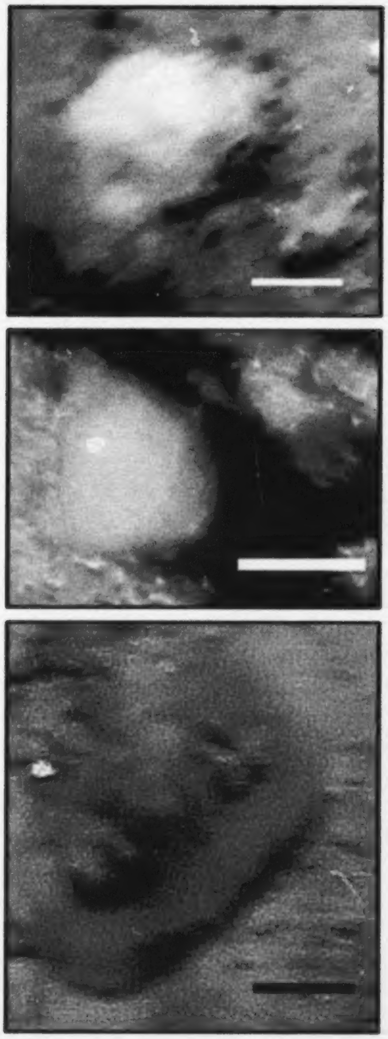
Thin-walled glass sponge characterised by numerous oscules surrounded by prominent flared tubes projecting from main body. The colour is white. The sponge was found on or adjacent to hard substrate.

Image: CON 116_photo 025_cell I

ITIS TSN: 46861
WoRMS AphiaID: 558

Porifera (Grant, 1836) Morphotypes

Porifera Cushion

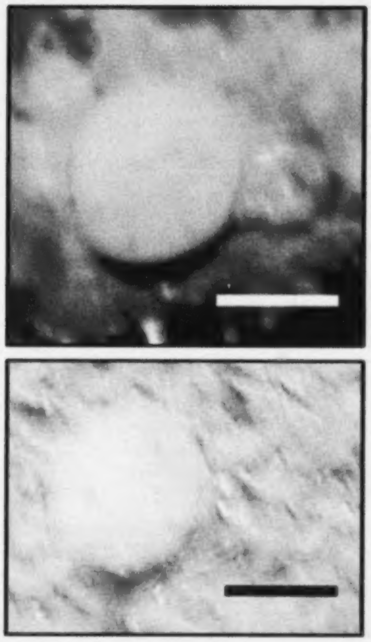


Description:

Sponges growing in either clumps or sheets that appear to be greater than 3mm but less than 10mm in height. They are typically white, off/white, grey, or tan in colour. Their texture ranges from glabrous (smooth) to slightly punctate (porous). They were usually found attached to rock substrate.

Image: (top) CON 097_photo 028_cell I
(middle) CON 066_photo 073_cell A
(bottom) CON 066_photo 012_cell H

Porifera Massive-globose

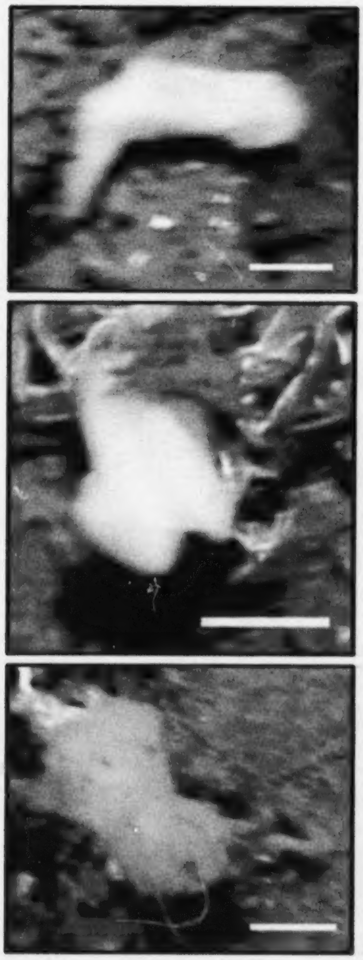


Description:

Group of sponges that are indistinct save for their globular shape, which ranges from spherical to elliptical. The sponges are typically white/off-white in colour, although some are tan. The texture is normally glabrous (smooth), although some specimens are slightly punctate (porous) and/or spiny as well. They were usually found on hard substrate, but can be present on soft as well.

Image: (top) CON 066_photo 073_cell E
(bottom) CON 066_photo 073_cell C

Porifera Massive-irregular

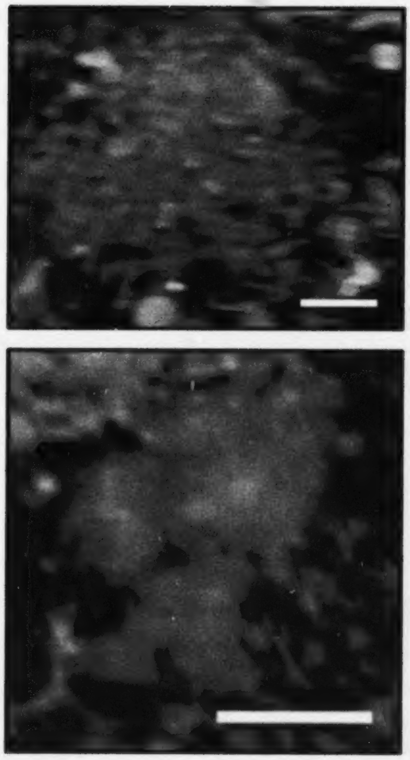


Description:

Group of sponges that are indistinct and irregular in shape. They are typically white, off-white, tan, or grey in colour. Some may appear faintly punctate or hispid. They were found on both hard and soft substrate.

Image: (top) CON 103_photo 019_cell H
(middle) CON 103_photo 027_cell K
(bottom) CON 097_photo 079_cell J

Porifera Thin Sheet

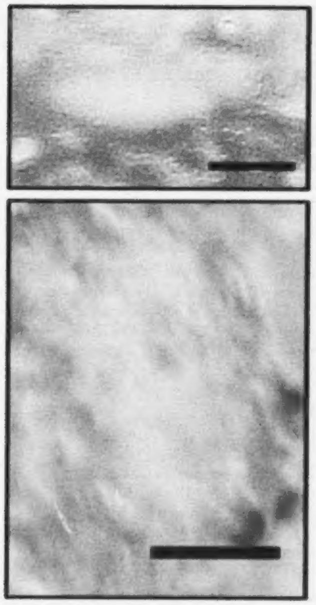


Description:

Nondescript sponges growing in thin sheets over hard substrate, typically encrusting specimens. They appear to be no thicker than 3mm. Their colour ranges from grey to white, and their texture could be glabrous (smooth) or punctate (porous).

Image: (top) CON 066_photo 085_cell H
(bottom) CON 066_photo 012_cell E

Porifera Cushion/Thin Sheet

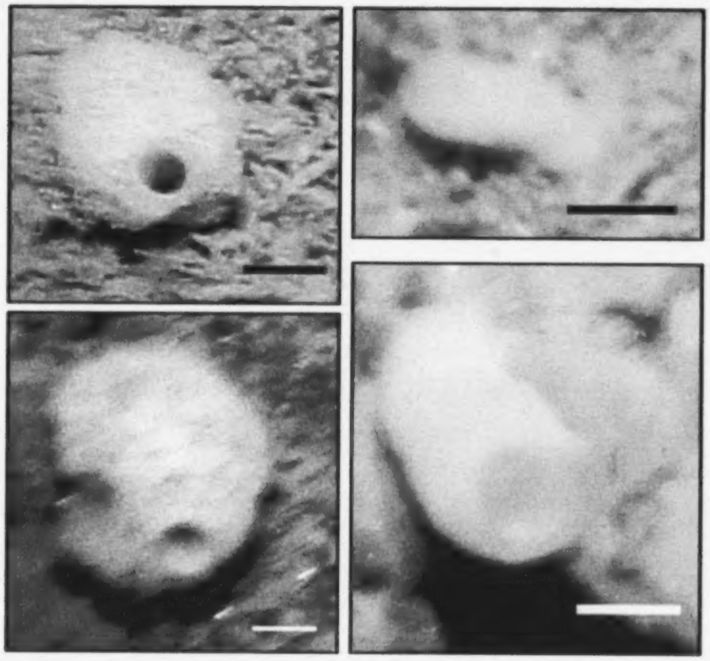


Description:

Sponges that do not clearly display thin sheet or cushion morphology. They vary in colour and texture. Found on hard or soft substrate.

Image: (top) CON 066_photo 019_cell F
(bottom) CON 066_photo 073_cell C

Porifera Vase-cylindrical



Description:

Group of indistinct sponges characterised by their vase-like or cylindrical structure. They are rounded and/or cylindrical in shape and have a single opening at the apex. Their texture is often indistinct, but can be slightly smoother or slightly more conulose. They are white, off-white, or tan in colour. Found on soft and hard substrate.

Image: (top left) CON 066_photo 028_cell E
(top right) CON 053_photo 016_cell A
(bottom left) CON 066_photo 023_cell I
(bottom right) CON 066_photo 054_cell F

Table 11. Abundance (standardised to 1 m^2) of taxa belonging to phylum Porifera.

Taxa	**Total Abundance**	**CON-053**	**CON-059**	**CON-066**	**CON-076**	**CON-097**	**CON-103**	**CON-116**
Porifera sp. 2	5	2	0	2	2	0	0	0
Porifera sp. 3	193	30	2	45	12	47	33	25
Porifera sp. 6	51	5	0	20	2	0	25	0
Porifera sp. 7	468	67	0	22	28	3	348	0
Porifera sp. 9	5	0	0	3	0	0	0	2
Porifera sp. 11	6	0	0	2	0	0	5	0
Porifera sp. 12	45	39	0	0	0	0	6	0
Porifera sp. 17	6	0	0	2	0	0	5	0
Porifera sp. 22	64	59	0	2	2	2	0	0
Porifera sp. 25	8	0	0	3	0	0	5	0
Porifera sp. 26	8	2	0	6	0	0	0	0
Porifera sp. 27	6	0	0	5	0	0	2	0
Porifera sp. 30	2	0	0	0	2	0	0	0
Porifera sp. 35	5	0	0	0	5	0	0	0
Porifera sp. 40	90	20	0	12	11	0	36	11

Table 11 (continued). Abundance (standardised to 1 m^2) of taxa belonging to phylum Porifera.

Taxa	Total Abundance	CON-053	CON-059	CON-066	CON-076	CON-097	CON-103	CON-116
Porifera sp. 42	5	0	0	0	3	0	2	0
Porifera sp. 47	5	2	0	0	2	0	2	0
Porifera sp. 48	11	0	0	8	2	0	2	0
Porifera sp. 52	6	0	0	0	3	0	3	0
Porifera sp. 57	2	0	0	2	0	0	0	0
Porifera sp. 58	6	0	0	2	0	0	2	3
Porifera sp. 59	3	0	0	0	2	0	2	0
Porifera sp. 60	2	0	0	0	2	0	0	0
Porifera sp. 64	2	0	0	0	0	2	0	0
Porifera sp. 65	42	0	0	0	3	2	26	11
Porifera sp. 70	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	3
Porifera sp. 73	28	6	3	9	6	3	0	0
Porifera sp. 75	6	0	0	0	0	0	6	0
Porifera sp. 76	2	0	0	0	0	0	2	0
Porifera sp. 77	3	0	0	0	0	0	3	0

Table 11 (continued). Abundance (standardised to 1 m^2) of taxa belonging to phylum Porifera.

Taxa	Total Abundance	CON-053	CON-059	CON-066	CON-076	CON-097	CON-103	CON-116
Porifera sp. 78	6	0	0	0	0	0	6	0
Porifera sp. 80	5	2	0	0	0	0	3	0
Porifera sp. 81	8	2	0	0	0	0	6	0
Porifera sp. 82	3	0	0	0	0	0	3	0
Porifera sp. 83	2	0	0	0	0	0	2	0
Porifera sp. 84	6	0	0	0	0	0	6	0
Porifera sp. 85	8	0	0	0	0	0	8	0
Porifera sp. 86	20	17	0	0	0	0	3	0
Porifera sp. 89	9	5	0	0	0	0	5	0
Porifera sp. 90	3	0	0	0	0	0	3	0
Porifera sp. 91	3	0	0	0	0	0	3	0
Porifera sp. 92	2	0	0	0	0	0	2	0
Porifera sp. 93	3	2	0	0	0	0	2	0
Porifera sp. 99	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	0
Porifera sp. 100	3	2	0	0	2	0	0	0

Table 11 (continued). Abundance (standardised to 1 m^2) of taxa belonging to phylum Porifera.

Taxa	**Total Abundance**	**CON-053**	**CON-059**	**CON-066**	**CON-076**	**CON-097**	**CON-103**	**CON-116**
Porifera sp. 101	17	2	0	9	6	0	0	0
Porifera sp. 102	50	0	0	26	11	2	11	0
Porifera sp. 103	62	34	0	5	8	0	16	0
Demospongiae sp. 1	84	0	0	84	0	0	0	0
Demospongiae sp. 2	6	0	0	3	0	0	2	2
Demospongiae sp. 3	22	6	0	5	3	3	5	0
Demospongiae sp. 4	5	0	0	2	0	0	2	2
Demospongiae sp. 5	56	0	3	2	0	39	2	11
Demospongiae sp. 6	14	0	0	12	0	0	2	0
Demospongiae sp. 7	95	30	5	2	3	5	33	19
Demospongiae sp. 8	6	0	0	0	0	0	6	0
Demospongiae sp. 9	6	6	0	0	0	0	0	0
Demospongiae sp. 10	31	0	0	3	5	0	12	11
Demospongiae sp. 11	2	0	0	2	0	0	0	0
Demospongiae sp. 12	14	3	2	3	0	0	6	0

Table 11 (continued). Abundance (standardised to 1 m^2) of taxa belonging to phylum Porifera.

Taxa	Total Abundance	CON-053	CON-059	CON-066	CON-076	CON-097	CON-103	CON-116
Demospongiae sp. 13	2	0	0	2	0	0	0	0
Demospongiae sp. 14	2	0	0	2	0	0	0	0
Demospongiae sp. 15	14	3	0	2	2	0	0	8
Demospongiae sp. 16	3	0	0	0	2	0	2	0
Demospongiae sp. 17	2	0	0	2	0	0	0	0
Demospongiae sp. 18	14	3	0	0	2	0	9	0
Demospongiae sp. 19	127	0	22	104	0	0	2	0
Demospongiae sp. 20	65	36	3	0	3	5	12	6
Demospongiae sp. 21	9	8	0	0	2	0	0	0
Demospongiae sp. 22	3	0	0	0	0	0	2	2
Demospongiae sp. 23	3	0	0	0	0	0	3	0
Demospongiae sp. 24	2	0	0	0	0	0	2	0
Demospongiae sp. 25	2	0	0	0	0	0	2	0
Demospongiae sp. 26	3	0	0	0	0	0	3	0
Demospongiae sp. 27	2	0	0	0	0	0	2	0

Table 11 (continued). Abundance (standardised to 1 m^2) of taxa belonging to phylum Porifera.

Taxa	Total Abundance	CON-053	CON-059	CON-066	CON-076	CON-097	CON-103	CON-116
Demospongiae sp. 28	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	0
Demospongiae sp. 29	2	0	0	0	0	2	0	0
Demospongiae sp. 30	5	3	0	0	0	2	0	0
Demospongiae sp. 31	3	3	0	0	0	0	0	0
Demospongiae sp. 32	6	0	0	0	0	6	0	0
Demospongiae sp. 33	2	0	0	2	0	0	0	0
Axinellida sp. 1	2	0	0	2	0	0	0	0
Axinellida sp. 2	2	0	0	0	2	0	0	0
Axinellida sp. 3	6	3	0	0	0	0	2	2
Axinellida sp. 4	11	6	0	0	0	0	5	0
Axinellida sp. 5	3	3	0	0	0	0	0	0
Axinellida sp. 6	6	6	0	0	0	0	0	0
Cladorhizidae spp.	12	2	0	0	8	0	2	2
***Asbestopluma* sp.**	6	2	2	0	0	3	0	0

Table 11 (continued). Abundance (standardised to 1 m^2) of taxa belonging to phylum Porifera.

Taxa	**Total Abundance**	**CON-053**	**CON-059**	**CON-066**	**CON-076**	**CON-097**	**CON-103**	**CON-116**
Chondrocladia (Chondrocladia) grandis	2	0	0	0	0	2	0	0
Lissodendoryx (Lissodendoryx) complicata	44	5	0	11	28	0	0	0
Hymedesmiidae sp. 1	23	0	0	16	5	2	2	0
Hymedesmiidae sp. 2	51	2	0	20	2	19	0	9
***Hymedesmia* sp.**	39	2	2	5	0	23	0	8
Polymastiidae sp. 1	5	2	0	2	0	0	2	0
Polymastiidae sp. 2	23	19	0	0	2	2	2	0
Polymastiidae sp. 3	6	5	0	0	2	0	0	0
Polymastiidae sp. 4	19	11	0	0	5	3	0	0
Polymastiidae sp. 5	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
Polymastiidae sp. 6	12	11	0	0	0	0	2	0

Table 11 (continued). Abundance (standardised to 1 m^2) of taxa belonging to phylum Porifera.

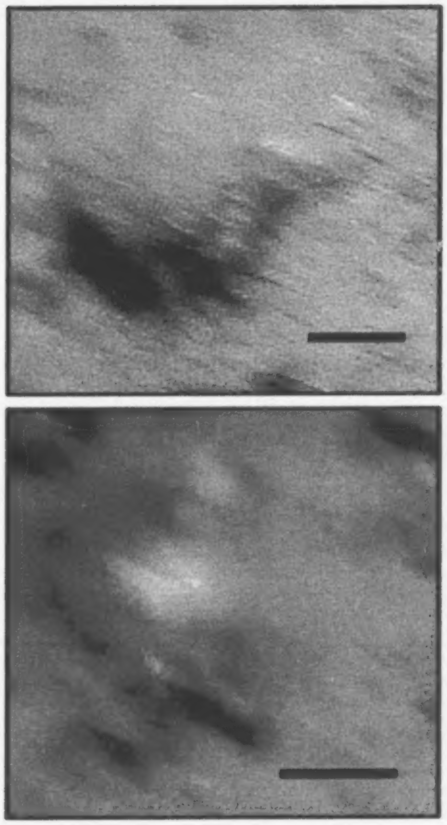
Taxa	Total Abundance	CON-053	CON-059	CON-066	CON-076	CON-097	CON-103	CON-116
Polymastiidae sp. 7	5	2	0	0	0	0	3	0
Polymastiidae sp. 8	9	3	0	0	0	2	5	0
Polymastiidae sp. 9	8	3	0	0	0	3	2	0
Polymastiidae sp. 10	3	3	0	0	0	0	0	0
Polymastiidae sp. 11	9	9	0	0	0	0	0	0
Polymastiidae sp. 12	9	9	0	0	0	0	0	0
Tentorium semisuberites	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	0
cf. *Thenea* spp.	6	0	0	0	0	6	0	0
Hexactinellida sp. 1	9	3	0	2	0	0	5	0
Hexactinellida sp. 2	2	0	0	2	0	0	0	0
Hexactinellida sp. 3	28	0	0	0	8	0	20	0
Hexactinellida sp. 4	6	5	0	0	2	0	0	0
Hexactinellida sp. 5	5	0	0	0	0	0	5	0
***Asconema* sp.**	241	109	0	8	9	0	113	2

Table 11 (continued). Abundance (standardised to 1 m^2) of taxa belonging to phylum Porifera.

Taxa	Total Abundance	CON-053	CON-059	CON-066	CON-076	CON-097	CON-103	CON-116
Porifera Cushion	1492	213	17	169	120	134	755	84
Porifera Massive-globose	258	23	8	62	20	19	103	23
Porifera Massive-irregular	47	12	0	3	2	3	26	0
Porifera Thin Sheet	730	8	0	140	143	8	393	39
Porifera Thin Sheet/Cushion	4878	207	40	357	272	17	3770	214
Porifera Vase-cylindrical	218	12	0	22	30	0	146	8

Unidentified Taxa

Unidentified 1

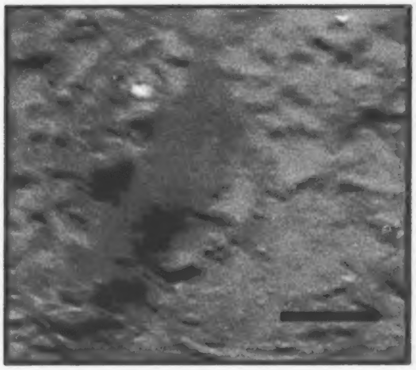


Description:

Brown/tan and blurred, appears to be shaped like a mollusc (either bivalve or gastropod). A grey-translucent structure is associated with some specimens, suggesting a siphon. Found on soft substrate.

Image: (top) CON 066_photo 037_cell A
(bottom) CON 116_photo 017_cell A

Unidentified 3

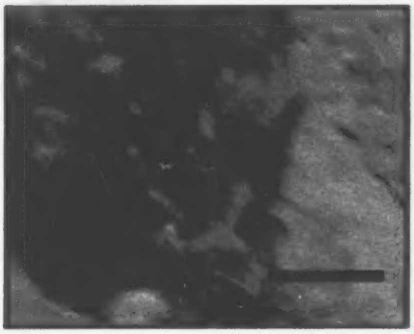


Description:

Blurred rose/tan elongate almost banana-like shape, almost appears to hover (details, if there are any, are blurred). Found on soft substrate; possibly tentacles of a sabellid worm, or an amphipod in motion.

Image: CON 066_photo 037_cell J

Unidentified 8

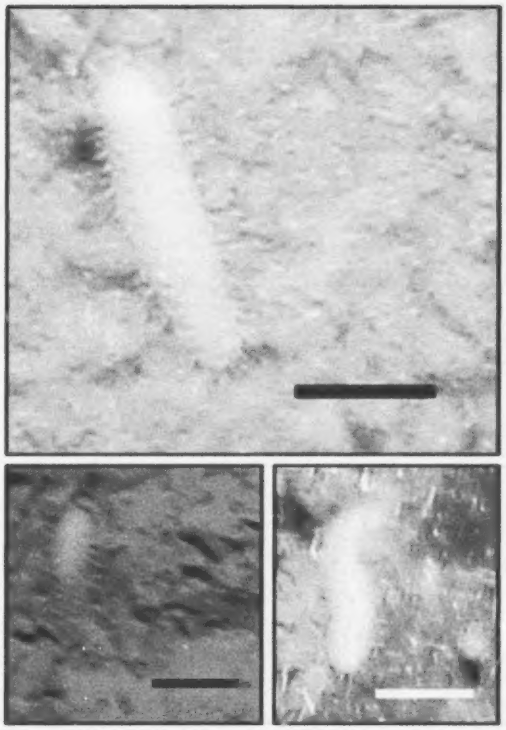


Description:

Thin brown tube structure that appears encrusted to a rock surface, with a small crown of white tentacles; possibly an annelid.

Image: CON 066_photo 023_cell I

Unidentified 9

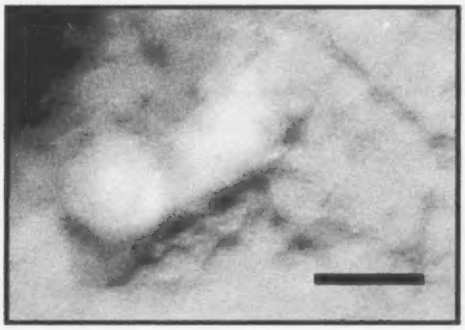


Description:

White/translucent structure emerging from soft-bottom substrate, cylindrical/vermiform in shape and covered in small spines. Found on hard and soft substrate; possibly a sponge, sea cucumber, or polychaete (polynoid) worm.

Image: (top) CON 066_photo 042_cell G
(left) CON 066_photo 067_cell I
(right) CON 097_photo 035_cell E

Unidentified 13

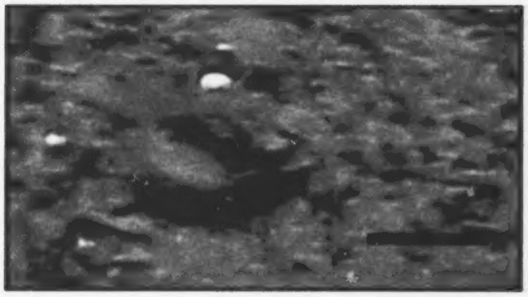


Description:

Elongate white/peach structure with prominent circular anterior/posterior; possibly a sponge or a holothuroidean (*Psolus* sp.); found on soft substrate beneath a sea pen (*Pennatula grandis*).

Image: CON 066_photo 088_cell F

Unidentified 14

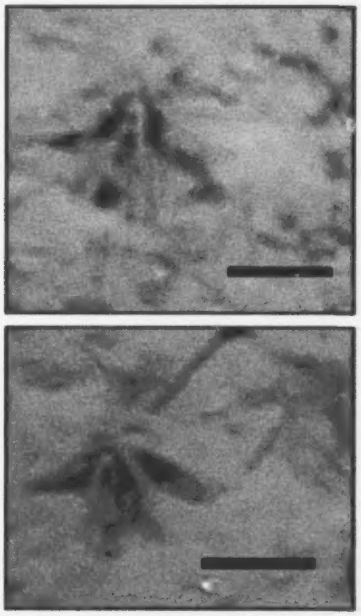


Description:

Elongate, white-grey structure with what appears to be tentacles emerging from the anterior portion in a radial fashion, possibly a cerianthid tube; found on soft substrate.

Image: CON 066_photo 088_cell J

Unidentified 17

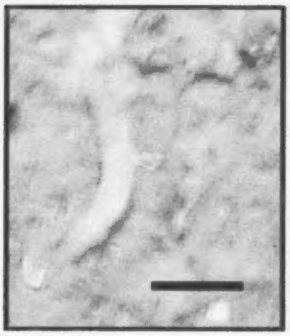


Description:

Raised tetrahedral structure composed of multiple thin, stick-like filaments. Found exclusively on soft substrate; possibly an aggregation of foraminifera.

Image: (top) CON 066_photo 060_cell E
(bottom) CON 066_photo 060_cell I

Unidentified 21

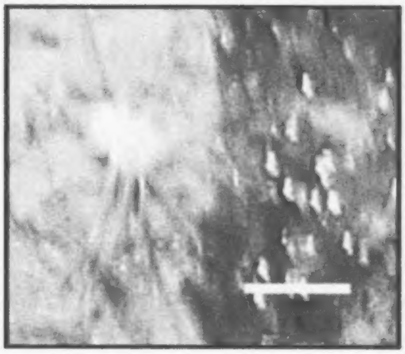


Description:

Specimen is elongate and vermiform, with a possible plume toward the apex. The texture appears smooth and the colour is pale pink. The specimen was found protruding from soft sediment. Possibly a nemertean.

Image: CON 053_photo 078_cell A

Unidentified 22

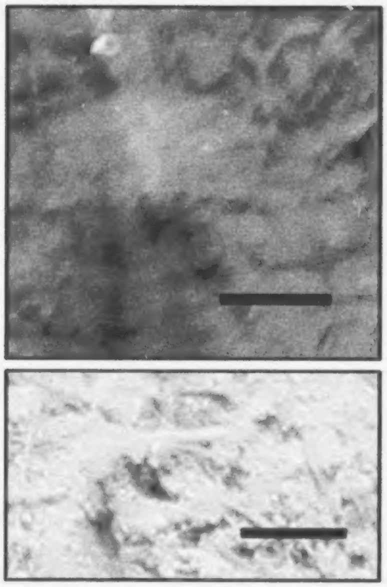


Description:

White tubular projection from soft substrate with a ring of prominent tentacles surrounding anterior or posterior region; possibly a holothuroidean (*Psolus* sp.) or an anemone.

Image: CON 066_photo 044_cell H

Unidentified 28

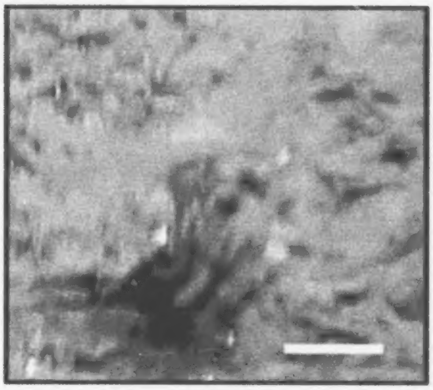


Description:

White structure, appears stalked with numerous stiff projections emerging off of it, single-plane axis; possibly a hydrozoan, bryozoan, or polychaete.

Image: (top) CON 066_photo 029_cell K
(bottom) CON 066_photo 048_cell G

Unidentified 29

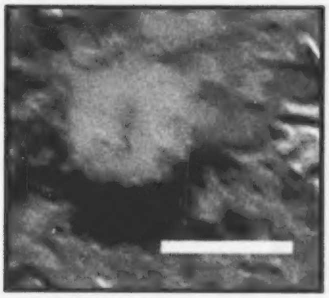


Description:

Single plane, straight spines projecting off of a central axis, tan in colour, found on soft substrate; possibly Leptothecata.

Image: CON 076_photo 058_cell H

Unidentified 32

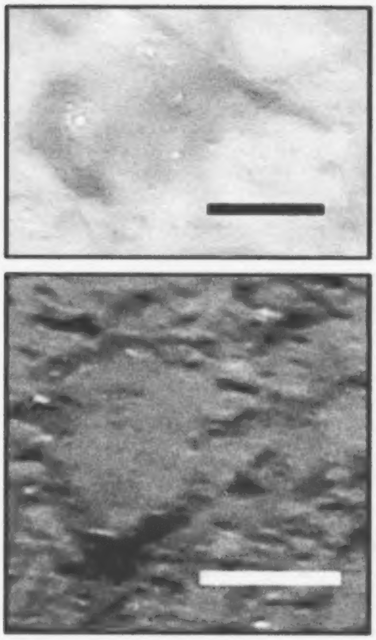


Description:

Small, off-white spheroid with suggestion of papillae on surface and an indentation at the centre; possibly a sponge, but could also be a tunicate or cnidarian.

Image: CON 066_photo 039_cell I

Unidentified 36

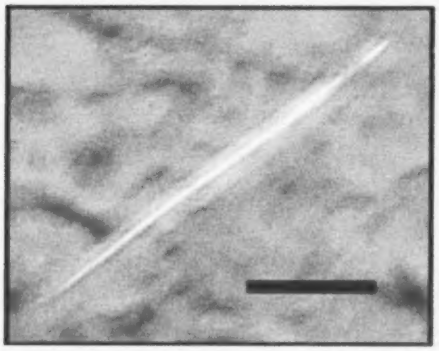


Description:

Grey in colour and circular/ovate in shape, found on soft or hard substrate; possibly a sponge or a tunicate.

Image: (top) CON 066_photo 067_cell F
(bottom) CON 066_photo 067_cell J

Unidentified 37

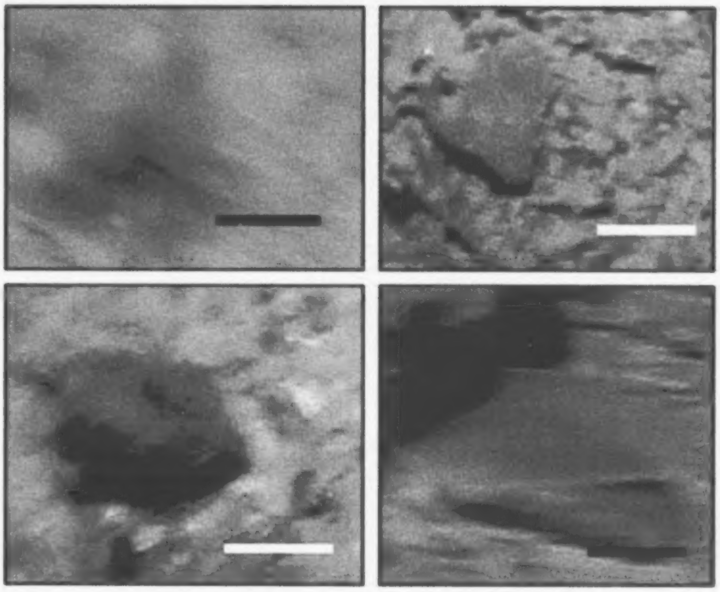


Description:

Long, thin, and white straight axis with white fringe apparent upon both sides; possibly the base of cnidarian (*Radicipes* sp.), a cladorhizid sponge, or a filament.

Image: CON 066_photo 067_cell J

Unidentified 42

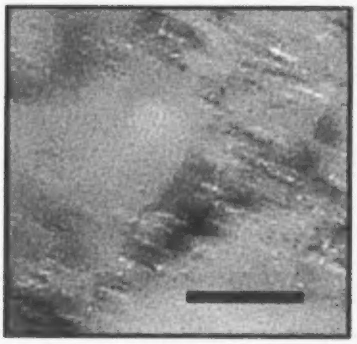


Description:

Small, rounded and/or indistinct in shape, red in colour, and found on soft sediment; possibly cnidarians, cephalopods, holothuroideans, or nemerteans.

Image: (top left) CON 066_photo 084_cell A
(top right) CON 066_photo 039_cell J
(bottom left) CON 103_photo 069_cell I
(bottom right) CON 066_photo 039_cell H

Unidentified 43

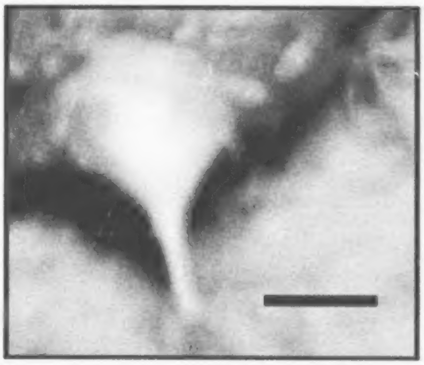


Description:

Small, projecting upward from rock face, translucent with one well-defined opening (could be pore, siphon, osculum, etc.). Possibly a sponge or tunicate.

Image: CON 066_photo 012_cell A

Unidentified 44

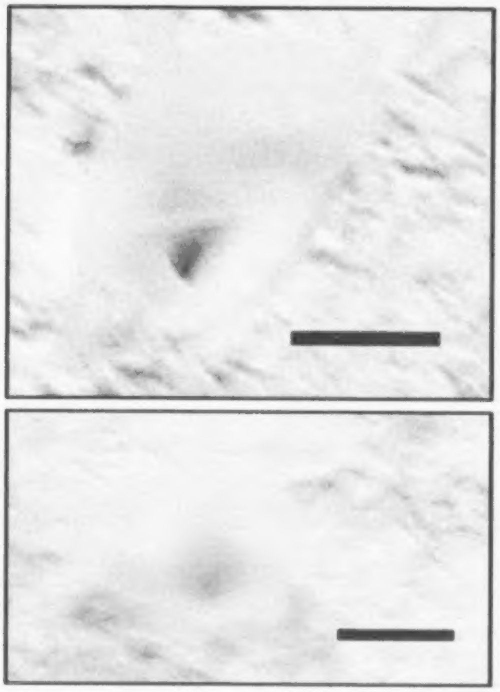


Description:

Funnel-shaped structure tapering to a narrow point with the widest area attached to rock face, solid white; possibly a sponge.

Image: CON 066_photo 012_cell B

Unidentified 45



Description:

Solid transparent/translucent collar-like structure emerging from a hole in soft substrate; possibly an annelid or a cnidarian.

Image: (top) CON 066_photo 052_cell C
(bottom) CON 066_photo 023_cell B

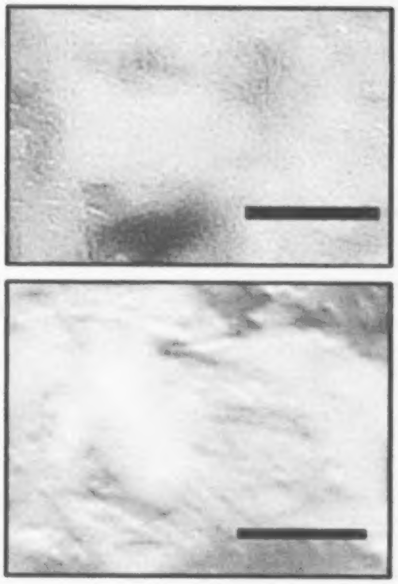
Unidentified 47

Description:

Flattened structure appearing to encrust along soft substrate or on rock surfaces beneath sediment, pinkish-purple in colour; possibly a sponge or biogenic film.

Image: CON 066_photo 081_cell D

Unidentified 49

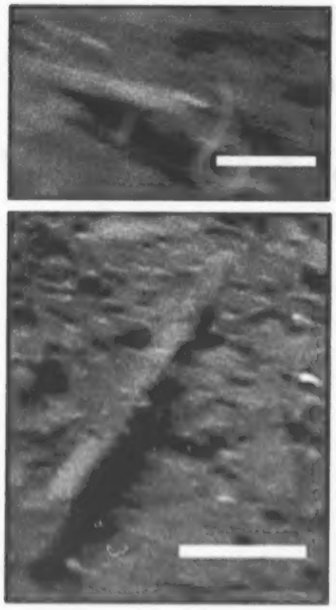


Description:

Solid white, oval in shape, associated with rock faces and soft substrate; possibly a sponge or a tunicate.

Image: (top) CON 066_photo 012_cell F
(bottom) CON 066_photo 016_cell C

Unidentified 53

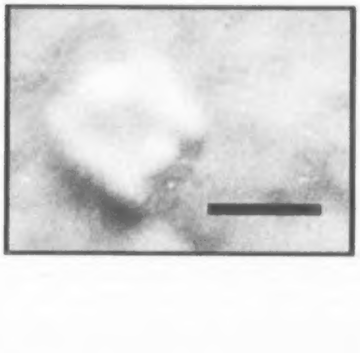


Description:

Elongated and cylindrical in shape, grey-tan in colour; possibly a tube or filament.

Image: (top) CON 066_photo 049_cell L
(bottom) CON 066_photo 082_cell J

Unidentified 55

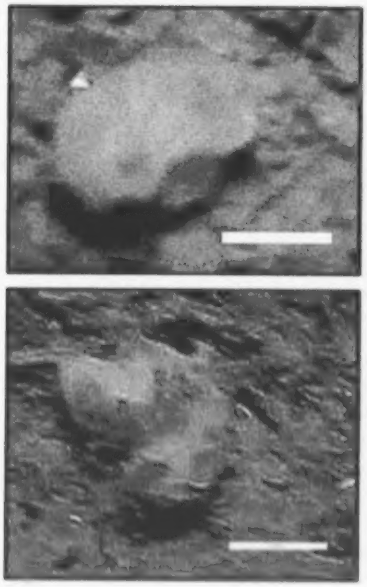


Description:

White and circular in shape with a clear depression at the centre and peach-coloured filaments wrapped around it; possibly a sponge or ophiuroid.

Image: CON 066_photo 023_cell F

Unidentified 58

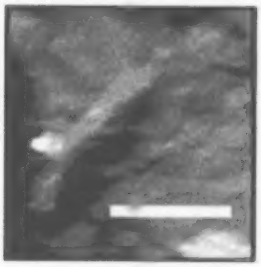


Description:

Solid white/off-white with amorphous shape dominated by two prominent siphon-like structures, found on soft substrate; probably a tunicate or sponge.

Image: (top) CON 066_photo 023_cell J
(bottom) CON 066_photo 030_cell J

Unidentified 59

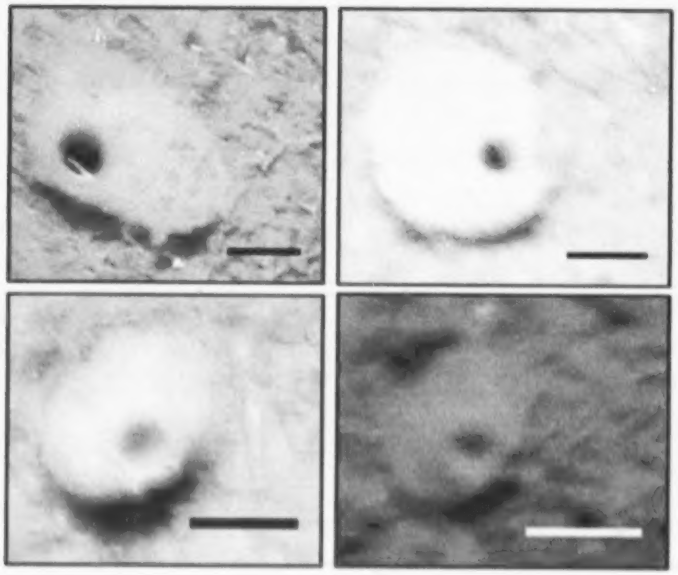


Description:

Thin, off-white/grey in colour with suggestion of a fringed region at one end (tentacles); possibly Hexacorallia or Hydrozoa.

Image: CON 066_photo 023_cell J

Unidentified 60

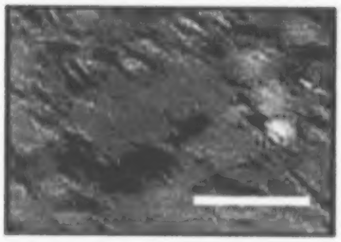


Description:

Opaque and white/off-white in colour, slightly papillate in texture, and small with one prominent pore projecting above the rest of the structure. Unlike sponges in the Porifera Vase-cylindrical morphotype, their shape is triangular or generally irregular. They were found on soft substrate and are either a sponge or a tunicate.

Image: (top left) CON 066_photo 023_cell A
(top right) CON 066_photo 026_cell C
(bottom left) CON 066_photo 023_cell G
(bottom right) CON 066_photo 060_cell J

Unidentified 64

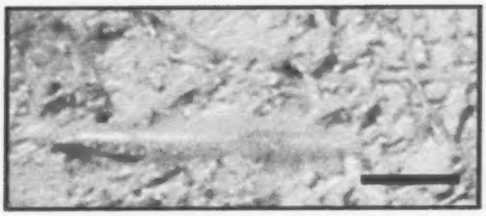


Description:

Blurred, purple-brown in colour; possibly an octocorallian or tunicate.

Image: CON 066_photo 019_cell J

Unidentified 70



Description:

Thin and filamentous in structure, white/grey in colour, found emerging from soft substrate with what appear to be numerous small projections radiating off of the central axis at one endpoint; possibly a cladorhizid sponge, the base of *Radicipes* sp., a hydrozoan, or a bryozoan.

Image: CON 066_photo 054_cell K

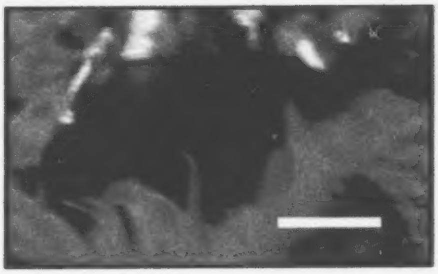
Unidentified 71

Description:

Small, white with several tentacles, attached to rock face adjacent to a sponge; possibly an annelid or a cnidarian.

Image: CON 066_photo 069_cell H

Unidentified 72

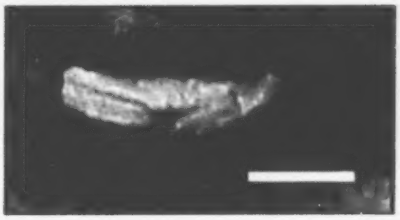


Description:

Structure is elliptical in shape with scalloped edges. It is rust red in colour, with a slightly darker oval at the centre. The remainder of the specimen is somewhat translucent. Found on hard substrate, near an anemone. Possibly a ctenophore or egg mass.

Image: CON 053_photo 028_cell L

Unidentified 73

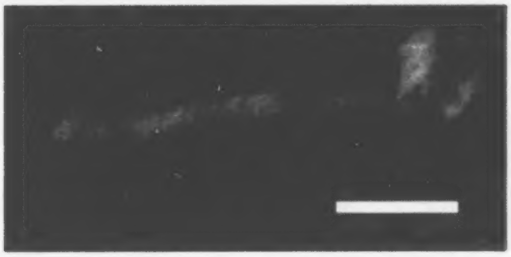


Description:

Structure is elongate and somewhat rectangular in shape. It appears to have projections that are folded inward. The colour is beige, and the texture appears slightly rough. The specimen was projecting from the underside of a rock. Possibly a tube, shell hash, or part of an arthropod.

Image: CON 053_photo 031_cell J

Unidentified 76

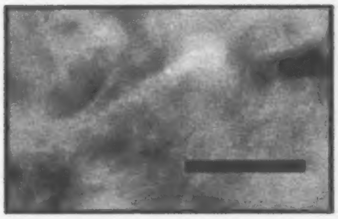


Description:

Thin, tube-like structure, tan in colour, found on rock face; possibly a biogenic structure for an annelid worm.

Image: CON 066_photo 012_cell I

Unidentified 78



Description:

Thin and filamentous with white bulb-like structure at terminal end; possibly Hexacorallia, or part of an ophiuroid.

Image: CON 066_photo 012_cell K

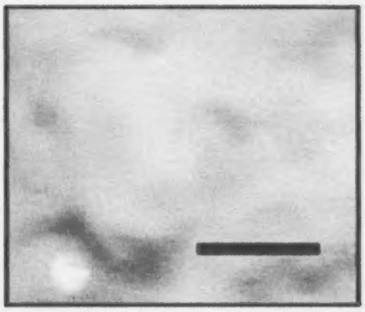
Unidentified 84

Description:

Gourd-shaped specimen, yellowish in colour, found on soft substrate adjacent to a rock; possibly a sponge.

Image: CON 066_photo 056_cell B

Unidentified 86

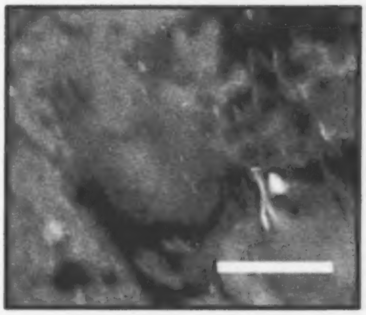


Description:

Amorphous shape with suggestion of siphons, white/translucent, found on soft substrate; possibly a tunicate.

Image: CON 066_photo 056_cell F

Unidentified 88

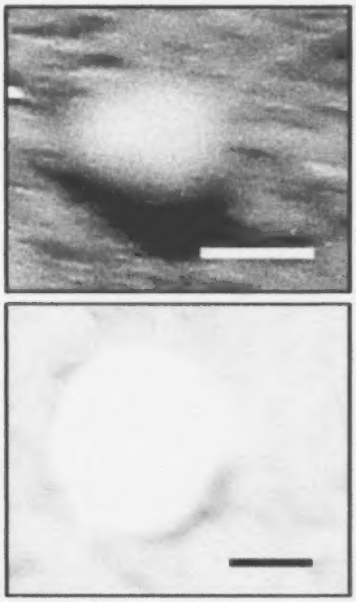


Description:

Specimen is rounded and sediment-coloured, with the suggestion of two openings (either oscula or siphons) present at one end. Found on soft substrate; possibly a tunicate or sponge.

Image: CON 053_photo 023_cell E

Unidentified 93

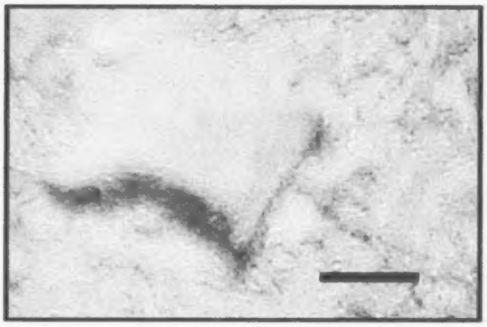


Description:

Amorphous white structure, globular, found adjacent to rock and/or on soft substrate; possibly a sponge or a tunicate.

Image: (top) CON 076_photo 047_cell H
(bottom) CON 116_photo 040_cell C

Unidentified 95

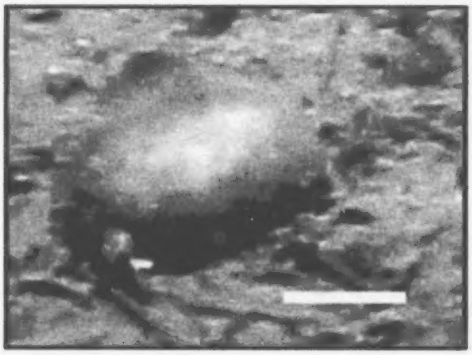


Description:

Flat rectangular object slightly curled and raised from the surface of the soft substrate, thin and sheet-like, grey in colour; possibly an egg case or a bryozoan.

Image: CON 066_photo 066_cell G

Unidentified 98

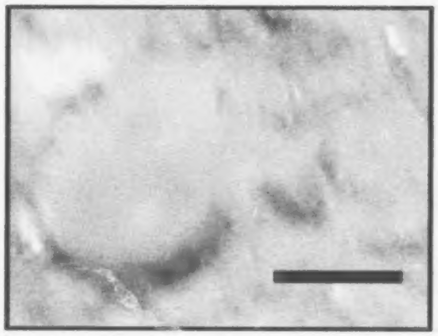


Description:

Structure is elliptical in shape and globular, with a translucent film surrounding an off-white centre. The specimen was found on soft substrate; possibly a tunicate.

Image: CON 053_photo 027_cell J

Unidentified 103

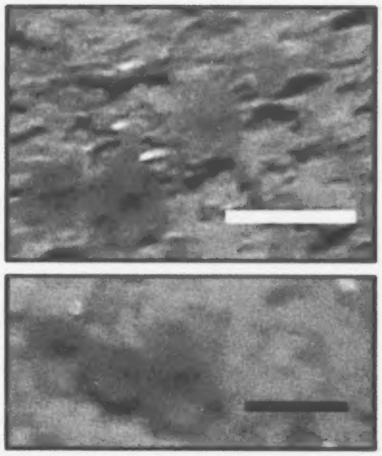


Description:

Smooth ovate structure with one prominent osculum/siphon present, found on soft substrate amongst rocks; likely a tunicate, could also be a sponge.

Image: CON 066_photo 018_cell C

Unidentified 104

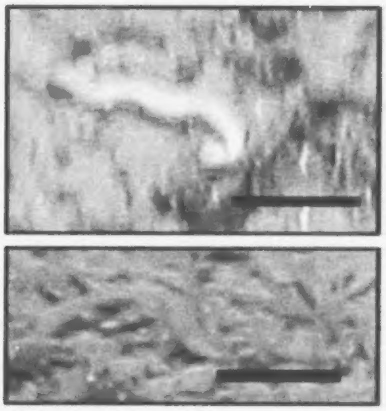


Description:

Row of what appears to be dark grey polyps on soft substrate (2-3); possibly a zooanthid or a colonial tunicate.

Image: (top) CON 066_photo 010_cell K
(bottom) CON 066_photo 032_cell L

Unidentified 106

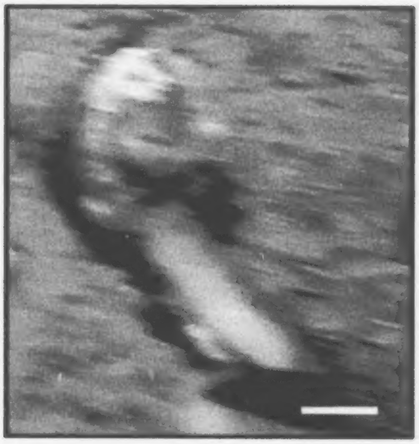


Description:

Thin, ribbon-like structure, curved and grey, found on soft substrate; possibly a filament, could also be a small nemertean.

Image: (top) CON 076_photo 048_cell H
(bottom) CON 066_photo 018_cell E

Unidentified 111

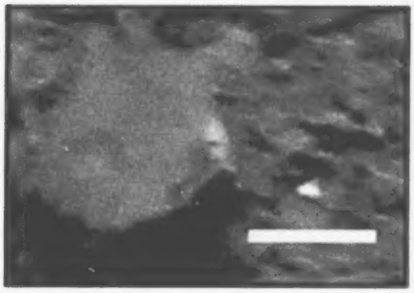


Description:

Specimen consists of a rounded brown structure, to which an elongate white structure is attached. The structure was found on soft substrate; possibly a gastropod, or sponge attached to a rock.

Image: CON 053_photo 074_cell H

Unidentified 112

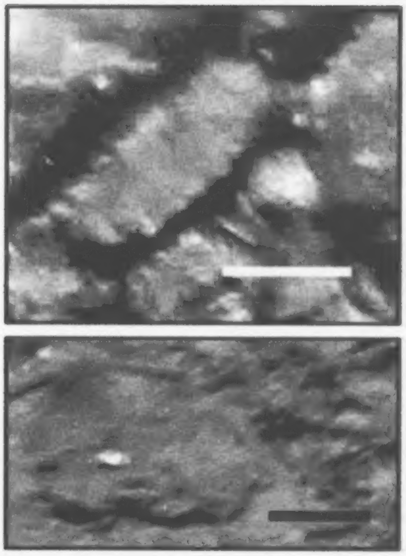


Description:

Grey translucent spheroid structure with suggestion of spicules/papillae on the exterior surface and a shallow osculum/siphon present as well, found on soft substrate; possibly a sponge but could also be a tunicate.

Image: CON 066_photo 032_cell I

Unidentified 116



Description:

Flattened structure, grey-tan in colour with a slightly rippled texture, found on soft substrate; possibly a cnidarian or a biogenic structure.

Image: (top) CON 103_photo 079_cell J
(bottom) CON 066_photo 018_cell J

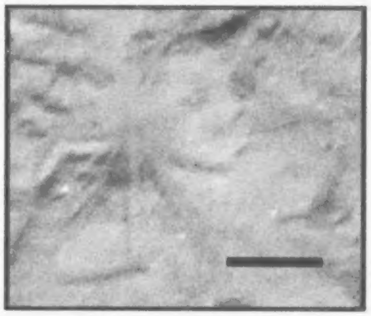
Unidentified 117

Description:

Amorphous structure without any defining features, white in colour, found on soft substrate; possibly a sponge.

Image: CON 066_photo 051_cell B

Unidentified 118

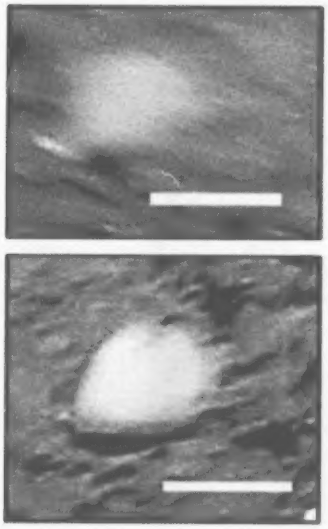


Description:

Round with long tentacles radiating in all directions, grey in colour, found on soft substrate; probably a cnidarian or an annelid.

Image: CON 066_photo 018_cell K

Unidentified 123

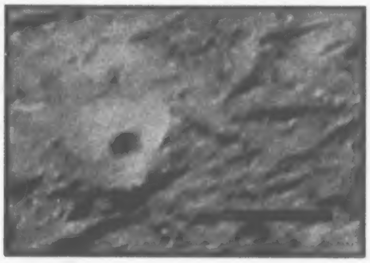


Description:

Amorphous, often-blurred shapes found on rock surface and/or soft substrate. Solid white in colour, indeterminate texture; possibly a sponge or a tunicate, or shell hash.

Image: (top) CON 066_photo 078_cell A
(bottom) CON 076_photo 030_cell K

Unidentified 124

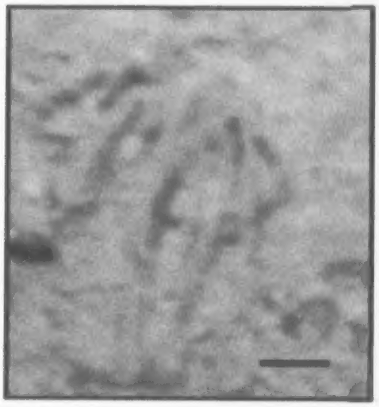


Description:

Ovate and compressed on soft substrate, white in colour, and with two prominent siphons; possibly a didemnid tunicate, or a sponge.

Image: CON 066_photo 028_cell K

Unidentified 130

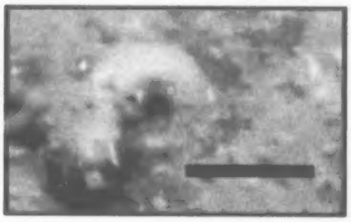


Description:

Structure consists of a rounded centre surrounded by numerous long thin legs or tentacles. It is pink in colour, and found on soft substrate. Possibly an anemone, or arthropod.

Image: CON 097_photo 035_cell J

Unidentified 133

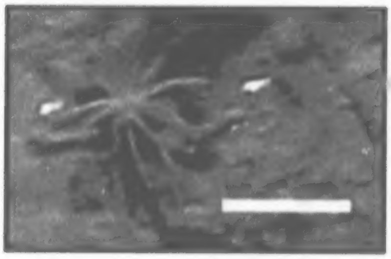


Description:

Curved and drooping tube-like structure with a ring of projections surrounding the terminal area, white in colour, attached to rock face; possibly a sponge or a cnidarian.

Image: CON 066_photo 073_cell E

Unidentified 134



Description:

Structure with ten tentacles protruding from a central point, beige in colour, found on soft substrate; possibly an anthozoan, a crinoid, a holothuroidean (*Psolus* sp.) or pycnogonid.

Image: CON 066_photo 036_cell K

Unidentified 144

Description:

Small oblong specimen blue-grey in colour with slightly darker stripe at the centre, fine tentacles appear to project off of the edges, found near rocks and soft substrate; possibly a cnidarian or a polynoid worm.

Image: CON 066_photo 026_cell E

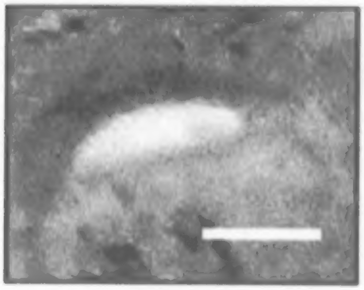
Unidentified 148

Description:

Round specimens with a flat base and one prominent oscule/siphon projecting from the centre, found on soft substrate; possibly a sponge.

Image: CON 066_photo 031_cell K

Unidentified 149

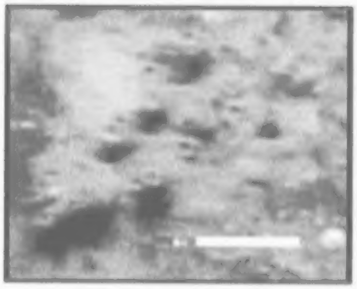


Description:

Structure is oblong and white. The texture appears smooth, and the specimen was found on soft substrate within a groove or track. Possibly a nemertean worm.

Image: CON 097_photo 067_cell K

Unidentified 157

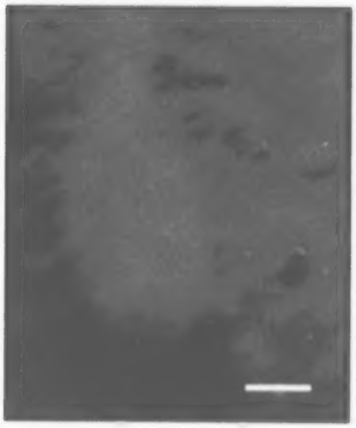


Description:

Specimen consists of numerous branches or branching tubes covered with sediment. Multiple openings are visible. The structure was found on hard substrate near a sponge. Possibly a dead branching and/or tube-dwelling organism.

Image: CON 097_photo 078_cell E

Unidentified 160

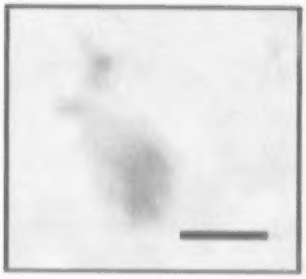


Description:

Structure is oval in shape, with a suggestion of an osculum or siphon at one end, possibly with raised edges. The other end appears to terminate in a stalk anchored to the sediment. The structure is translucent and grey. Possibly a tunicate or sponge.

Image: CON 097_photo 057_cell I

Unidentified 161

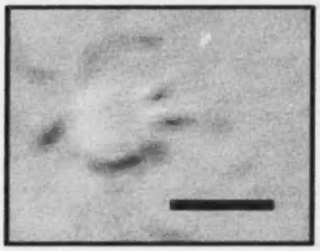


Description:

Structure is small and appears somewhat feathery. The colour is grey, and the structure was found on soft substrate. Possibly a cnidarian or annelid plume.

Image: CON 097_photo 066_cell C

Unidentified 164

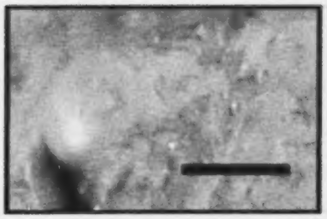


Description:

Small, rounded structure with several tentacle-like projections. The colour is a light tan, with a slightly darker area toward the centre. Found on soft substrate; possibly an anemone.

Image: CON 097_photo 039_cell D

Unidentified 171

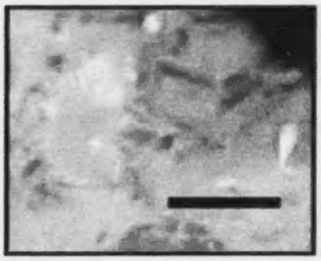


Description:

Spheroid transparent structure with solid white area near the top, smooth except for one central projection containing an oscule, found on soft substrate; possibly a tunicate.

Image: CON 066_photo 054_cell H

Unidentified 176

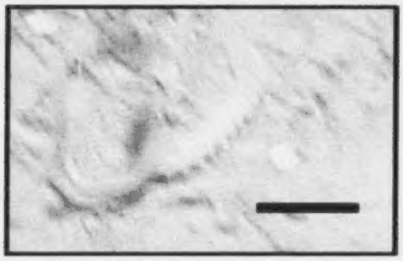


Description:

Thick, pink tube-like structure on soft substrate adjacent to rocks with lighter pink projections emerging from the top; possibly a cnidarian, or a holothuroidean.

Image: CON 066_photo 079_cell A

Unidentified 177

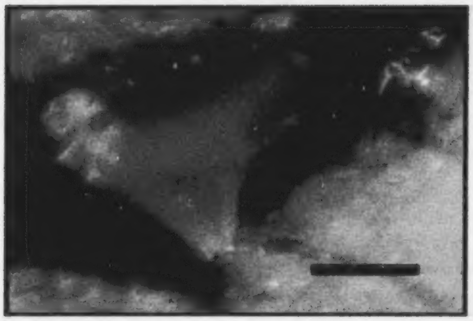


Description:

Vermiform shape divided into a smoother dark grey half and a white half with projections/spines present, found on soft substrate; possibly a polychate, or shell hash from a bivalve.

Image: CON 066_photo 079_cell C

Unidentified 179

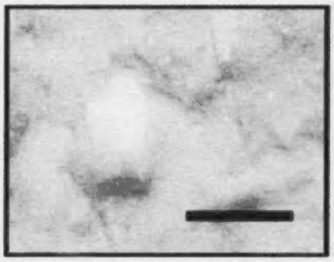


Description:

Conical structure (projection can be low or high) off-white in colour, found attached to the underside of a rock face; possibly a tunicate.

Image: CON 066_photo 079_cell F

Unidentified 181

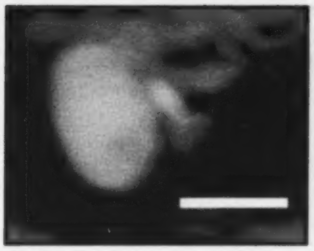


Description:

Smooth cylindrical structure with one oscule-like opening at the end, white in colour, found on soft substrate; possibly a sponge.

Image: CON 066_photo 080_cell G

Unidentified 185

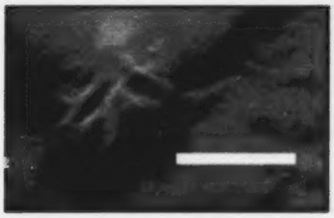


Description:

Ovate and globular, solid white in colour with two prominent oscules/siphons present, found attached to rock face; possibly a tunicate, could also be a sponge.

Image: CON 066_photo 069_cell H

Unidentified 188

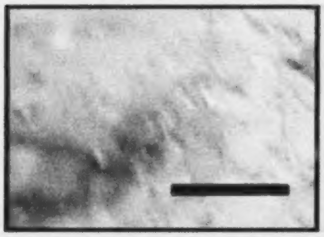


Description:

Tan structure composed of thin rod-like branches arranged in a cross-hatch pattern, attached to rock face beneath a sponge; possibly a bryozoan.

Image: CON 066_photo 069_cell I

Unidentified 197

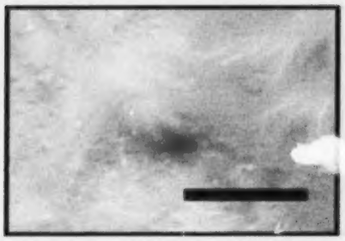


Description:

White specimen with faint lattice-like structure and two siphon-like projections visible, found on soft substrate; possibly a tunicate or bryozoan.

Image: CON 066_photo 084_cell C

Unidentified 201

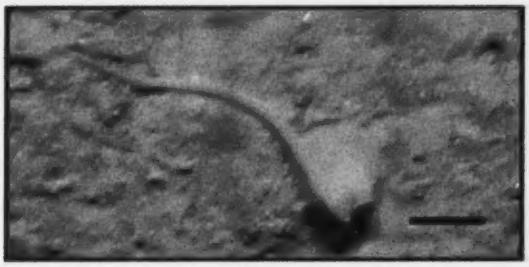


Description:

Ovate in structure with a grey-white portion (appearing to contain tentacles) attached to a peach-coloured portion with numerous projections, found near *P. borealis* on soft sediment; possibly a nudibranch.

Image: CON 066_photo 075_cell G

Unidentified 202

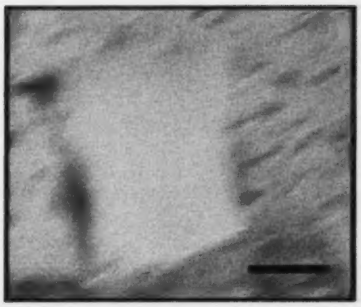


Description:

Curved worm-like structure burrowing into a sponge, found on soft substrate; possibly a nemertean, an annelid or a sipunculan.

Image: CON 066_photo 075_cell K

Unidentified 210

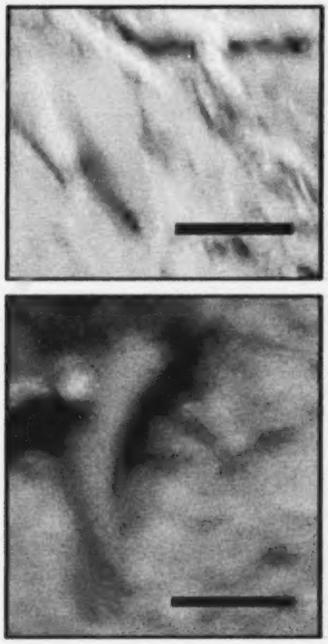


Description:

Cylindrical structure attached to rock surface, grey-white in colour and appears smooth; possibly a tunicate, sponge, or cnidarian.

Image: CON 066_photo 016_cell D

Unidentified 212

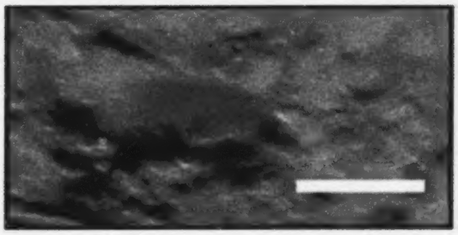


Description:

Elongated conical structure, off-white in colour, found on sediment; possibly a tunicate or a sponge.

Image: (top) CON 066_photo 016_cell D
(bottom) CON 076_photo 034_cell J

Unidentified 214

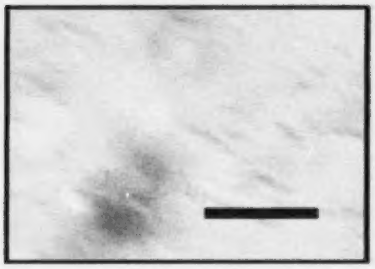


Description:

Flattened structure, light grey and dark grey in colour and amorphous in shape, found on soft substrate; possibly Platyhelminthes.

Image: CON 066_photo 065_cell J

Unidentified 219

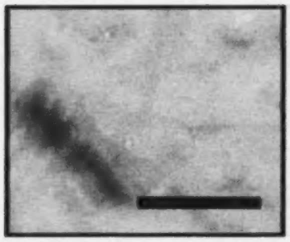


Description:

Amorphous shape with cloud-like texture, pinkish white in colour, found on soft substrate; possibly a cnidarian (Alcyonacea) or a bryozoan.

Image: CON 066_photo 087_cell B

Unidentified 220

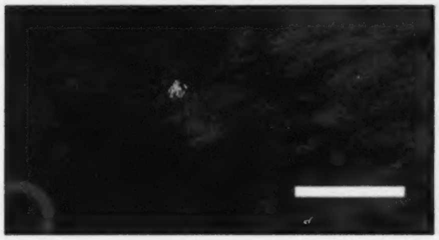


Description:

Oblong vermiform structure, yellow-orange in colour with what appears to be projections along the edge, found on soft substrate; possibly a polychate.

Image: CON 066_photo 087_cell G

Unidentified 222

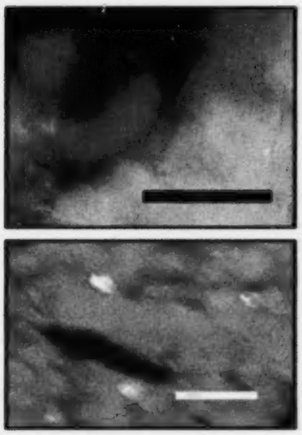


Description:

Blurred image, ovate structure, teal in colour, found on soft substrate; possibly a sponge, cnidarian, or holothuroidean.

Image: CON 066_photo 087_cell I

Unidentified 224

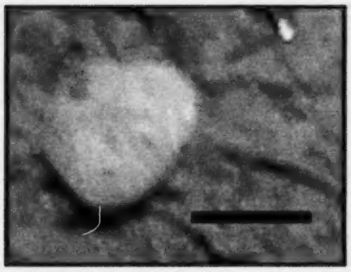


Description:

Oblong structure slightly curved at each end, grey-white in colour, indistinct texture, found adjacent to rock on soft substrate; possibly a sponge or a holothuroidean.

Image: (top) CON 066_photo 074_cell A
(bottom) CON 076_photo 030_cell J

Unidentified 228

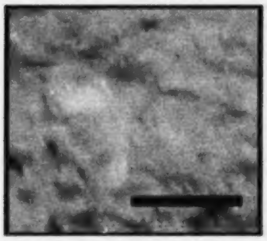


Description:

Round and white in colour, small pores present on surface, found resting on soft substrate; possibly a sponge or tunicate.

Image: CON 066_photo 015_cell E

Unidentified 231

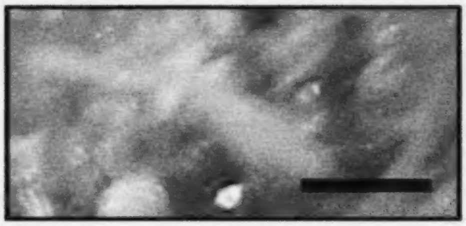


Description:

Ovate and flattened, off-white in colour with thicker area at the centre, found on soft substrate; possibly a gastropod mollusc, Platyhelminthes, or sponge.

Image: CON 066_photo 014_cell E

Unidentified 235

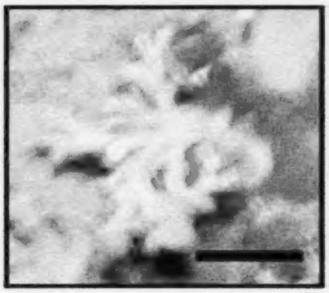


Description:

Stiff horizontal filaments appear to branch off of a main axis, tan in colour, found attached to rock face; possibly a bryozoan, hydrozoan, or crinoid.

Image: CON 066_photo 042_cell D

Unidentified 236

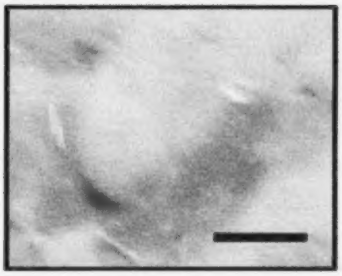


Description:

Branching structure, tan in colour, attached to rock surface; possibly a cnidarian (Alcyonacea) or a sponge (dead *L. complicata*?).

Image: CON 066_photo 042_cell D

Unidentified 243

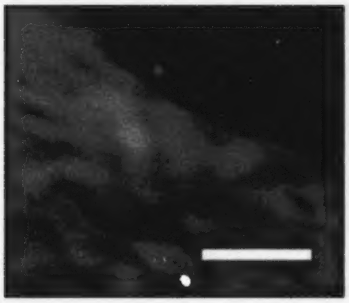


Description:

Oblong, tube-like structure (slightly curved) with opening at one end, translucent in appearance, found on rock surface; possibly a holothuroidean or a cnidarian.

Image: CON 076_photo 050_cell B

Unidentified 245

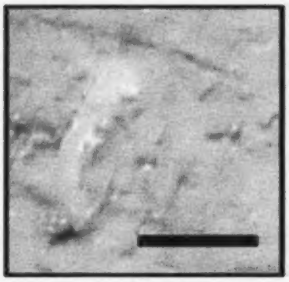


Description:

Round in shape, tan-cream in colour, found on soft substrate; possibly a gastropod.

Image: CON 076_photo 050_cell L

Unidentified 251

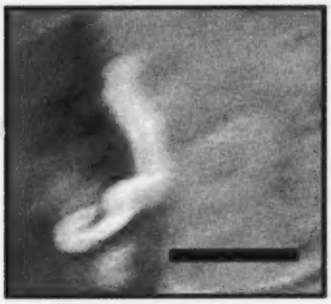


Description:

Oblong in shape, faintly purple in colour, with suggestion of short tentacles at one end, found on soft substrate; possibly a cnidarian (part of a nephtheid).

Image: CON 076_photo 030_cell A

Unidentified 254



Description:

White in colour, worm-like in shape with larger, circular area toward the centre, found attached to rock face; possibly shell hash or a serpulid.

Image: CON 076_photo 030_cell D

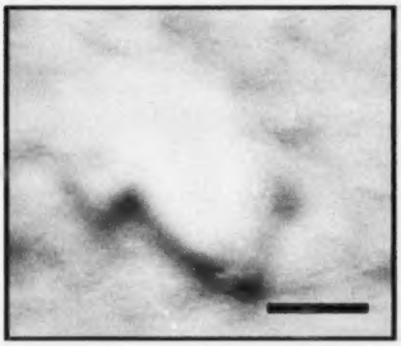
Unidentified 257

Description:

Vermiform shape, pinkish-peach in colour and seemingly smooth, found on soft substrate; either a nemertean, annelid, or hemichordate.

Image: CON 076_photo 055_cell F

Unidentified 264

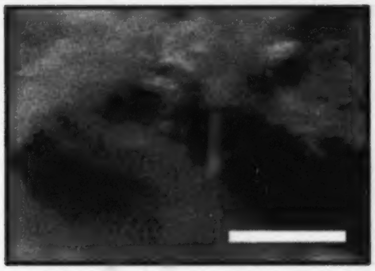


Description:

Ovate white structure with one prominent siphon-like structure emerging from its side, found on soft substrate; possibly a sponge or a tunicate.

Image: CON 076_photo 047_cell F

Unidentified 268

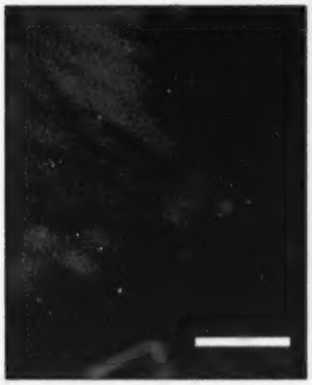


Description:

Amorphous clear structure with smaller tentacles present, found adjacent to rock surface; possibly a tunicate or cnidarian.

Image: CON 076_photo 049_cell H

Unidentified 269

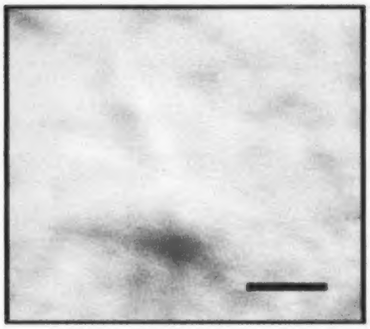


Description:

Red-orange in colour, with at least two stiff projections, found adjacent to hard rock on soft substrate; possibly a holothuroidean or cnidarian.

Image: CON 076_photo 049_cell L

Unidentified 272

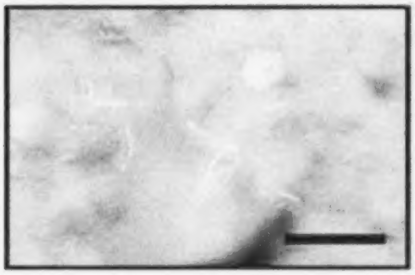


Description:

Has 5 long projections radiating off of it, solid white in colour, appears slightly elevated off of the ground, found on soft substrate; possibly a hydrozoan, bryozoan, or sponge.

Image: CON 076_photo 067_cell F

Unidentified 273

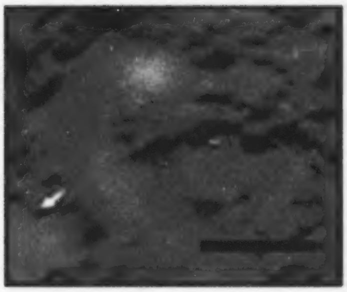


Description:

Coral-coloured structure with thin branching pattern, found on soft substrate on top of a sponge/tunicate; possibly a bryozoan or a cnidarian.

Image: CON 076_photo 067_cell G

Unidentified 280

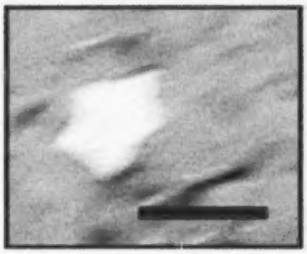


Description:

Tubular structure, curved slightly, protruding from soft sediment, translucent and white on the end, possibly tentacles at the terminal end; possibly a holothuroidean (*Psolus* sp.) or a cnidarian.

Image: CON 076_photo 032_cell I

Unidentified 281

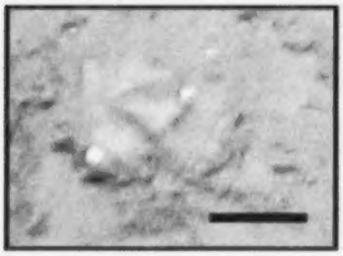


Description:

White in colour, five points placed equidistant from each other in a radial fashion, found on soft substrate; possibly Asteroidea, or shell hash.

Image: CON 076_photo 040_cell D

Unidentified 289

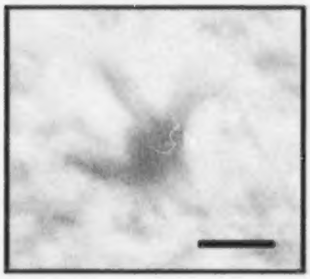


Description:

Flattened, amorphous shape, smooth in texture and pink in colour, found on soft sediment; possibly a sponge.

Image: CON 076_photo 048_cell A

Unidentified 290



Description:

Round centre with 3 prominent projections (blurred image), deep red in colour, found on soft substrate; possibly a scleractinid, *Kophobelemnon* spp., or *H. insolitus*.

Image: CON 076_photo 048_cell G

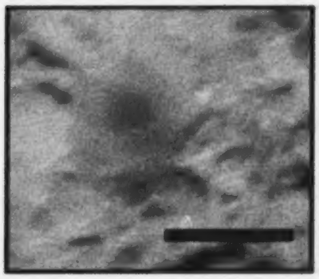
Unidentified 299

Description:

Filamentous in structure and white, found on soft and/or hard substrate; possibly a bryzoan or a cnidarian (Alcyonacea).

Image: CON 076_photo 059_cell H

Unidentified 306

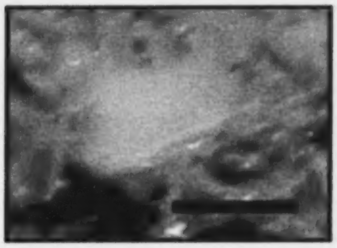


Description:

Grey in colour and spheroid in shape with one prominent siphon/oscule, found on soft substrate; possibly a tunicate or a sponge.

Image: CON 076_photo 033_cell J

Unidentified 307

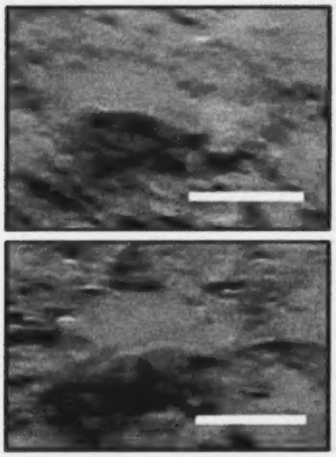


Description:

Flattened and fan-shaped, white in colour, indeterminate texture, found on soft substrate/rock face; possibly a bryozoan or a sponge.

Image: CON 076_photo 033_cell J

Unidentified 308

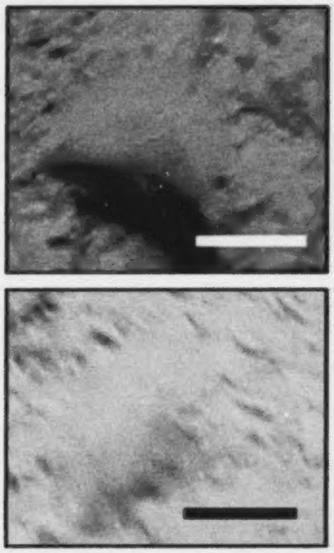


Description:

Flattened and triangular in shape, white/off-white in colour with lighter edging, oscule/pore-like opening may be visible found on soft substrate; possibly a sponge or a cnidarian.

Image: (top) CON 076_photo 074_cell J
(bottom) CON 076_photo 084_cell J

Unidentified 309

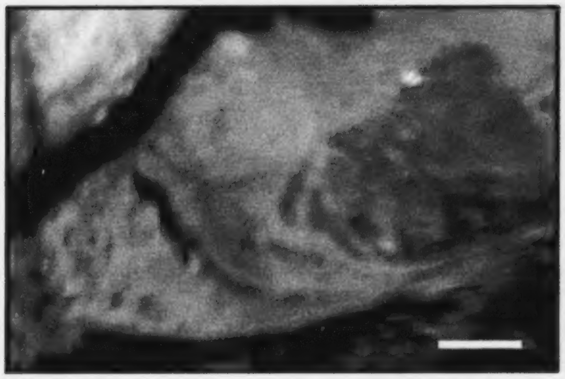


Description:

Ovate and slightly curved in shape, white in colour, slightly translucent, suggestion of two openings (siphons or oscules) one at each end, found on soft substrate; possibly an amphipod, a sponge, or a tunicate.

Image: (top) CON 076_photo 028_cell K
(bottom) CON 076_photo 035_cell C

Unidentified 312

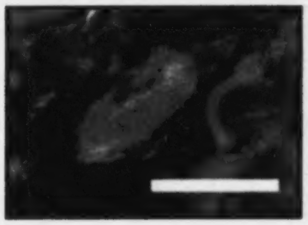


Description:

Slightly funnel-shaped and appear compressed, grey-tan in colour and somewhat thin and translucent looking, found on top of rocks; possibly a sponge or a film-like substance.

Image: CON 076_photo 066_cell H

Unidentified 314

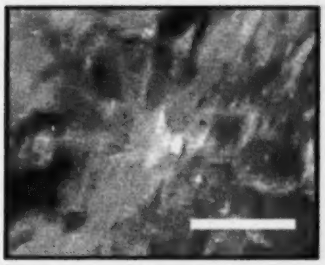


Description:

Oblong in shape with ridge along the back, tan in colour, found on rock surface; possibly a sponge or a chiton.

Image: CON 076_photo 066_cell K

Unidentified 319

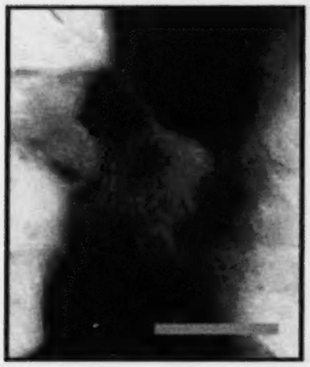


Description:

Tentacle-like structures (grey/tan) with spines/papillae present joined in a small white disc, found on rock surface; possibly a crinoid, a pycnogonid, or a hydroid.

Image: CON 076_photo 065_cell A

Unidentified 321

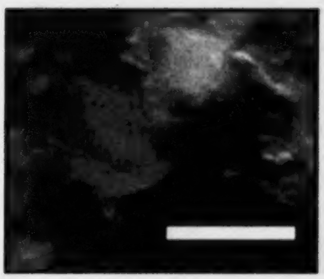


Description:

Tubular in shape with what appear to be tentacles ringing the outer edge of the terminal end, tan in colour, found within a large sponge (Axinellida sp. 2); possibly an anemone.

Image: CON 076_photo 065_cell J

Unidentified 328

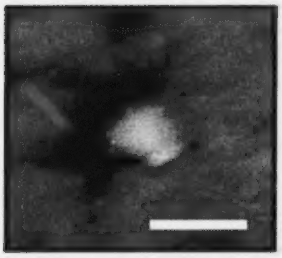


Description:

Rounded, spheroid structure, clear with suggestion of translucent striping pattern, found encrusting on rock surface; possibly a sponge, tunicate, or barnacle.

Image: CON 076_photo 027_cell I

Unidentified 329

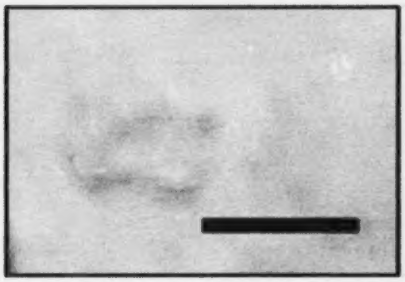


Description:

Triangular white shape topped with dark red structure (possibly tentacles), found on soft substrate; possibly a scleractinid.

Image: CON 076_photo 044_cell I

Unidentified 331

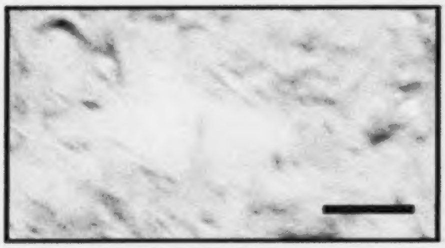


Description:

Amorphous/indistinct shapes, pink in colour, found on soft substrate; possibly cnidarians, nemerteans, or sponges.

Image: CON 076_photo 077_cell D

Unidentified 332

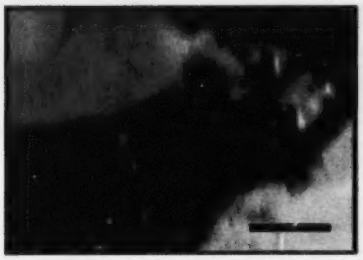


Description:

Oblong shape with two horn-like projections at one end and suggestion of an oscule at the other end, white in colour, found on soft substrate; possibly a sponge.

Image: CON 076_photo 076_cell C

Unidentified 334

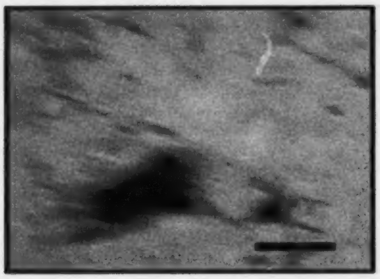


Description:

Tan structure, filamentous in appearance, found growing on the underside of a rock; possibly a hydrozoan or a bryozoan.

Image: CON 076_photo 077_cell H

Unidentified 337

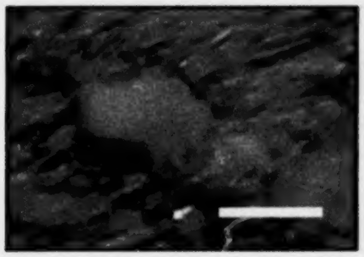


Description:

Amorphous in shape and somewhat blurred/clouded, tan/grey in colour, appears to be raised above the sediment (casts a shadow), found on soft substrate; possibly a bryozoan, a cnidarian, or a sponge.

Image: CON 076_photo 062_cell A

Unidentified 340

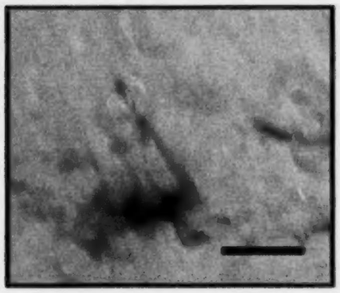


Description:

Oblong and curved, laterally-compressed with at least one clear pore (rimmed), white-greyish in colour, found on soft substrate; possibly a sponge or tunicate.

Image: CON 076_photo 053_cell K

Unidentified 342

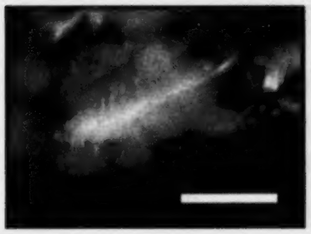


Description:

Filament-like structure perpendicular to substrate with pink circular structure at the tip, found on soft substrate; possibly a hexacorallian.

Image: CON 076_photo 084_cell E

Unidentified 343

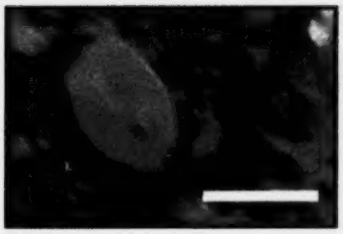


Description:

Thin rod-like shape that tapers to a point at one end, tentacles/projections present, tan/orange in colour, found near rock (possibly hovering); may be a malacostracan, hydroid, or polychate.

Image: CON 076_photo 070_cell K

Unidentified 345

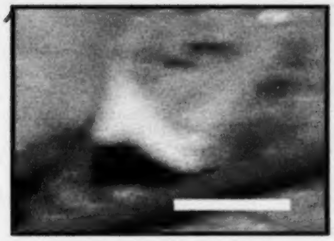


Description:

Ovate in shape and laterally-spreading, with one raised point (oscule/siphon?) on the top, greyish in colour, found encrusting on rock surface; possibly a sponge, tunicate, or polyplacophoran.

Image: CON 076_photo 078_cell I

Unidentified 346

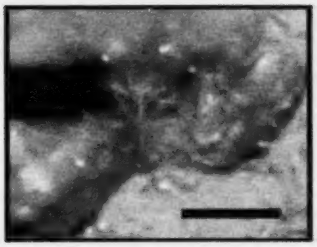


Description:

Triangular in shape (with slight indentation), and white in colour, appears laterally compressed, found on soft substrate; possibly a sponge or a bryozoan.

Image: CON 076_photo 054_cell H

Unidentified 348

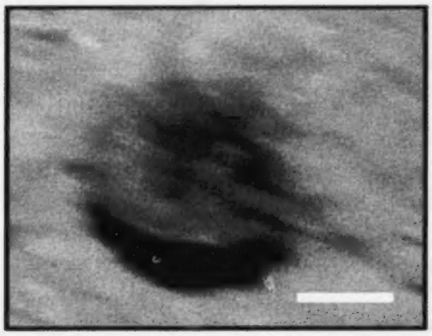


Description:

Filamentous with a branching pattern (tree-like), brown in colour, pinkish at the tips, found on soft substrate adjacent to rocks; possibly a soft coral or a bryozoan.

Image: CON 076_photo 034_cell A

Unidentified 349

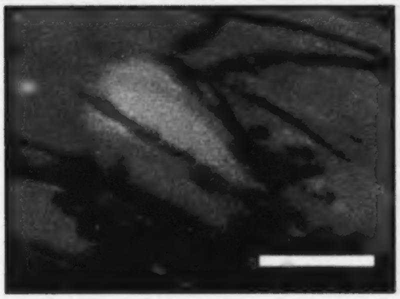


Description:

Round in shape and red in colour with suggestion of tentacles protruding from the perimeter, found on soft substrate; possibly a scleractinid or a sponge.

Image: CON 076_photo 064_cell L

Unidentified 350

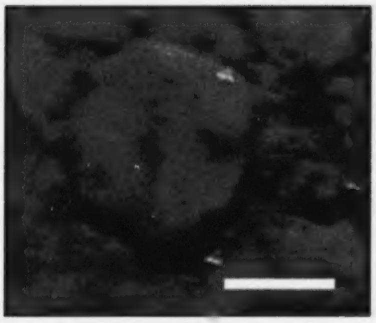


Description:

Oblong and ovate in shape, cream-white in colour with the suggestion of a split into two halves, found on soft substrate; possibly a brachiopod or a sponge.

Image: CON 076_photo 069_cell I

Unidentified 352

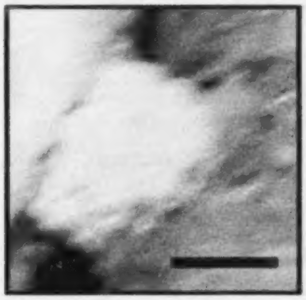


Description:

Ovate in shape, grey in colour, found on soft substrate; possibly a sponge.

Image: CON 076_photo 061_cell I

Unidentified 354

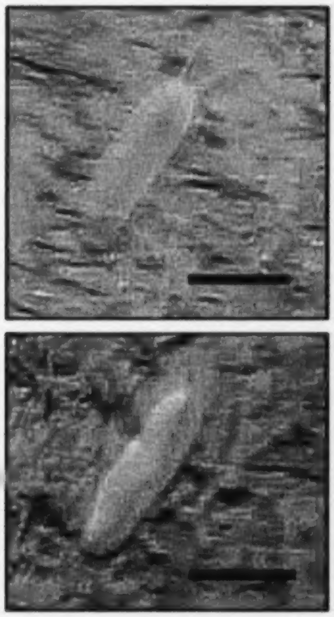


Description:

Rounded and globular in shape, pink/peach in colour, and has a bumpy, rippled texture, found encrusting on rock surface; possibly a sponge or cnidarian.

Image: CON 076_photo 028_cell D

Unidentified 355

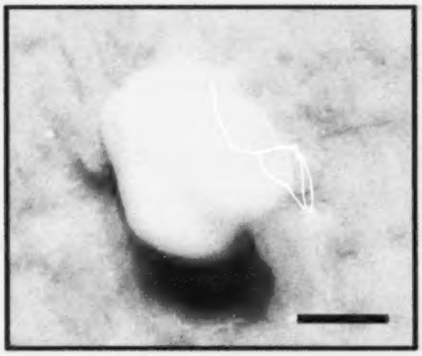


Description:

Oblong shape with rounded ends, suggestion of antennae at one end, purple-grey in colour, found on soft substrate; possibly an isopod or mollusc.

Image: (top) CON 066_photo 020_cell A
(bottom) CON 066_photo 084_cell L

Unidentified 356

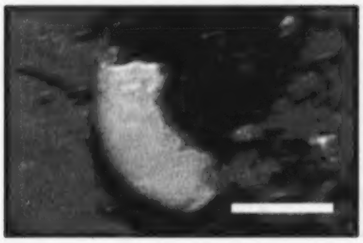


Description:

Rounded and globular in shape, with one oscule/siphon clearly present on the dorsal side, white in colour, two of these appear to be stacked one on top of the other, found on soft substrate; possibly a sponge, or a Didemnid tunicate.

Image: CON 116_photo 028_cell G

Unidentified 358

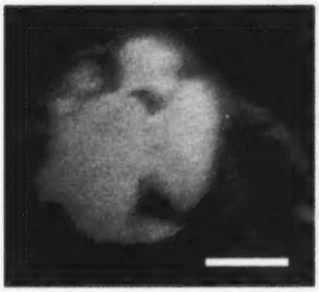


Description:

Cylindrical and curved with blunt edges, but can come in varied shapes; grey-white in colour with a slight sheen, found encrusting on rock surface and/or on soft sediment; possibly a sponge.

Image: CON 116_photo 028_cell K

Unidentified 361

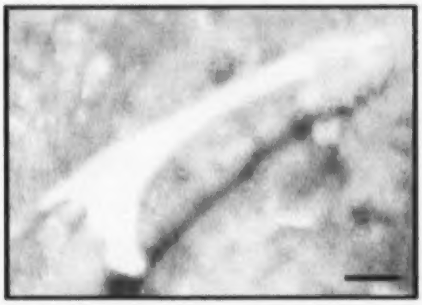


Description:

Oblong spheroid in shape, and appears to be composed of several plates that fused partially together, interior may or may not be hollow, white in colour, found on soft sediment/rock; possibly a sponge or a Didemnid tunicate.

Image: CON 116_ photo 061_cell I

Unidentified 363

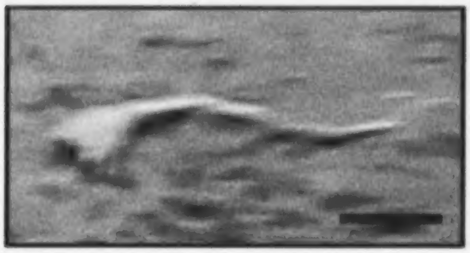


Description:

Stalked structure that widens toward the top in a triangular flange with rippled edges, texture appears smooth throughout, colour pale peach, stalk anchored to hard substrate; possibly a cnidarian or a sponge.

Image: CON 116_photo 050_cell C

Unidentified 364

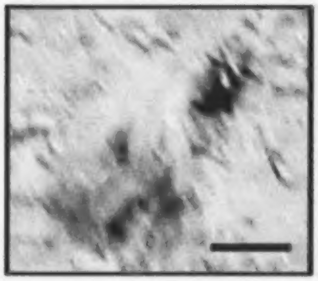


Description:

Stalk (off-white) with a bell-like structure (off-white) on one end, bell structure appears to have jagged edges, found on soft substrate; possibly a stalked sponge or cnidarian.

Image: CON 116_photo 050_cell H

Unidentified 366

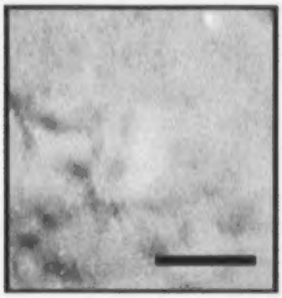


Description:

Rounded in shape with a bell-like structure composed of at least 4 pieces curling inward, translucent and grey in colour, found on soft substrate; possibly a cnidarian or a tunicate.

Image: CON 116_photo 068_cell D

Unidentified 367

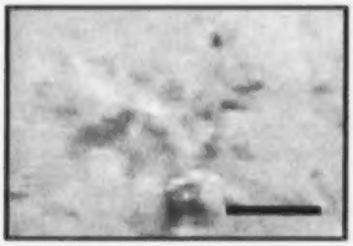


Description:

Rounded in shape (figure-8 configuration), off-white in colour with two oscule/siphon-like openings and suggestion of tentacles, found on soft substrate; possibly a cnidarian, sponge, or tunicate.

Image: CON 116_photo 017_cell E

Unidentified 370

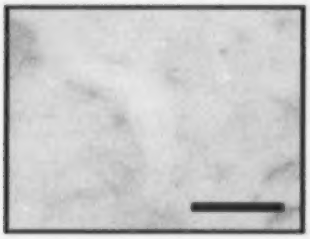


Description:

Main axis white, with coral-coloured polyps lining both sides, found on soft substrate; either *Acanella arbuscula* or *Keratoisis* sp.

Image: CON 116_photo 031_cell E

Unidentified 373

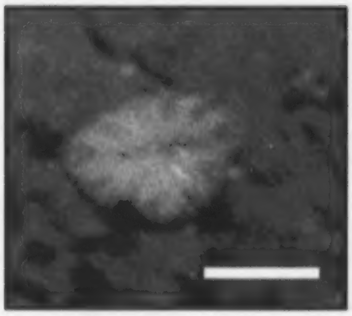


Description:

Short, vermiform in shape and peach-coloured, appears smooth, with slightly transparent edges, found on soft or hard substrate; possibly a nemertean or a flatworm.

Image: CON 116_photo 025_cell G

Unidentified 375

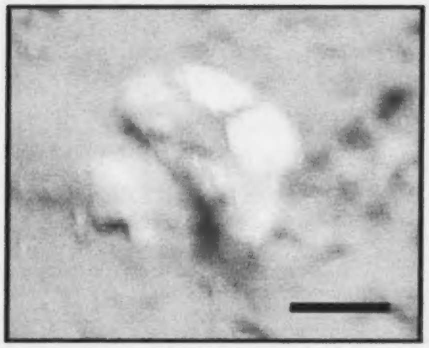


Description:

Oval in shape, with a slit at the centre and crenellations around the edges, giving it a ruffled appearance, pale yellow in colour, found on soft substrate; possibly a sponge or cnidarian.

Image: CON 116_photo 025_cell K

Unidentified 377

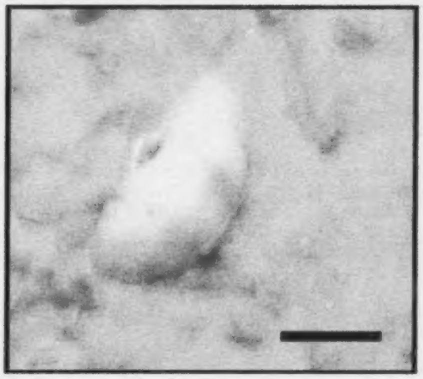


Description:

Globular in shape, and white in colour, with a reddish structure with 3-5 visible "arms" superimposed upon it (possibly encrusting), found on soft substrate; possibly a sponge, or ophiuroid on a sponge or shell hash.

Image: CON 116_photo 060_cell E

Unidentified 380

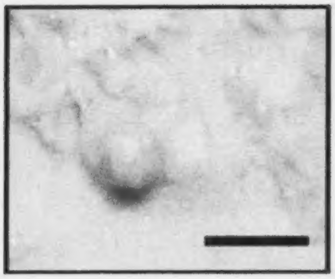


Description:

Elliptical in shape with suggestion of segmentation, white in colour, found on soft substrate; possibly an arthropod, sponge, or shell hash.

Image: CON 116_photo 023_cell G

Unidentified 383

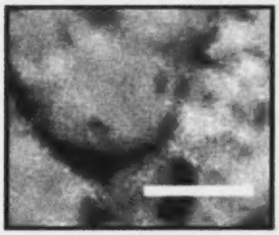


Description:

Irregularly shaped structure topped by a sphere with several small knob-like projections, tan in colour, found on soft substrate; possibly a cephalopod, gastropod, or foraminiferan.

Image: CON 116_photo 046_cell G

Unidentified 384

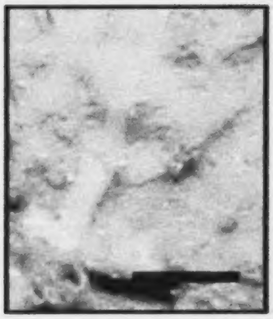


Description:

Elliptical in shape, with two prominent raised siphons/oscula, grey in colour, found against rock face; possibly a tunicate or sponge.

Image: CON 116_photo 052_cell I

Unidentified 386

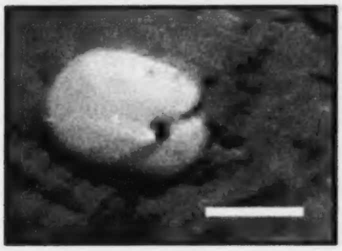


Description:

Elongate, vermiform structure with a tentacle structure attached to one end, off-white in colour, found on soft substrate; possibly a tube-dwelling polychaete or anemone.

Image: CON 116_photo 021_cell G

Unidentified 389

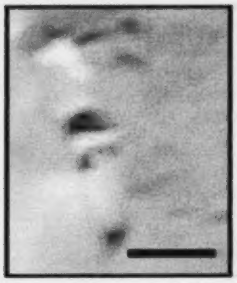


Description:

Oval in shape with prominent projection at the centre above an opening that is adjacent to a 'break' in the perimeter, solid white in colour and smooth, found on soft substrate; possibly a sponge or shell hash.

Image: CON 116_photo 012_cell I

Unidentified 391

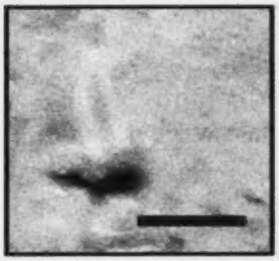


Description:

Oval in shape with two prominent openings at the centre (siphons or oscula), solid white in colour, found adjacent to rock surface; possibly a sponge or tunicate.

Image: CON 116_photo 036_cell D

Unidentified 392

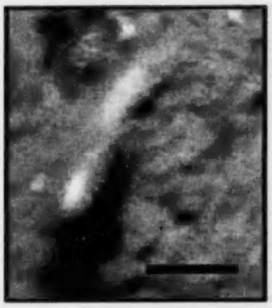


Description:

Small oblong structure, translucent with a darker zone at the centre, appears smooth, found on soft substrate possibly partially buried; possibly a flatworm or a tunicate.

Image: CON 116_photo 033_cell L

Unidentified 394

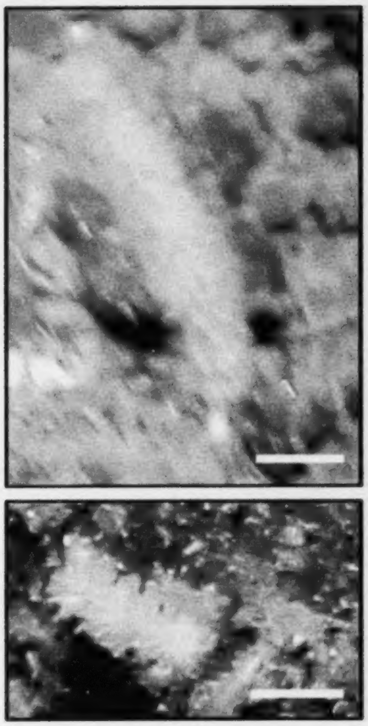


Description:

Tube-shaped and white/off-white in colour, spiny surface, found on soft substrate; possibly a sponge or annelid.

Image: CON 116_photo 052_cell I

Unidentified 395

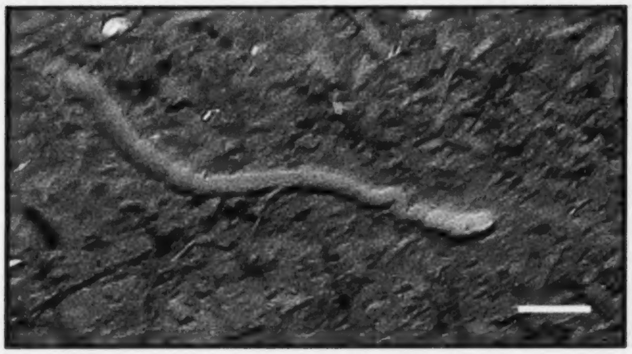


Description:

Erect structure, with numerous small, rounded translucent projections covering the axis. The specimen is pink/peach in colour, and was found attached to hard substrate. Possibly a soft coral.

Image: (top) CON 116_photo 052_cell D
(bottom) CON 116_photo 025_cell A

Unidentified 396

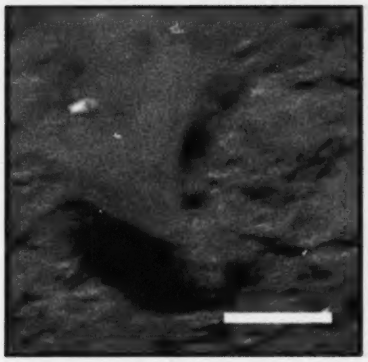


Description:

Long and vermiform, with an indistinct body structure toward the anterior end. The specimen appears smooth and is orange-tan colour. It was found on soft substrate. Possibly a sipunculan, a nemertean, or a hemichordate.

Image: CON 066_photo 031_cell K

Unidentified 398

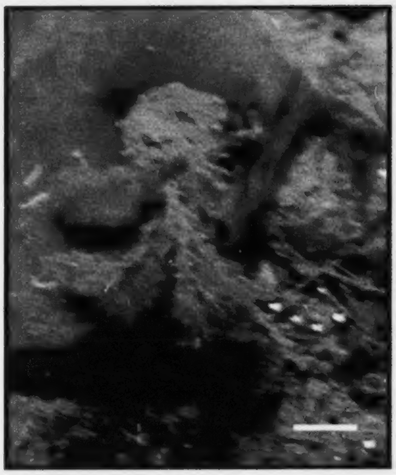


Description:

Fan-shaped translucent structure that forms a partial funnel, found on soft substrate. Possibly a bryozoan.

Image: CON 076_photo 081_cell K

Unidentified 399



Description:

Erect, branching structure that appears covered with numerous small, fine branches, giving the structure a fuzzy or hairy appearance. It is white to tan-coloured and can be partially sediment-covered. It was found on both hard and soft substrate. Possibly a bryozoan.

Image: CON 066_photo 012_cell J

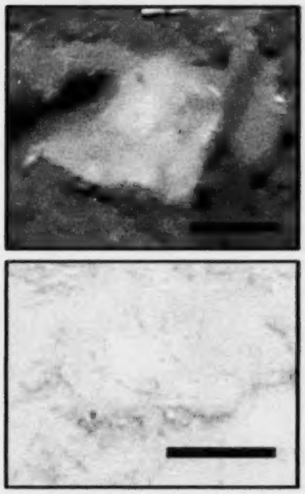
Unidentified 403

Description:

Massive, glabrose structure found attached to rock surface. The centre is white, while the outer edges become translucent. Possibly a sponge or a tunicate.

Image: CON 116_photo 036_cell D

Unidentified 404

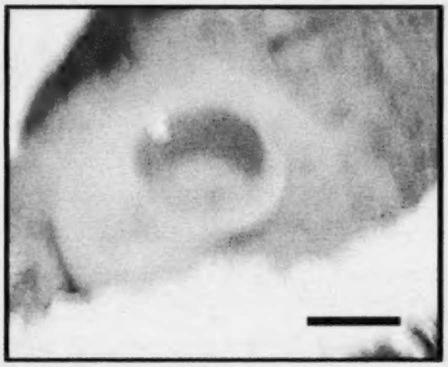


Description:

Small structure with indistinct body form containing several small projections, some with round openings (pores?). The colour is white/off-white, and the structure was found on both hard and soft substrate. Possibly a sponge or a tunicate.

Image: (top) CON 076_photo 029_cell L
(bottom) CON 076_photo 033_cell G

Unidentified 405

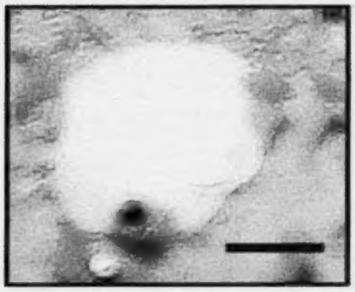


Description:

Round structure shaped like a funnel, with an opening at the centre. The edges of the opening are thin and curled outward slightly. The specimen is white and appears smooth. It was found on soft substrate. Possibly a sponge (*Asconema* sp.) or a gastropod egg case.

Image: CON 076_photo030_cell H

Unidentified 407

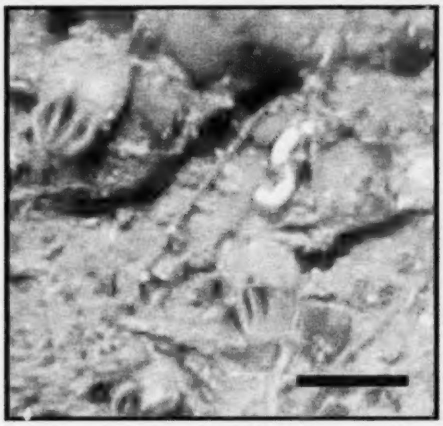


Description:

Round and relatively flat structure with indistinct texture. The colour is white, and the specimen was found encrusting on a sponge surface (Porifera sp. 22). Possibly a sponge or a tunicate.

Image: CON 066_photo 054_cell F

Unidentified 408

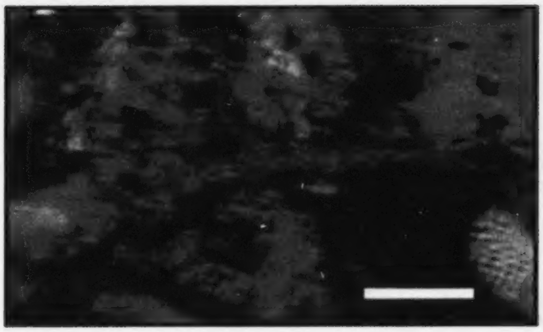


Description:

Small round shape that appears to be split into halves, giving the structure a slightly heart-shaped appearance. What appear to be rounded tentacles protrude from the split. The tentacles are white, while the remainder of the structure is off-white/sediment coloured. These were found attached to rock surfaces and/or soft substrate. Possibly a barnacle.

Image: CON 103_photo 077_cell A

Unidentified 409

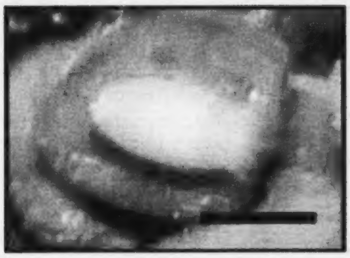


Description:

Structure is branching and appears smooth and slightly fleshy in texture. The colour is grey/tan. Found attached to a rock surface. Possibly a cnidarian.

Image: CON 103_photo 044_cell J

Unidentified 410

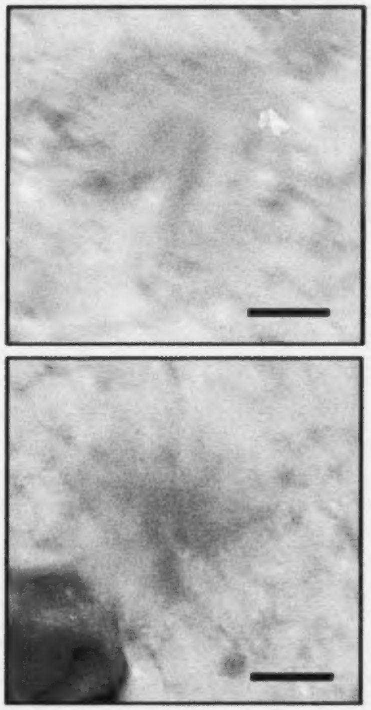


Description:

Structure is oblong/oval, and pinches in slightly toward one end before flaring in a slightly ruffled fashion. The structure is off-white in colour and somewhat translucent around the edges. It was found resting on a rock surface. Possibly a tunicate, sponge, or sea cucumber.

Image: CON 103_photo 111_cell B

Unidentified 411

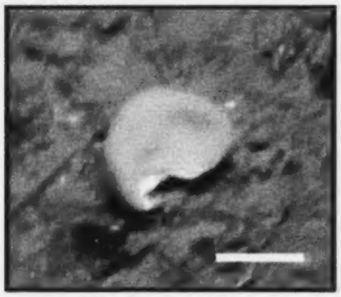


Description:

Structure is oblong and curved, with an orange perimeter and grey/translucent interior. The edges appear somewhat ruffled, and the structure seems flat and slightly elevated off of the soft substrate. Possibly a plume from a polychaete, phoronid, or other infaunal organism, or a Platyhelminthes.

Image: (top) CON 103_photo 097_cell B
(bottom) CON 103_photo 105_cell G

Unidentified 413

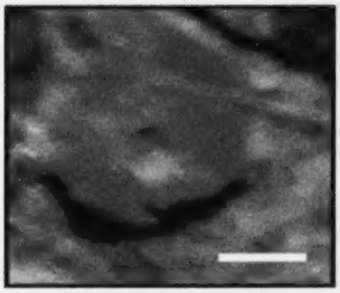


Description:

Small flattened structure curled into an ear-like shape. It is off-white in colour, and appears to be opaque. The texture appears smooth. Found on soft substrate, possibly attached to shell hash. Possibly a sponge.

Image: CON 103_photo 103_cell K

Unidentified 414

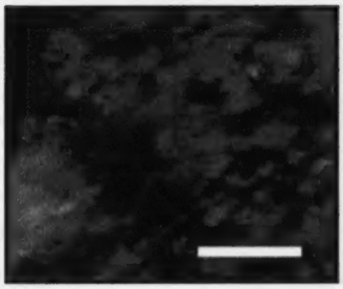


Description:

Rounded structure, grey in colour and translucent, with a single round hole at the centre (possibly an osculum or a siphon). Found on soft substrate. Possibly a sponge or a tunicate.

Image: CON 103_photo 017_cell J

Unidentified 415

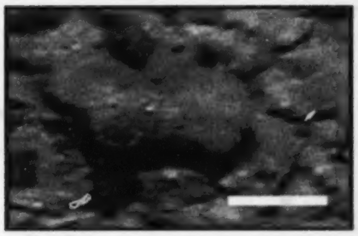


Description:

Small structure, rounded at the centre with numerous small tentacle-like arms radiating outward in all directions. The colour is off-grey and the structure appears opaque. Structure found on soft substrate. Possibly an urchin, a benthic jellyfish or an actiniarian.

Image: CON 103_photo 067_cell I

Unidentified 416

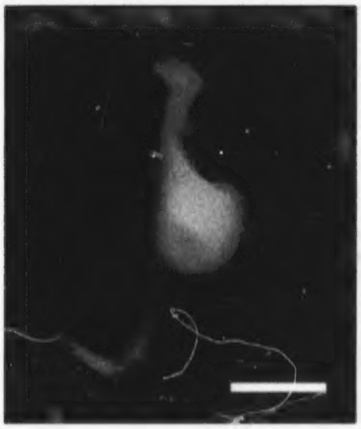


Description:

Rounded and lobed structure, blue-grey in colour, with one prominent opening toward the apex. The texture appears slightly rough. Structure found on cobble substrate. Possibly a sponge or a tunicate.

Image: CON 103_photo 025_cell J

Unidentified 417

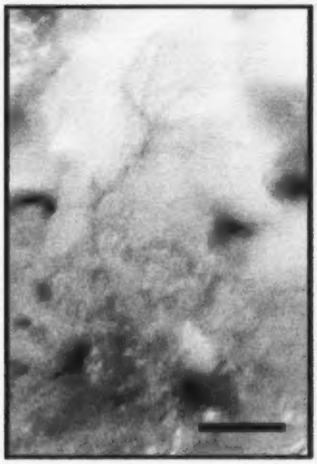


Description:

Structure is composed of two parts: a long slender filamentous component and a cup-shaped component. The cup-shaped part appears to be attached to the filament approximately half-way down the length of it. The structure is off-white/pale yellow in colour, and was found near rock substrate. Possibly a stalked sponge, tunicate, or salp.

Image: CON 103_photo 059_cell L

Unidentified 418

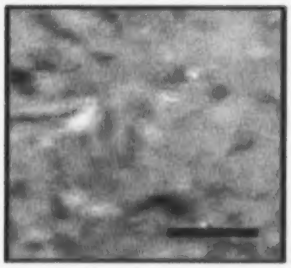


Description:

Branching structure with small polyp-like structures present. The colour is off-white/pale pink, with a brown skeleton. Found attached to boulder. Possibly a hard coral.

Image: CON 103_photo 022_cell K

Unidentified 419

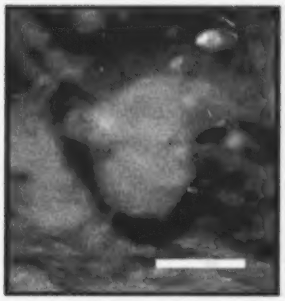


Description:

Branched structure, with each branch terminating with what appears to be orange polyps. The branches are pale peach. Structure found on soft substrate. Possibly a hard coral, such as *Acanella arbuscula*.

Image: CON 103_photo 053_cell J

Unidentified 420

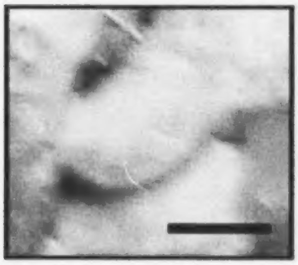


Description:

Rounded, tan-coloured cushion-like structure with suggestion of grooves and one pore-like structure visible. A small, off-white cylindrical structure is found on top of it. Structure found on hard substrate. Possibly a sponge.

Image: CON 103_photo 109_cell J

Unidentified 421

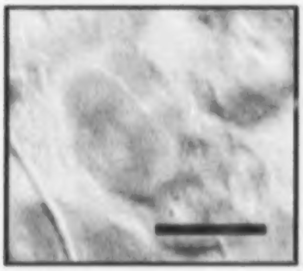


Description:

Oblong tan structure that is slightly curved. The structure is opaque and tan/sediment-coloured, with a distinct row of orange circular spots lining its side. Found sitting on hard substrate. Possibly a holothuroidean or a sponge.

Image: CON 103_photo 024_cell C

Unidentified 422

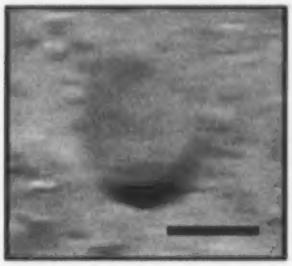


Description:

Rounded, oblong structure that appears to be divided in half. Both halves are a dark tan in colour, with some lighter spotting present. The structure was found on soft substrate, near rocks. Possibly a sponge, or a mollusc.

Image: CON 103_photo 024_cell C

Unidentified 423

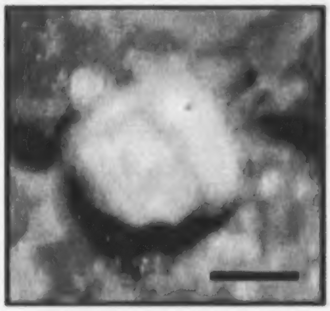


Description:

Rounded, ovate structure that is tan in colour with rusty, orange coloured areas. An osculum or siphon appears to be present on one end. Found on soft substrate. Possibly a sponge or tunicate.

Image: CON 103_photo 064_cell H

Unidentified 424

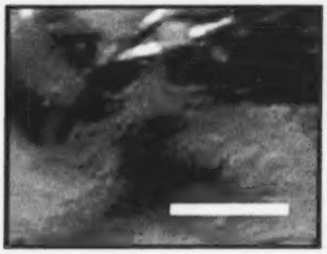


Description:

Irregular structure with several prominent ridges, including a cross-shaped one. The colour is tan/off-white. Found on rock substrate. Possibly a sponge.

Image: CON 103_photo 110_cell G

Unidentified 425

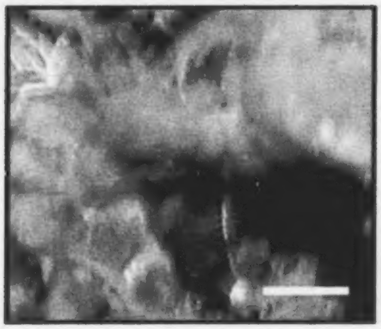


Description:

A plume-like structure with tentacles that appear to project outward from a centre in a radial fashion (the plume is angled downward). The structure is pinkish-grey in colour and appears somewhat translucent. It was found projecting from beneath a rock surface, and may be attached to the rock's underside. Possibly a cnidarian (anemone), or a tubeworm.

Image: CON 103_photo 043_cell K

Unidentified 426

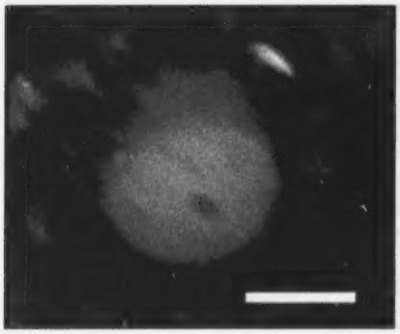


Description:

Amorphous structure with what appears to be a plume of tentacles. The colour is pale pink, and the tentacles are fine and appear to have secondary branching off of their main axes. Found on hard substrate. Possibly an annelid or a crinoid.

Image: CON 103_photo 042_cell H

Unidentified 427

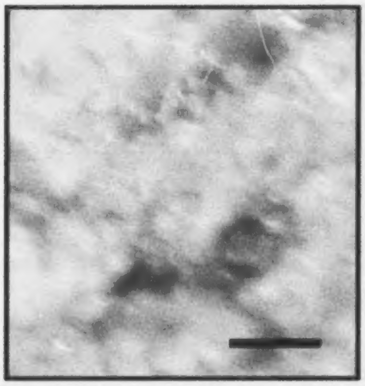


Description:

The structure has a brown/tan base and a convex white crown upon which several pores/oscula are visible. The structure was fixed to hard substrate. Possibly a sponge (*Tentorium semisuberites*), or a didemnid.

Image: CON 103_photo 055_cell L

Unidentified 428

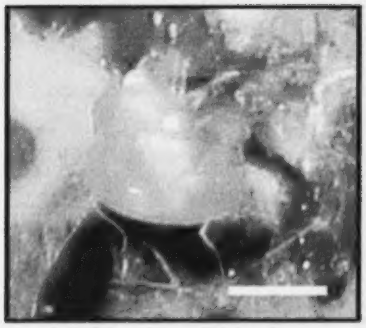


Description:

The specimen is branched, with numerous small yellow polyp-like structures. Found on soft substrate. Possibly a hydroid or a coral (Antipatharia).

Image: CON 103_photo 066_cell B

Unidentified 429

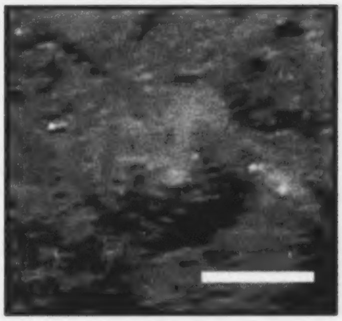


Description:

Structure is rounded, almost triangular in shape. It is translucent and pale pink in colour, with a white/green structure at the centre. The surface is smooth. It was found on rock substrate. Possibly a tunicate, or a cnidarian.

Image: CON 103_photo 102_cell G

Unidentified 430

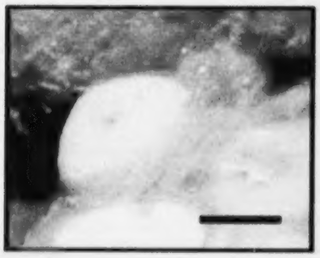


Description:

Rounded structure that is hemispherical in shape. It is tan in colour, and has a slightly rough texture. Found encrusting on a boulder. Possibly a sponge or an anemone.

Image: CON 103_photo 020_cell K

Unidentified 431

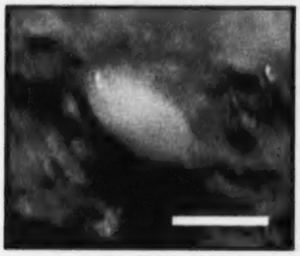


Description:

The specimen is hemispherical and white, with at least one opening present. The base is tan, and there may be a spicule crown surrounding part of the specimen. Possibly a sponge (*Radiella*).

Image: CON 103_photo 075_cell B

Unidentified 432

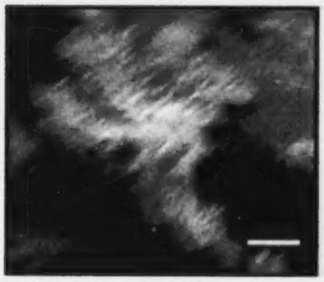


Description:

Specimen is oblong and rounded, with three small projections at one end. It is tan/peach in colour, and was found attached to hard substrate. Possibly a sponge or tunicate.

Image: CON 103_photo 075_cell E

Unidentified 433

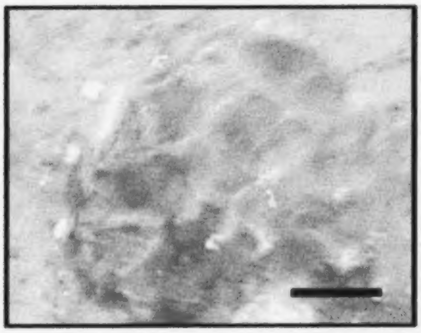


Description:

Specimen consists of three branches joined at the base. It is white in colour, and appears to be composed of three main branches, each having numerous secondary braches growing perpendicularly to them. Possibly a bryozoan or a hydroid.

Image: CON 103_photo 116_cell I

Unidentified 434

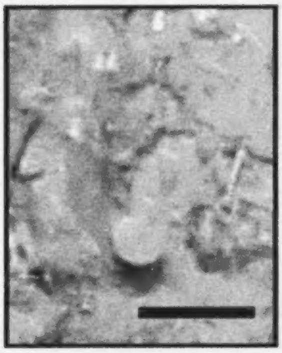


Description:

Specimen consists of numerous thin, branched filaments that are tan in colour, with some white present near the terminal ends. It was found encrusting on a rock. Possibly a Bryozoan.

Image: CON 103_photo 045_cell B

Unidentified 435

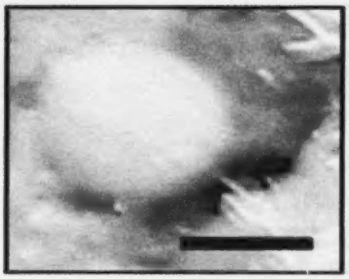


Description:

Curved brown tube with a rounded opening (white) through which translucent tentacles can be seen. Found on soft substrate. Possibly an annelid or a cnidarian.

Image: CON 103_photo 045_cell A

Unidentified 436

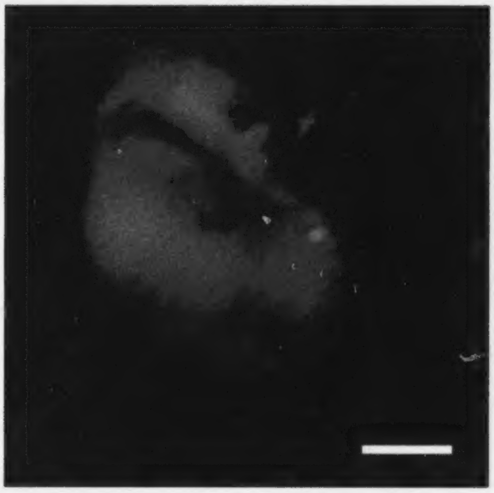


Description:

Rounded, oblong specimen with two openings at opposite ends (possibly pores or siphons) connected by a groove or slit along the side of the structure. The colour is off-white, and the structure was found adjacent to a rock. Possibly a sponge (*Thenea* sp.), a brachiopod, or a tunicate.

Image: CON 103_photo 092_cell C

Unidentified 437

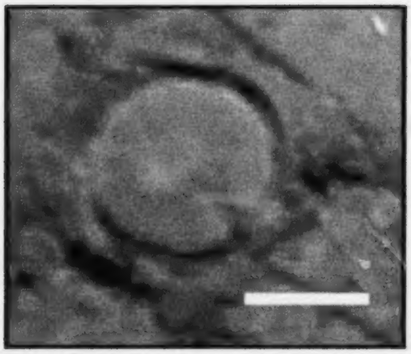


Description:

Specimen is triangular-shaped, with rounded edges that appear raised in comparison to the centre of the body. It is light tan in colour, with some red around the outer edge. Found on a rock. Possibly a sponge.

Image: CON 103_photo 093_cell I

Unidentified 438

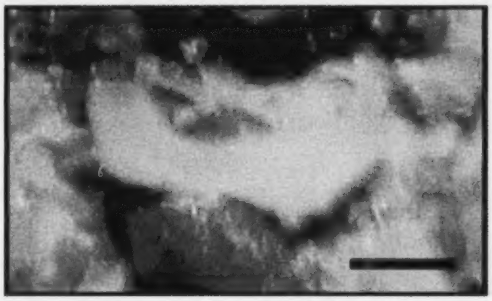


Description:

Specimen is round and cushion-like, with multiple grooves running from the outer edge to the centre. The central area is light peach in colour, while the remaining area is rose-pink. The texture appears smooth. The specimen was found on soft substrate. Possibly a retracted anemone, a benthic jelly, or a sponge.

Image: CON 103_photo 112_cell E

Unidentified 439

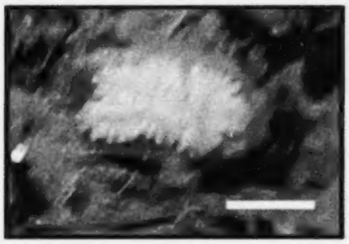


Description:

Specimen elongated and turned up at both ends. An opening (an osculum or siphon) is visible at each terminus. The colour is off-white, and the texture indistinct. Found on hard substrate. Possibly a glass sponge or a tunicate.

Image: CON 103_photo 098_cell E

Unidentified 440

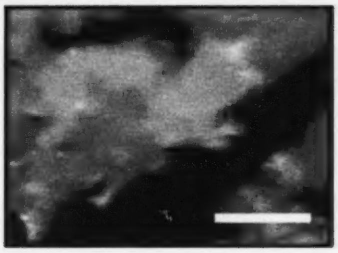


Description:

Specimen is oblong, with at least one end rounded. The interior contains a winding structure that is bright yellow and covered with numerous finger-like projections. This is surrounded by a transparent capsule. It was found on soft and hard substrate, and may be a holothuroidean, a cnidarian, or a tunicate.

Image: CON 103_photo 098_cell L

Unidentified 441

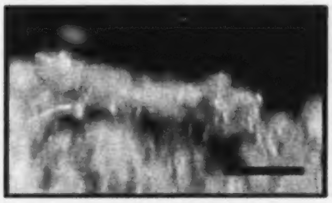


Description:

Specimen is lamellate and appears feathered around the edges. One leaf-like projection is raised upward, perpendicular to the rest of the structure. It is grey-purple in colour. Found on rock substrate. Possibly a cnidarian, a bryozoan, or a sponge.

Image: CON 103_photo 070_cell J

Unidentified 444

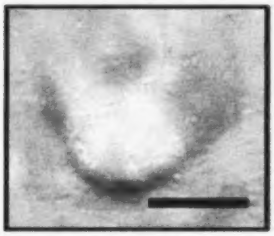


Description:

Structure is long and slightly curved at each end. It is partially sediment-covered, and has several smaller projections growing off of it. It was found balanced on a rock surface. Possibly a tube, a sponge, or part of a bryozoan.

Image: CON 103_photo 076_cell H

Unidentified 445

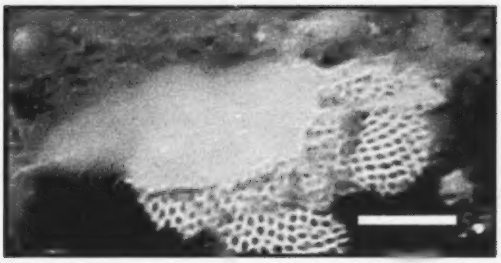


Description:

The structure can vary in shape, but it is fairly thin and flat, and typically found on or near rocks. The colour is white and the organism likely calcareous. Possibly a bryozoan.

Image: CON 103_photo 018_cell G

Unidentified 446

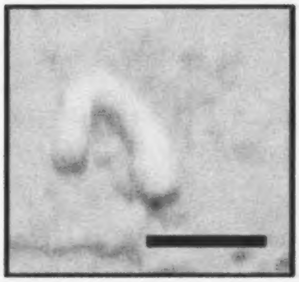


Description:

The organism is lamellate in structure, and the exposed side has an irregular texture. It appears soft and somewhat diaphanous. It was found adjacent to Bryozoa sp. 5, and near rock substrate. May be a sponge or a bryozoan.

Image: CON 103_photo 047_cell K

Unidentified 447

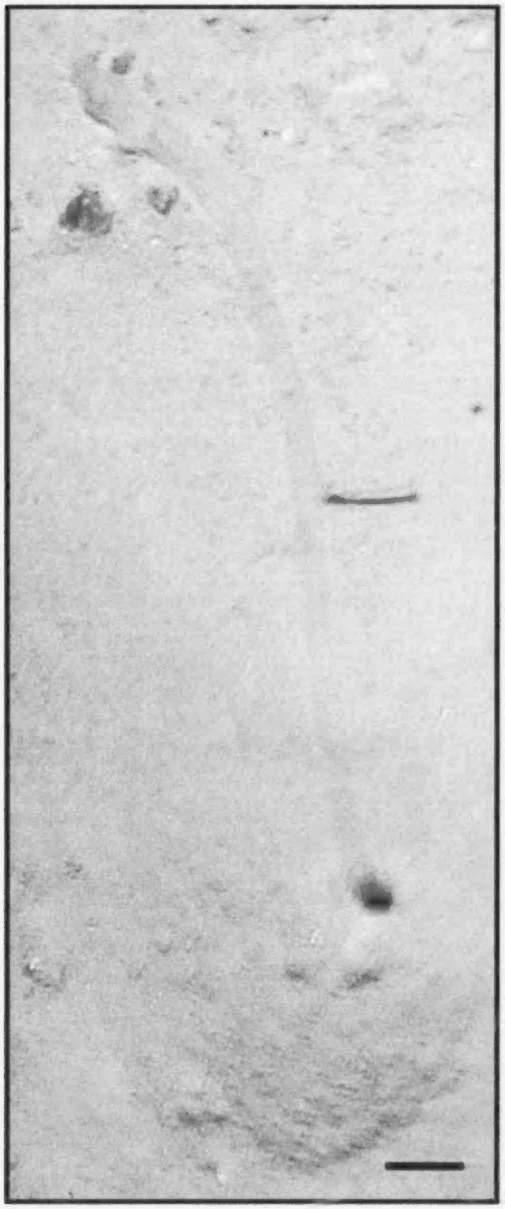


Description:

Tubular structure that is white in colour and opaque. Both ends appear closed. Found on soft substrate. Possibly a sponge, a holothuroidean, worm, or cast.

Image: CON 059_photo 078_cell H

Unidentified 448

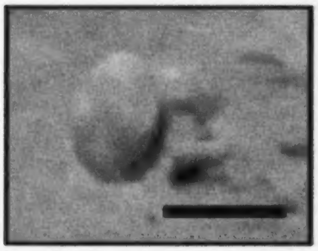


Description:

Elongate tentacle-like structure protruding from an opening in a sediment mound. The terminal end is swollen and arrow-shaped, and the structure becomes narrower closer to the opening. The structure is light grey and very translucent. Possibly a mollusc, cnidarian, or egg case.

Image: CON 059_photo 129_cell A

Unidentified 449

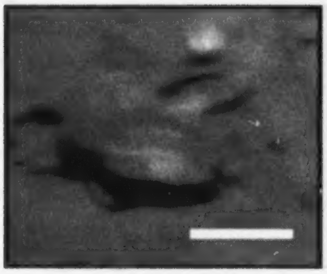


Description:

Oval shaped structure that is grey and translucent. The texture appears smooth. The specimen was found on soft substrate. Possibly a tunicate.

Image: CON 059_photo 094_cell E

Unidentified 450

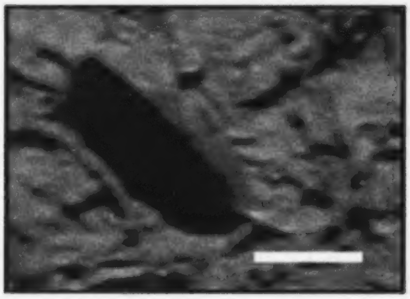


Description:

Irregularly-shaped structure that appears to consist of an orange, filamentous structure super-imposed upon a white, calcareous structure. Found on soft substrate. Possibly shell hash.

Image: CON 059_photo 044_cell E

Unidentified 451

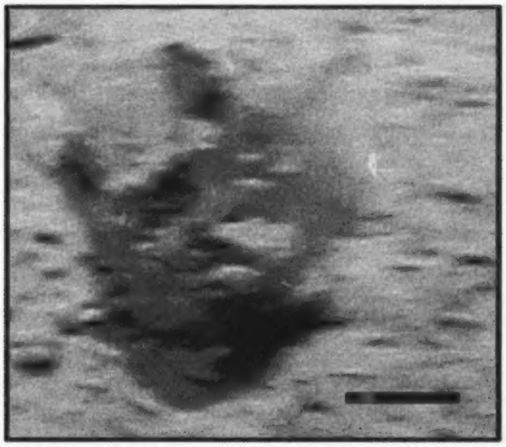


Description:

Oblong, oval-shaped specimen that is dark grey to black in colour. The texture appears smooth. Found on soft substrate. Possibly a flatworm.

Image: CON 059_photo 044_cell J

Unidentified 452

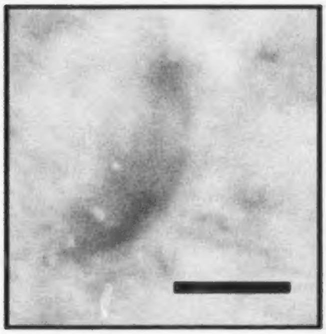


Description:

Specimen is irregular and globular in shape, with an indistinct and fuzzy texture. It is orange in colour, with two rust-coloured oval regions found on the upper surface. Found on soft substrate. Possibly a sponge or cnidarian.

Image: CON 059_photo 049_cell H

Unidentified 453

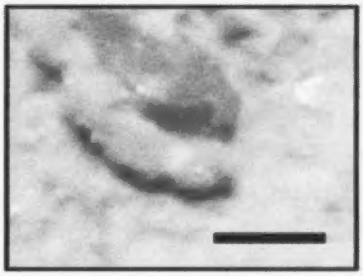


Description:

Specimen is oblong and slightly curved. It is purple-brown in colour, and found on soft substrate. Possibly a sponge or a worm.

Image: CON 053_photo 040_cell G

Unidentified 454

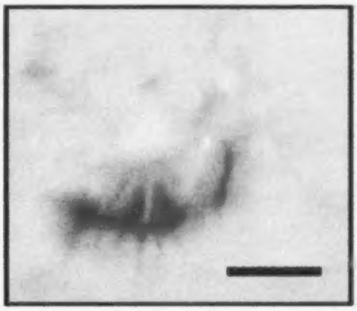


Description:

Structure is cylindrical and somewhat curved, with irregular indentations. It is grey in colour, with a lighter off-white band present at one end. The structure was found on soft substrate adjacent to a rock. Possibly a tunicate, holothuroidean, or sponge.

Image: CON 053_photo 066_cell B

Unidentified 455

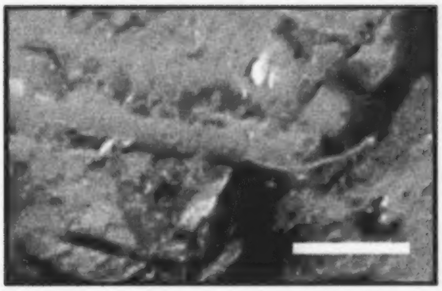


Description:

Specimen consists of a filament or stalk, to which two rounded structures, one with tentacles, are attached. These are orange in colour, while the stalk is beige. The specimen was found on soft substrate, and may be a cnidarian or sponge.

Image: CON 059_photo 091_cell G

Unidentified 456

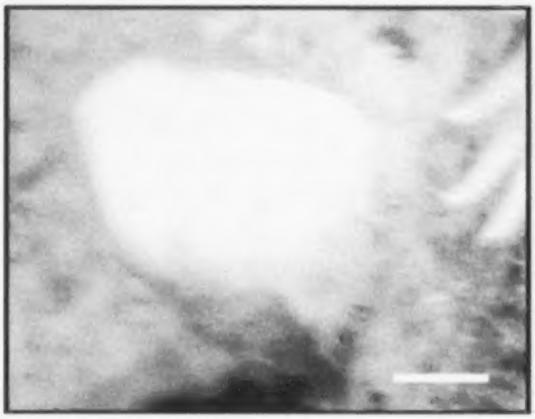


Description:

Specimen is tube-like, with several small straight projections along its sides. It is beige-tan in colour, and found resting on rock substrate. Possibly an Anthuroidean, or a tube.

Image: CON 059_photo 141_cell K

Unidentified 458

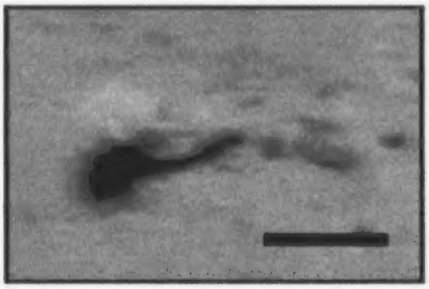


Description:

Large, massive-globular structure that is off-white in colour and is primarily smooth and reflective. The base appears more hispid or rough, with sediment collected on it. The structure tapers slightly toward the apex, but the tip is blunt, not pointed. The structure was found attached to a rock surface. Possibly a tunicate or a sponge.

Image: CON 097_photo 038_cell F

Unidentified 459

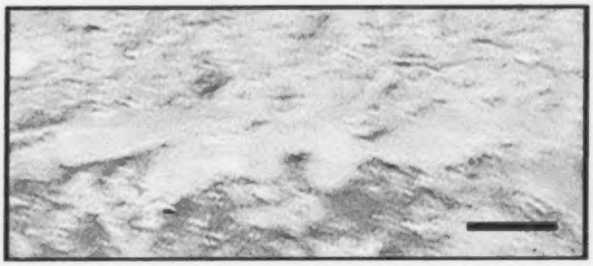


Description:

Small specimen consisting of a tan-coloured filament attached to an off-white oval-shaped structure. The specimen was found on soft substrate. Possibly a tube-dwelling annelid, or a hydroid.

Image: CON 097_photo 023_cell E

Unidentified 460

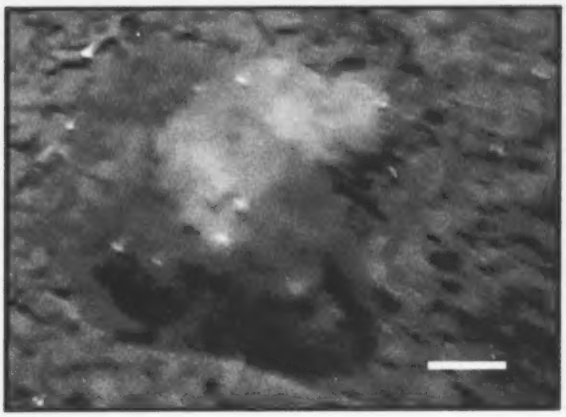


Description:

Specimens are flat, smooth, and display irregular, lobe-shaped growth patterns in the horizontal plane. They are purple-brown in colour, and most are surrounded by a purple-grey border. Found growing on hard substrate. Possibly broyzoans or encrusting sponges.

Image: CON 066_photo 073_cell C

Unidentified 462

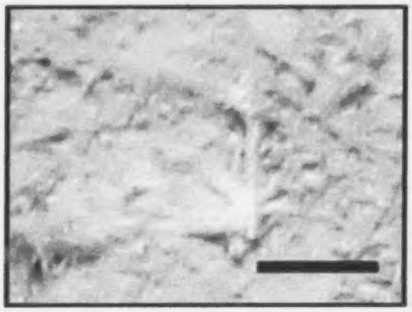


Description:

Large, transparent, bell-shaped structure. Found on soft substrate, and is sometimes adjacent to Demospongiae sp. 1. Possibly a tunicate or biogenic film.

Image: CON 066_photo 060_cell L

Unidentified 463

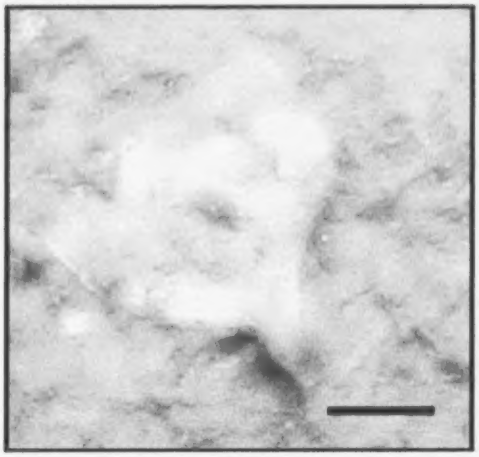


Description:

The structure appears to be lying on its side, and branches along the left side. The main axis and branching filaments are tan in colour with white tips. It was found on soft substrate.

Image: CON 066_photo 011_cell A

Unidentified 464

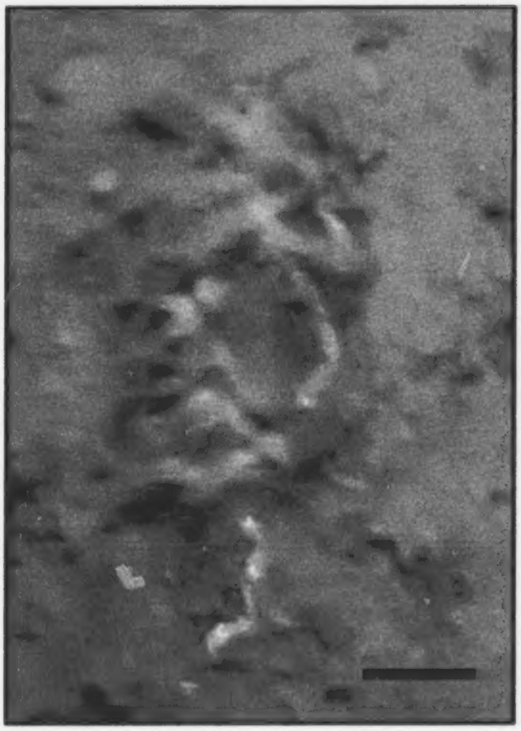


Description:

Large, irregular structure with several lobe-like projections. It is white/off-white in colour and appears smooth in texture. Found on soft sediment and rock surfaces. Possibly a sponge, or shell hash.

Image: CON 076_photo 035_cell F

Unidentified 889



Description:

Numerous small, feathery structures (tentacle-like projections) emerging from a series of seemingly-interconnected tubes, white/off-white in colour, found on soft substrate; possibly an octocorallian.

Image: CON 076_photo 075_cell E

Table 12. Abundance (standardised to 1 m^2) of Unidentified taxa.

Taxa	Total Abundance	CON-053	CON-059	CON-066	CON-076	CON-097	CON-103	CON-116
Unidentified 1	31	2	2	6	0	2	19	2
Unidentified 3	81	2	2	11	6	0	56	5
Unidentified 8	2	0	0	2	0	0	0	0
Unidentified 9	11	0	0	3	3	2	3	0
Unidentified 13	2	0	0	2	0	0	0	0
Unidentified 14	3	0	0	2	2	0	0	0
Unidentified 17	121	31	3	85	0	0	0	2
Unidentified 21	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	0
Unidentified 22	20	0	0	5	5	0	9	2
Unidentified 28	12	2	0	3	3	0	5	0
Unidentified 29	19	0	0	0	2	0	17	0
Unidentified 32	3	0	0	2	2	0	0	0
Unidentified 36	256	14	5	12	17	8	196	5
Unidentified 37	67	0	12	3	0	42	9	0
Unidentified 42	95	3	3	17	17	0	53	2

Table 12 (continued). Abundance (standardised to 1 m^2) of Unidentified taxa.

Taxa	**Total Abundance**	**CON-053**	**CON-059**	**CON-066**	**CON-076**	**CON-097**	**CON-103**	**CON-116**
Unidentified 43	3	2	0	2	0	0	0	0
Unidentified 44	5	3	0	2	0	0	0	0
Unidentified 45	8	0	0	3	2	0	3	0
Unidentified 47	9	0	0	3	0	0	6	0
Unidentified 49	6	0	0	3	0	2	2	0
Unidentified 53	185	3	3	5	3	0	169	2
Unidentified 55	5	0	0	3	0	0	2	0
Unidentified 58	6	0	0	5	2	0	0	0
Unidentified 59	9	0	2	2	3	0	3	0
Unidentified 60	51	12	0	23	3	0	11	2
Unidentified 64	3	0	2	2	0	0	0	0
Unidentified 70	23	0	0	20	3	0	0	0
Unidentified 71	5	0	0	2	0	0	3	0
Unidentified 72	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	0
Unidentified 73	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	0

Table 12 (continued). Abundance (standardised to 1 m^2) of Unidentified taxa.

Taxa	Total Abundance	CON-053	CON-059	CON-066	CON-076	CON-097	CON-103	CON-116
Unidentified 76	112	11	0	2	0	0	99	0
Unidentified 78	2	0	0	2	0	0	0	0
Unidentified 84	3	0	0	2	0	0	2	0
Unidentified 86	6	0	0	3	0	0	2	2
Unidentified 88	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	0
Unidentified 93	36	6	0	5	5	2	12	6
Unidentified 95	8	0	3	2	0	0	3	0
Unidentified 98	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	0
Unidentified 103	19	0	0	3	2	0	8	6
Unidentified 104	3	0	0	3	0	0	0	0
Unidentified 106	34	0	0	2	8	0	25	0
Unidentified 111	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	0
Unidentified 112	2	0	0	2	0	0	0	0
Unidentified 116	5	0	2	2	0	0	2	0
Unidentified 117	113	0	5	14	22	0	56	17

Table 12 (continued). Abundance (standardised to 1 m^2) of Unidentified taxa.

Taxa	Total Abundance	CON-053	CON-059	CON-066	CON-076	CON-097	CON-103	CON-116
Unidentified 118	9	0	2	3	0	0	5	0
Unidentified 123	875	54	42	11	81	3	634	50
Unidentified 124	5	0	0	2	0	0	3	0
Unidentified 130	2	0	0	0	0	2	0	0
Unidentified 133	2	0	0	2	0	0	0	0
Unidentified 134	2	0	0	2	0	0	0	0
Unidentified 144	2	0	0	2	0	0	0	0
Unidentified 148	12	0	2	3	2	0	5	2
Unidentified 149	6	0	0	0	0	6	0	0
Unidentified 157	5	0	0	0	0	5	0	0
Unidentified 160	2	0	0	0	0	2	0	0
Unidentified 161	2	0	0	0	0	2	0	0
Unidentified 164	2	0	0	0	0	2	0	0
Unidentified 171	2	0	0	2	0	0	0	0
Unidentified 176	2	0	0	2	0	0	0	0

Table 12 (continued). Abundance (standardised to 1 m^2) of Unidentified taxa.

Taxa	Total Abundance	CON-053	CON-059	CON-066	CON-076	CON-097	CON-103	CON-116
Unidentified 177	2	0	0	2	0	0	0	0
Unidentified 179	11	2	0	2	2	0	6	0
Unidentified 181	14	0	2	2	2	0	9	0
Unidentified 185	2	0	0	2	0	0	0	0
Unidentified 188	6	0	0	2	0	0	5	0
Unidentified 197	8	0	2	2	2	0	3	0
Unidentified 201	2	0	0	2	0	0	0	0
Unidentified 202	2	0	0	2	0	0	0	0
Unidentified 210	3	0	0	2	0	0	2	0
Unidentified 212	14	0	0	2	5	0	8	0
Unidentified 214	2	0	0	2	0	0	0	0
Unidentified 219	33	0	0	2	23	2	6	0
Unidentified 220	3	0	0	2	0	0	2	0
Unidentified 222	3	0	0	2	2	0	0	0
Unidentified 224	30	0	0	2	9	0	16	3

Table 12 (continued). Abundance (standardised to 1 m^2) of Unidentified taxa.

Taxa	Total Abundance	CON-053	CON-059	CON-066	CON-076	CON-097	CON-103	CON-116
Unidentified 228	2	0	0	2	0	0	0	0
Unidentified 231	5	0	0	2	0	0	3	0
Unidentified 235	6	0	0	2	0	0	5	0
Unidentified 236	6	0	0	2	0	0	5	0
Unidentified 243	2	0	0	0	2	0	0	0
Unidentified 245	9	0	0	0	3	0	5	2
Unidentified 251	3	0	0	0	2	0	2	0
Unidentified 254	9	0	0	0	2	0	8	0
Unidentified 257	8	0	3	0	2	0	3	0
Unidentified 264	3	0	0	0	3	0	0	0
Unidentified 268	12	0	0	3	5	0	3	2
Unidentified 269	3	2	0	0	2	0	0	0
Unidentified 272	3	0	0	0	3	0	0	0
Unidentified 273	3	0	0	0	3	0	0	0
Unidentified 280	2	0	0	0	2	0	0	0

Table 12 (continued). Abundance (standardised to 1 m^2) of Unidentified taxa.

Taxa	Total Abundance	CON-053	CON-059	CON-066	CON-076	CON-097	CON-103	CON-116
Unidentified 281	6	0	0	0	2	0	5	0
Unidentified 289	2	0	0	0	2	0	0	0
Unidentified 290	2	0	0	0	2	0	0	0
Unidentified 299	12	0	0	0	3	5	3	2
Unidentified 306	36	0	5	3	9	0	9	9
Unidentified 307	2	0	0	0	2	0	0	0
Unidentified 308	9	0	0	0	6	0	3	0
Unidentified 309	5	0	0	0	3	0	0	2
Unidentified 312	23	0	2	0	5	3	11	3
Unidentified 314	2	0	0	0	2	0	0	0
Unidentified 319	2	0	0	0	2	0	0	0
Unidentified 321	2	0	0	0	2	0	0	0
Unidentified 328	2	0	0	0	2	0	0	0
Unidentified 329	2	0	0	0	2	0	0	0
Unidentified 331	135	0	8	5	3	0	103	17

Table 12 (continued). Abundance (standardised to 1 m^2) of Unidentified taxa.

Taxa	Total Abundance	CON-053	CON-059	CON-066	CON-076	CON-097	CON-103	CON-116
Unidentified 332	3	0	0	0	2	0	2	0
Unidentified 334	11	0	0	0	2	0	9	0
Unidentified 337	8	2	2	0	2	0	3	0
Unidentified 340	5	0	0	0	2	0	0	3
Unidentified 342	42	0	2	0	14	0	12	14
Unidentified 343	6	0	0	0	2	0	2	3
Unidentified 345	3	0	0	0	2	0	2	0
Unidentified 346	8	5	0	0	2	0	0	2
Unidentified 348	3	0	0	0	2	0	2	0
Unidentified 349	2	0	0	0	2	0	0	0
Unidentified 350	2	0	0	0	2	0	0	0
Unidentified 352	9	0	5	0	2	0	3	0
Unidentified 354	6	0	0	0	5	0	2	0
Unidentified 355	14	3	3	6	0	0	0	2
Unidentified 356	9	0	0	0	0	0	2	8

Table 12 (continued). Abundance (standardised to 1 m^2) of Unidentified taxa.

Taxa	**Total Abundance**	**CON-053**	**CON-059**	**CON-066**	**CON-076**	**CON-097**	**CON-103**	**CON-116**
Unidentified 358	33	2	0	0	0	0	26	5
Unidentified 361	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
Unidentified 363	5	0	0	0	0	0	3	2
Unidentified 364	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
Unidentified 366	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
Unidentified 367	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
Unidentified 370	8	0	0	2	2	0	3	2
Unidentified 373	14	2	0	0	0	5	5	3
Unidentified 375	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
Unidentified 377	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
Unidentified 380	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
Unidentified 383	8	0	0	0	0	0	6	2
Unidentified 384	6	0	2	0	0	0	3	2
Unidentified 386	26	0	2	0	0	0	23	2
Unidentified 389	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	2

Table 12 (continued). Abundance (standardised to 1 m^2) of Unidentified taxa.

Taxa	Total Abundance	CON-053	CON-059	CON-066	CON-076	CON-097	CON-103	CON-116
Unidentified 391	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
Unidentified 392	5	0	0	0	2	2	0	2
Unidentified 394	5	0	0	0	3	0	0	2
Unidentified 395	5	0	0	0	0	2	0	3
Unidentified 396	2	0	0	2	0	0	0	0
Unidentified 398	3	0	0	0	2	0	2	0
Unidentified 399	334	68	5	84	17	5	145	11
Unidentified 403	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
Unidentified 404	19	0	0	0	5	0	11	3
Unidentified 405	5	0	0	0	3	0	2	0
Unidentified 407	3	0	0	3	0	0	0	0
Unidentified 408	59	0	6	0	0	3	50	0
Unidentified 409	11	0	0	0	0	0	11	0
Unidentified 410	14	8	0	0	0	0	6	0
Unidentified 411	8	2	0	0	0	0	6	0

Table 12 (continued). Abundance (standardised to 1 m^2) of Unidentified taxa.

Taxa	Total Abundance	CON-053	CON-059	CON-066	CON-076	CON-097	CON-103	CON-116
Unidentified 413	2	0	0	0	0	0	2	0
Unidentified 414	3	0	0	0	0	0	3	0
Unidentified 415	2	0	0	0	0	0	2	0
Unidentified 416	2	0	0	0	0	0	2	0
Unidentified 417	2	0	0	0	0	0	2	0
Unidentified 418	5	2	0	0	0	0	3	0
Unidentified 419	3	0	0	0	0	0	3	0
Unidentified 420	2	0	0	0	0	0	2	0
Unidentified 421	2	0	0	0	0	0	2	0
Unidentified 422	3	0	0	0	0	0	3	0
Unidentified 423	5	0	0	0	0	0	5	0
Unidentified 424	2	0	0	0	0	0	2	0
Unidentified 425	3	0	2	0	0	0	2	0
Unidentified 426	2	0	0	0	0	0	2	0
Unidentified 427	3	0	0	0	0	0	3	0

Table 12 (continued). Abundance (standardised to 1 m^2) of Unidentified taxa.

Taxa	Total Abundance	CON-053	CON-059	CON-066	CON-076	CON-097	CON-103	CON-116
Unidentified 428	5	0	2	0	0	0	3	0
Unidentified 429	3	0	0	0	0	0	3	0
Unidentified 430	11	3	2	0	0	0	6	0
Unidentified 431	2	0	0	0	0	0	2	0
Unidentified 432	2	0	0	0	0	0	2	0
Unidentified 433	3	0	0	0	0	0	3	0
Unidentified 434	14	0	0	0	0	0	14	0
Unidentified 435	2	0	0	0	0	0	2	0
Unidentified 436	2	0	0	0	0	0	2	0
Unidentified 437	2	0	0	0	0	0	2	0
Unidentified 438	2	0	0	0	0	0	2	0
Unidentified 439	2	0	0	0	0	0	2	0
Unidentified 440	3	0	0	0	0	0	3	0
Unidentified 441	2	0	0	0	0	0	2	0
Unidentified 444	33	8	19	0	0	2	5	0

Table 12 (continued). Abundance (standardised to 1 m^2) of Unidentified taxa.

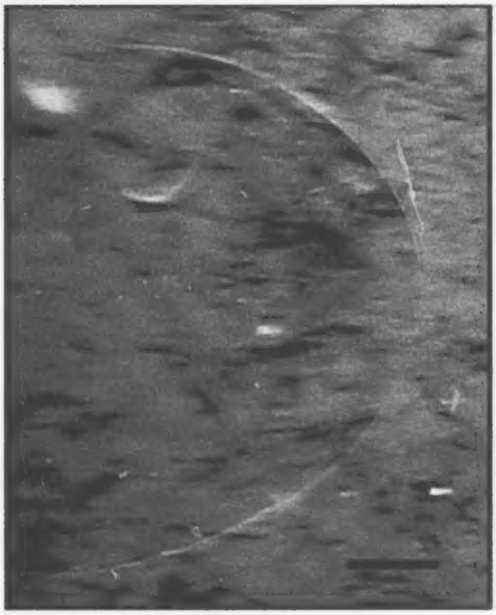
Taxa	**Total Abundance**	**CON-053**	**CON-059**	**CON-066**	**CON-076**	**CON-097**	**CON-103**	**CON-116**
Unidentified 445	1442	30	54	2	2	0	1355	0
Unidentified 446	2	0	0	0	0	0	2	0
Unidentified 447	2	0	2	0	0	0	0	0
Unidentified 448	2	0	2	0	0	0	0	0
Unidentified 449	2	0	2	0	0	0	0	0
Unidentified 450	2	0	2	0	0	0	0	0
Unidentified 451	2	0	2	0	0	0	0	0
Unidentified 452	2	0	2	0	0	0	0	0
Unidentified 453	16	3	12	0	0	0	0	0
Unidentified 454	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	0
Unidentified 455	5	0	5	0	0	0	0	0
Unidentified 456	8	0	6	0	0	2	0	0
Unidentified 458	3	0	0	0	0	3	0	0
Unidentified 459	2	0	0	0	0	2	0	0
Unidentified 460	1467	507	2	241	110	17	583	8

Table 12 (continued). Abundance (standardised to 1 m^2) of Unidentified taxa.

Taxa	**Total Abundance**	**CON-053**	**CON-059**	**CON-066**	**CON-076**	**CON-097**	**CON-103**	**CON-116**
Unidentified 462	2	0	0	2	0	0	0	0
Unidentified 463	3	0	0	2	0	0	2	0
Unidentified 464	9	0	0	0	3	0	5	2
Unidentified 889	84	16	3	0	19	2	40	5

Anthropogenic Structures

Fishing Gear

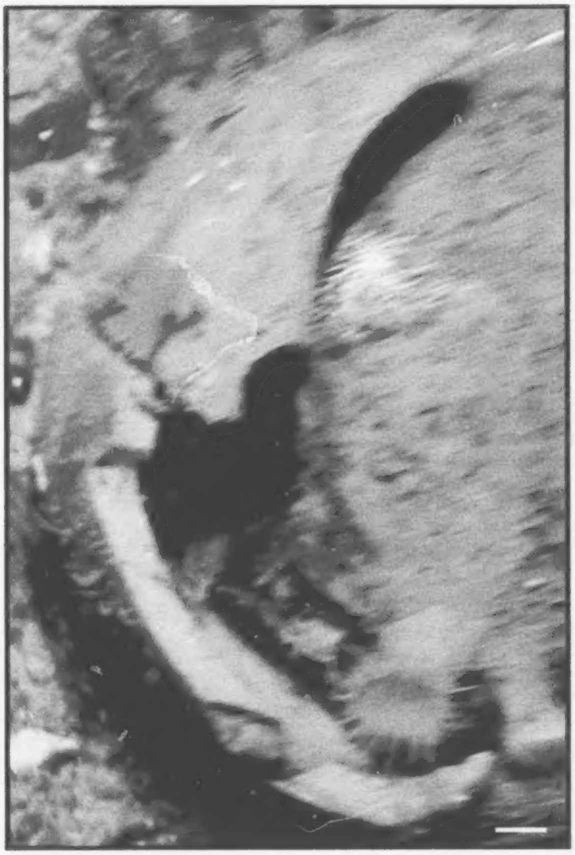


Description:

Lines, netting, or any other objects that appear to be used for fishing.

Image: CON 066_photo 027_cell E

Plastic



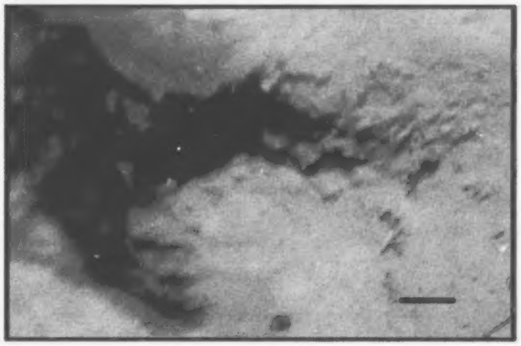
Description:

Any object that appears to be plastic, broken or intact.

Image: CON 103_photo 093_cell D

Biogenic Structures

Burrow

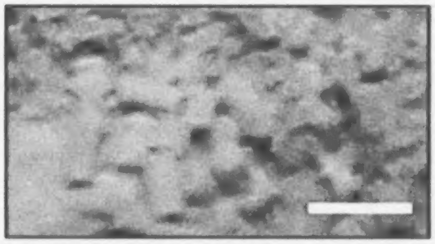


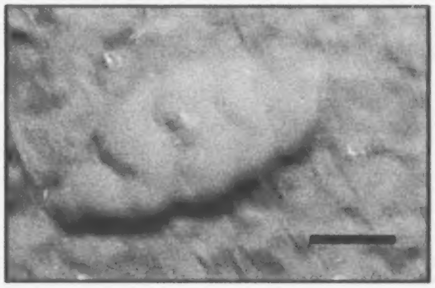
Description:

Depression in soft substrate that appears to have been deliberately created. May or may not house an organism.

Image: CON 066_photo 077_cell K

Casts



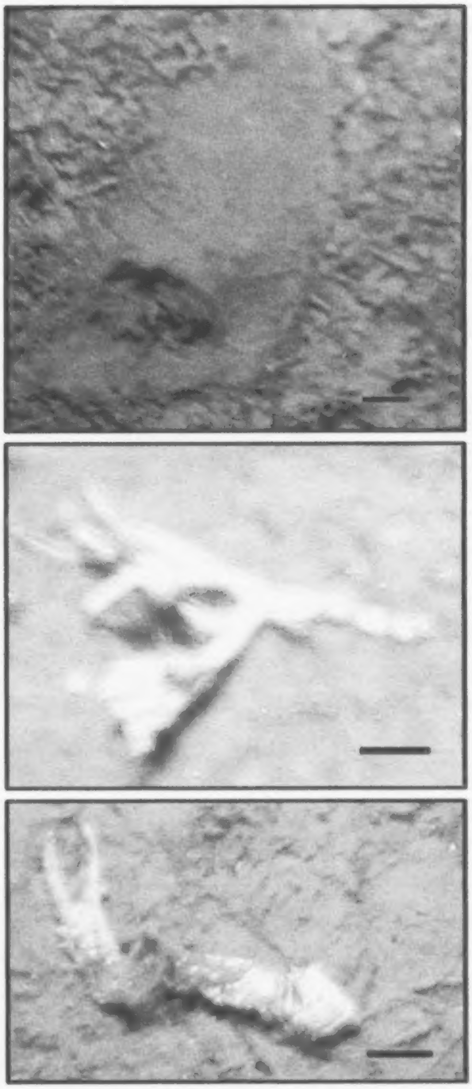


Description:

Depositions that were excreted/secreted by living organisms. These can come in a variety of configurations but isolated patches of tube or cylinder-shaped structures are most common.

Image: (top) CON 066_photo 037_cell K
(bottom) CON 066_photo 020_cell E

Dead Organism

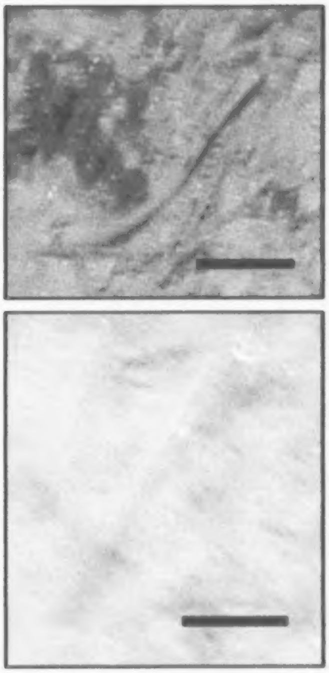


Description:

Organisms that appear dead or dying, or pieces of organisms.

Image: (top) CON 066_photo 010_cell F
(middle) CON 066_photo 033_cell F
(bottom) CON 066_photo 042_cell F

Filament

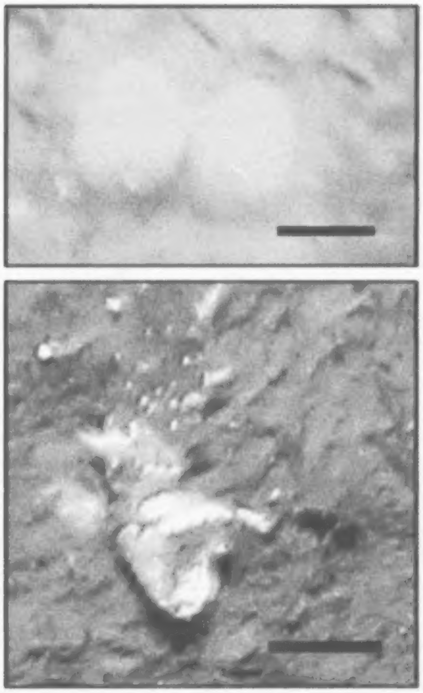


Description:

Thin and elongate in structure, with a smooth and somewhat soft texture. Typically tan or white in colour.

Image: (top) CON 066_photo 060_cell A
(bottom) CON 066_photo 060_cell C

Shell Hash

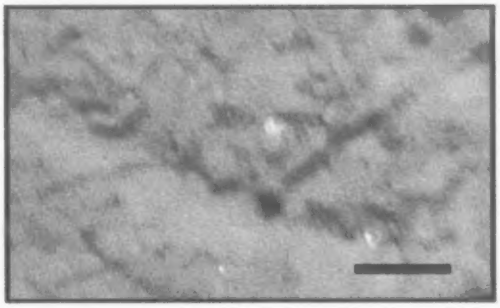


Description:

Shells and/or tests of calcareous organisms, found on hard or soft substrate. May be intact or fractured.

Image: (top) CON 066_photo 025_cell C (bottom) CON 066_photo 042_cell K

Track

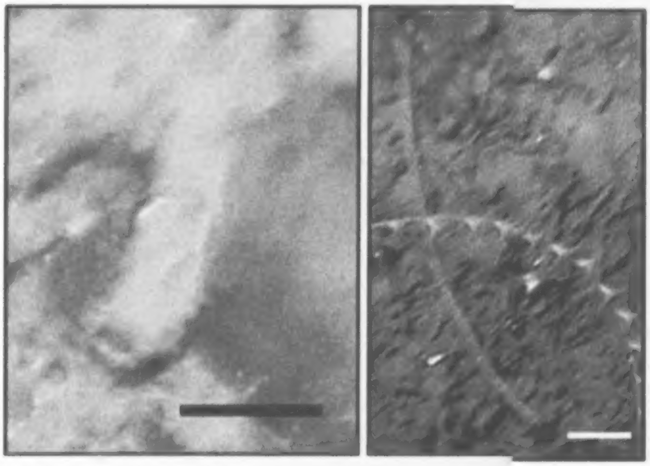


Description:

Marks or grooves in soft substrate that appear to have been made by an organism.

Image: CON 066_photo 033_cell E

Tube



Description:

Cylindrical structure, sediment-coloured, with an opening at one end. Organism, if present, is indistinct.

Image: (left) CON 103_photo 019_cell B
(right) CON 066_photo 077_cell J

Limitations and Recommendations

The taxa names in this report represent the authors' best efforts to identify and classify the organisms found in each image transect. Due to the changing nature of taxonomic classification for some phyla (including Porifera), it is possible that the names and taxonomic hierarchies of the taxa will change in the future. We recommend that users of this report consult the WoRMS or ITIS databases to obtain the most current hierarchies and names for the organisms presented here. It should be noted that no targeted grab samples of epifauna were collected and organisms were identified from still images alone. This means that fauna were identified through examination of superficial features, and that their identification was dependent on factors such as their position in relation to the camera, camera angle, and image quality. Because numerous images from the CCGS *Larsen* 2012 surveys were not optimally focused and/or over and under-exposed, it is possible that some taxa were dubbed 'Unidentified' when in fact they may have been identifiable had the images been clearer. Learner bias would have impacted the data collected, even though the images within each transect were analysed in a random order in an attempt to mitigate this. Observer bias may have also been introduced, as multiple individuals analysed these images. Ideally, future sampling efforts in the region would include targeted grab samples associated with *in situ* images to aid identification efforts.

Table 13. Taxa amendments and changes recommended for analyses.

Original Taxa Name(s)	**Description of Change**	**Suggested Revision of Taxa Name(s)**
Ascidiacea sp. 3 and Ascidiacea sp. 7	There is a possibility of overlap between these taxa; we recommend grouping these for analyses	Ascidiacea sp. 3
Ceriantharia sp. 3 and Ceriantharia sp. 5	There is a possibility of overlap between these taxa, as both are probably *Pachycerianthus borealis*; we recommend grouping these for analyses	cf. *Pachycerianthus borealis*
Actiniaria sp. 3	We recommend moving this to class Anthozoa for analyses	Anthozoa sp. 23
Actiniaria sp. 24	We recommend moving this to class Anthozoa for analyses	Anthozoa sp. 24
Actiniaria sp. 34	We recommend moving this to class Anthozoa for analyses	Anthozoa sp. 25
cf. Buccinidae spp.	We recommend moving this to the class level (Gastropoda) for analyses	Gastropoda sp. 10
Porifera sp. 12 and Porifera sp. 57	There is a possibility of overlap between these taxa; we recommend grouping these for analyses	Porifera sp. 12
Porifera sp. 60	We recommend grouping this with Porifera Massive-irregular for analyses	Porifera Massive-irregular
Porifera sp. 75	We recommend discarding this for analyses	----------------------------
Porifera sp. 85 and Demospongiae sp. 27	There is a possibility of overlap between these two taxa, given that they appear similar and occur in the same transects; we recommend grouping these for analyses	Porifera sp. 85
Demospongiae sp. 23, Unidentified 427, and Unidentified 431	There is a possibility of overlap between these taxa; we recommend grouping these for analyses	Demospongiae sp. 23
Polymastiidae sp. 6 and Polymastiidae sp. 7	There is a possibility of overlap between these taxa; we recommend grouping these for analyses	Polymastiidae sp. 6
Unidentified 42, Unidentified 349, and Unidentified 423	There is a possibility of overlap between these Unidentified morphotypes; we recommend grouping these for analyses	Unidentified 42
Unidentified 53	We recommend grouping this with the Tube group for analyses	Tube

Table 13 (continued). Taxa amendments and changes recommended for analyses.

Original Taxa Name(s)	Description of Change	Suggested Revision of Taxa Name(s)
Unidentified 55	We recommend grouping this with Nemertea spp. for analyses	Nemertea spp.
Unidentified 60	We would like to note that there may be overlap with the Porifera Vase-cylindrical morphotype	----------------------------
Unidentified 363 and Unidentified 364	We recommend grouping these for analyses	Unidentified 363
Unidentified 370	We recommend considering this a cnidarian (Isididae) for analyses	Isididae sp.

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APPENDIX A

The following depict maps of the cruise track and sampling locations for each of the seven image transects examined in this report. Image sampling in each map is denoted by lines of five-pointed stars. Note that the boundary for the former Narwhal Over-wintering and Deep-Sea Coral Conservation Area is presented in these figures.

CON 053

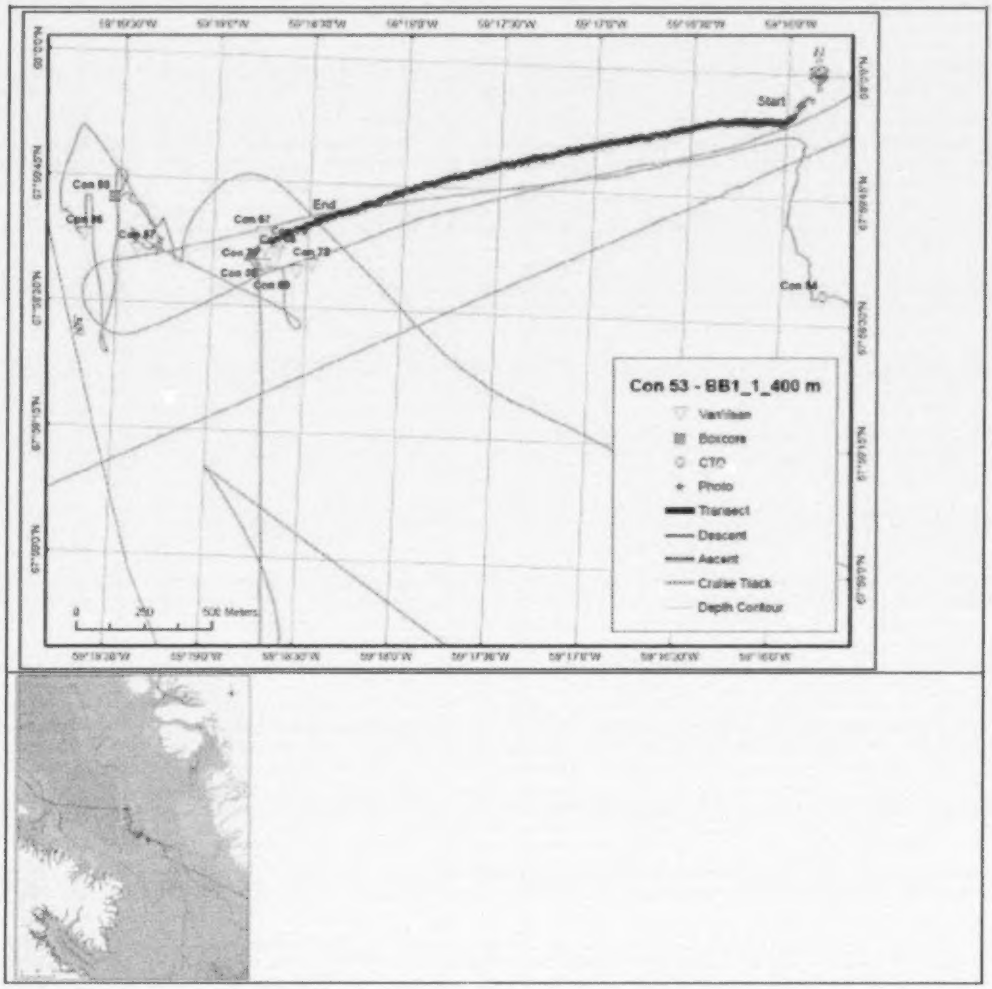
Start
End
Con 67
Con 79
Con 54
Con 53 - BB1_1_400 m
Van Veen
Boxcore
CTD
Photo
Transect
Descent
Ascent
Cruise Track
Depth Contour
0
250
500 Meters

Figure 8. Map of Station BB1_B_400m, where the 4KCam photo transect CON 053 was located. The top panel shows the sampling types (each CON represents a different sampling event) conducted at the station, and the bottom panel shows the location of the station in relation to the mission track and overall region.

CON 059

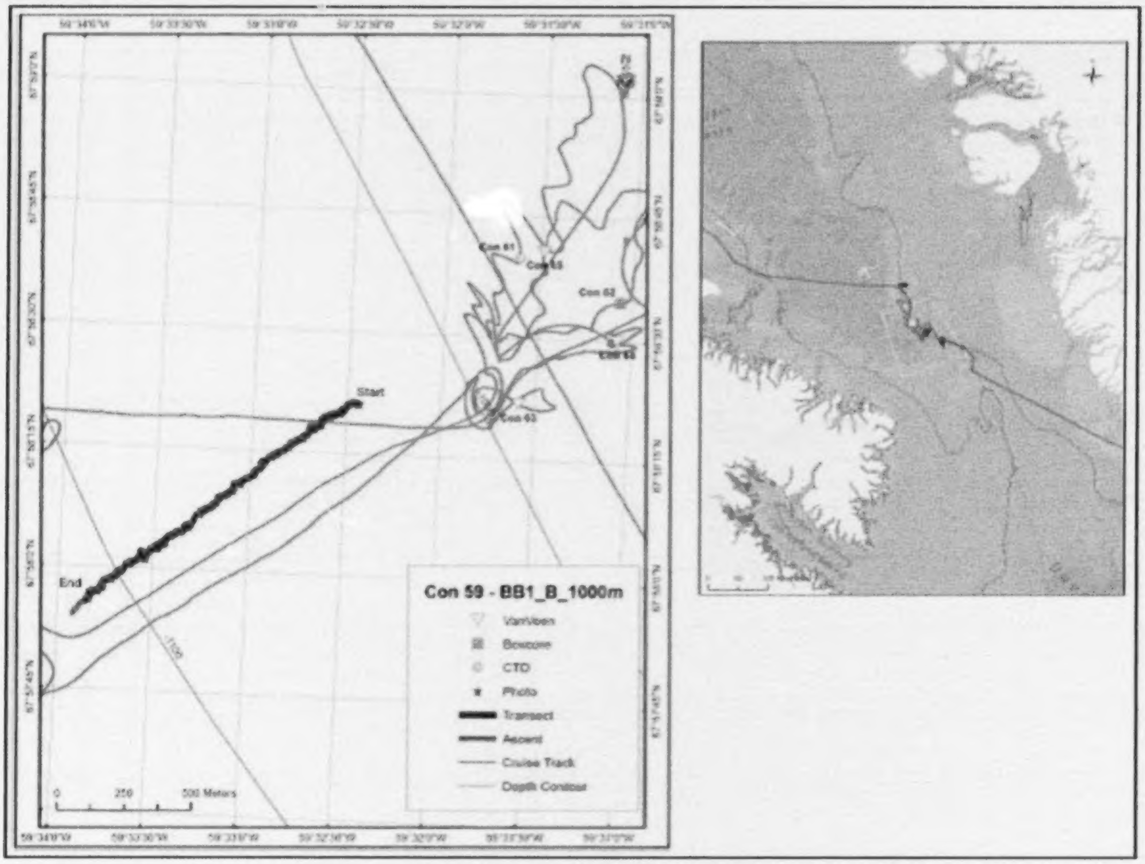
Start
End
Con 61
Con 62
Con 59 - BB1_B_1000m
VanVeen
Boxcore
CTD
Photo
Transect
Ascent
Cruise Track
Depth Contour
0
250
500 Meters

Figure 9. Map of Station BB1_B_1000m, where the 4KCam photo transect CON 059 was located. The left panel shows the sampling types (each CON represents a different sampling event) conducted at the station, and the right-hand panel shows the location of the station in relation to the mission track and overall region.

CON 066

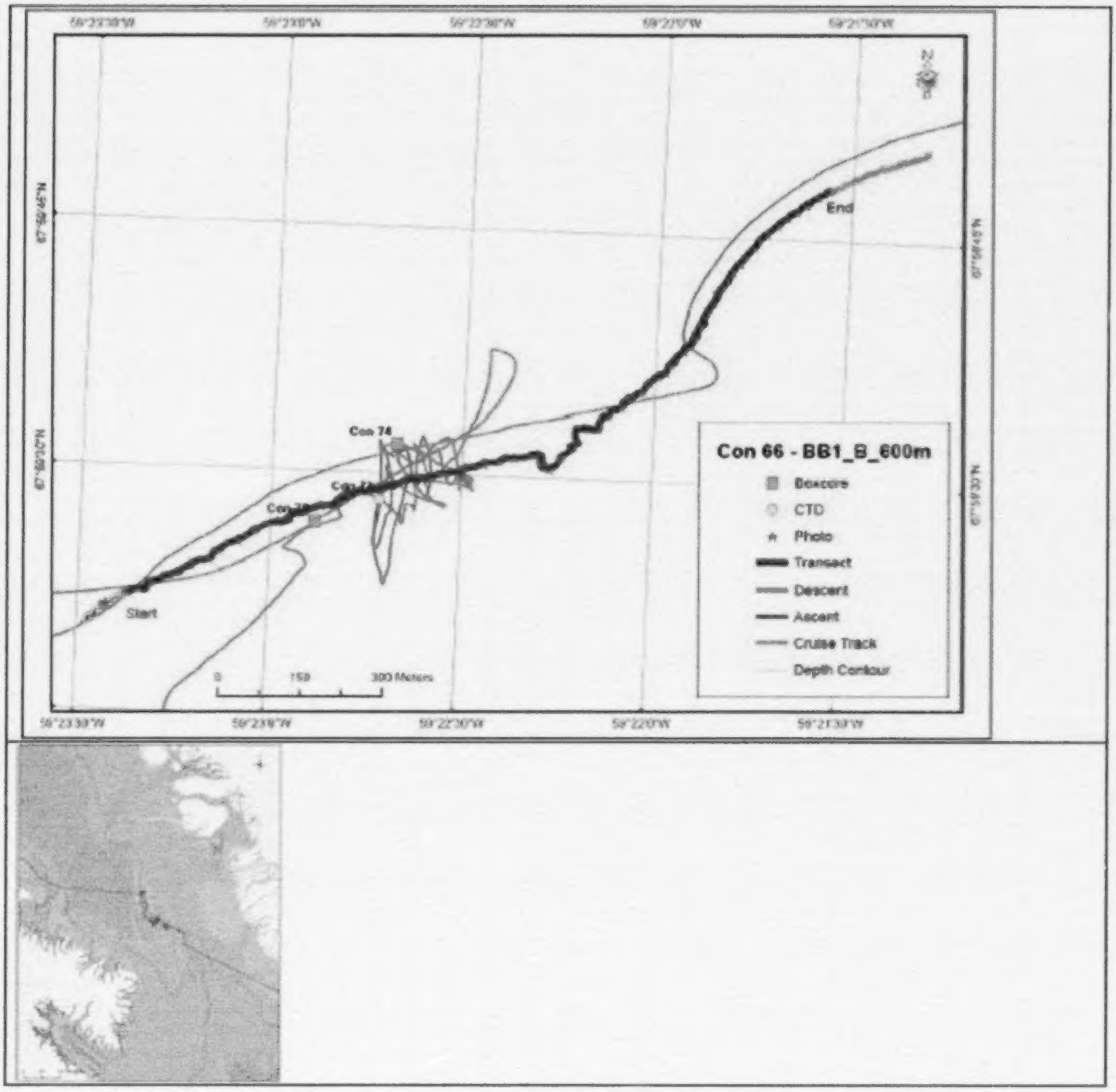
59°23'30"W
59°23'0"W
59°22'30"W
59°22'0"W
59°21'30"W
67°58'45"N
67°58'30"N
Con 74
Start
End
Con 66 - BB1_B_600m
Boxcore
CTD
Photo
Transect
Descent
Ascent
Cruise Track
Depth Contour
0
150
300 Meters

Figure 10. Map of Station BB1_B_600m, where the 4KCam photo transect CON 066 was located. The top panel shows the sampling types (each CON represents a different sampling event) conducted at the station, and the bottom panel shows the location of the station in relation to the mission track and overall region.

CON 076

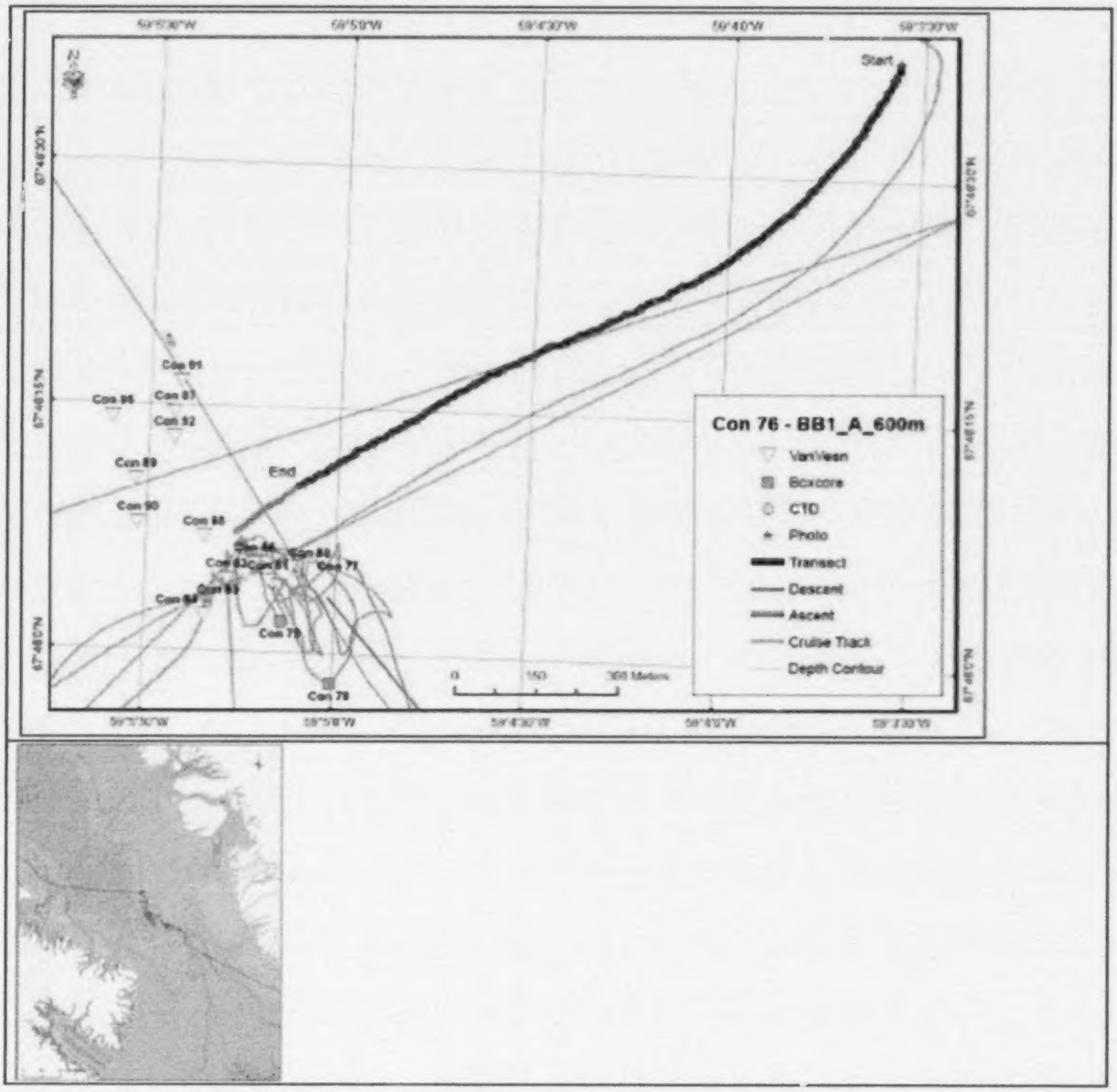
Con 76 - BB1_A_600m
VanVeen
Boxcore
CTD
Photo
Transect
Descent
Ascent
Cruise Track
Depth Contour
0
150
300 Meters
Start
End
Con 91
Con 86
Con 87
Con 92
Con 89
Con 90
Con 88
Con 79
Con 78
Con 77
59°5'30"W
59°5'0"W
59°4'30"W
59°4'0"W
59°3'30"W
67°48'30"N
67°48'15"N
67°48'0"N

Figure 11. Map of Station BB1_A_600m, where the 4KCam photo transect CON 076 was located. The top panel shows the sampling types (each CON represents a different sampling event) conducted at the station, and the bottom panel shows the location of the station in relation to the mission track and overall region.

CON 097

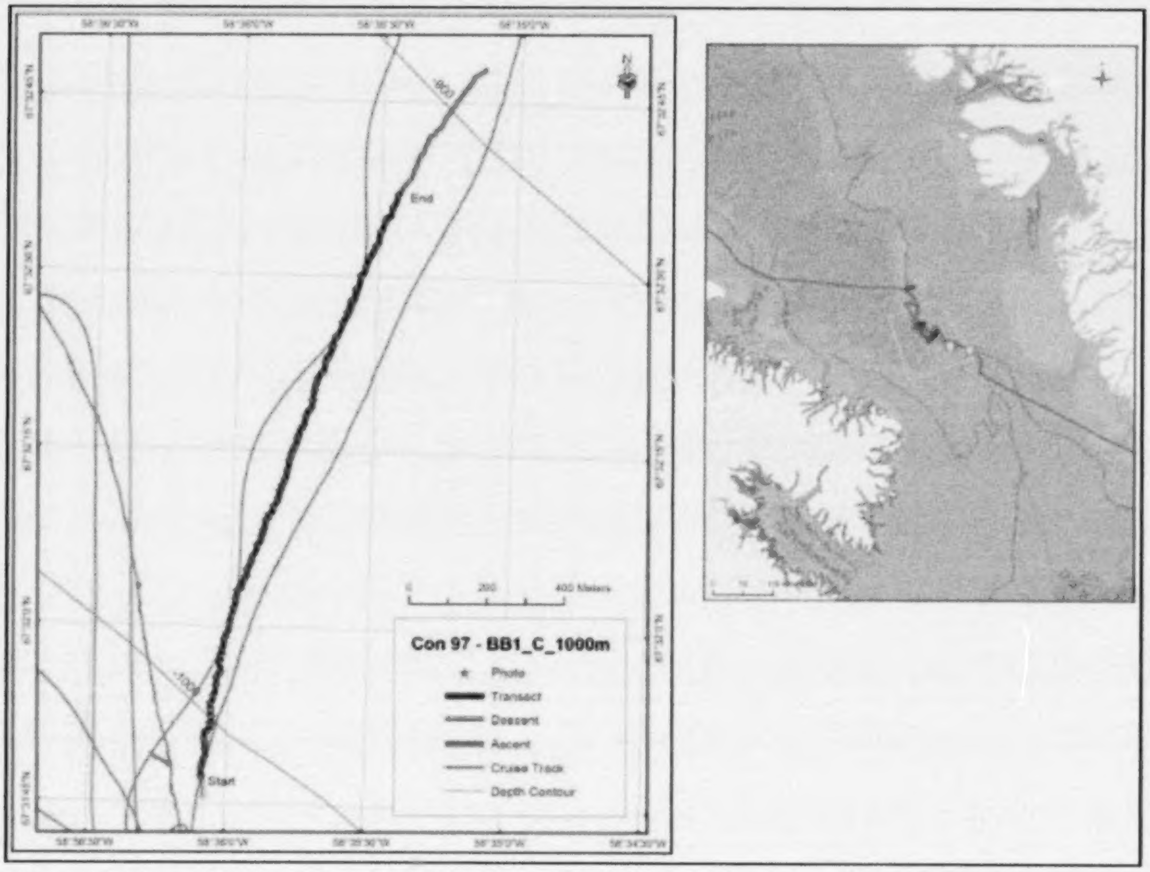
-800
End
-1000
Start
0
200
400 Meters
Con 97 - BB1_C_1000m
Photo
Transect
Descent
Ascent
Cruise Track
Depth Contour

Figure 12. Map of Station BB1_C_1000m, where the 4KCam photo transect CON 097 was located. The left panel shows the sampling types (each CON represents a different sampling event) conducted at the station, and the right-hand panel shows the location of the station in relation to the mission track and overall region.

CON 103&104

CON 103 and CON 104 are considered one transect for the purposes of this report and future analyses. The transect was broken into two CONs due to problems with the sampling gear that arose while sampling was in progress. The gear was brought to the surface, fixed, and then redeployed along the same transect line. CON 103 was sampled prior to the gear problem, and CON 104 was sampled after. The maps for both CONs are presented below.

CON 103

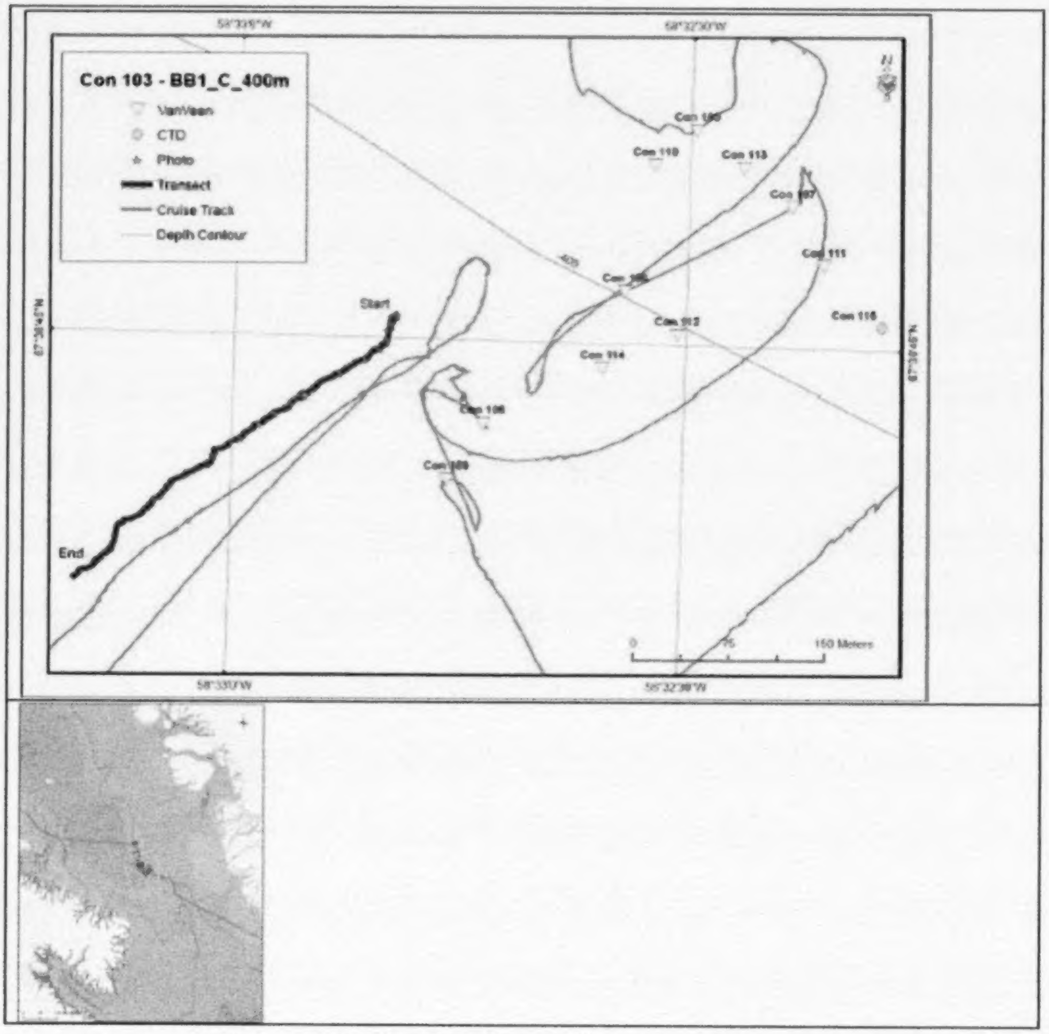
Con 103 - BB1_C_400m
VanVeen
CTD
Photo
Transect
Cruise Track
Depth Contour
Start
End
Con 110
Con 113
Con 111
Con 114
Con 106
Con 116
400
0
75
150 Meters
58°33'0"W
58°32'30"W

Figure 13. Map of Station BB1_C_400m, where the 4KCam photo transect CON 103 was located. The top panel shows the sampling types (each CON represents a different sampling event) conducted at the station, and the bottom panel shows the location of the station in relation to the mission track and overall region.

CON 103&104 continued

CON 104

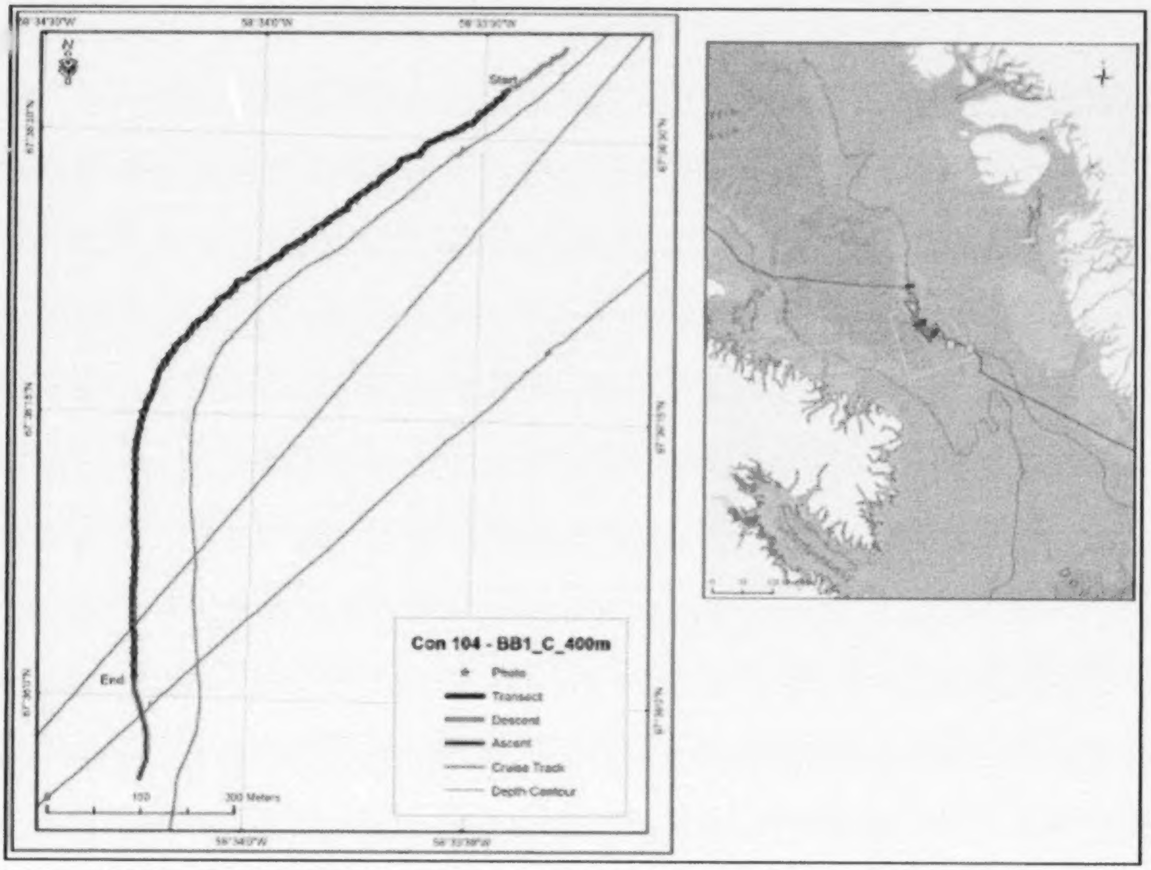
Start
End
N
Con 104 - BB1_C_400m
Photo
Transect
Descent
Ascent
Cruise Track
Depth Contour
0
100
300 Meters

Figure 14. Map of Station BB1_C_400m, where the 4KCam photo transect CON 104 was located. The left panel shows the sampling types (each CON represents a different sampling event) conducted at the station, and the right panel shows the location of the station in relation to the mission track and overall region.

CON 116

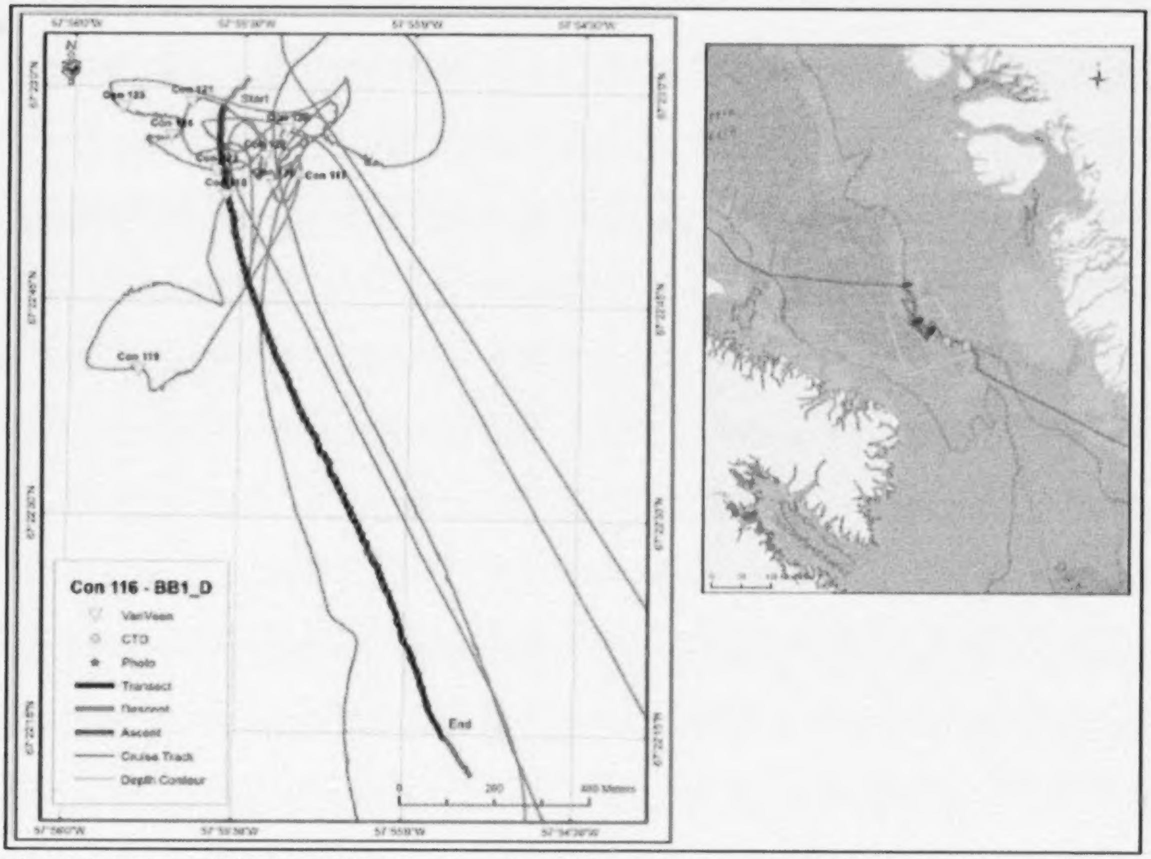
Con 116 - BB1_D
VanVeen
CTD
Photo
Transect
Descent
Ascent
Cruise Track
Depth Contour
Start
End
Con 119
Con 118
0
200
400 Meters

Figure 15. Map of Station BB1_D, where the 4KCam photo transect CON 116 was located. The left panel shows the sampling types (each CON represents a different sampling event) conducted at the station, and the right-hand panel shows the location of the station in relation to the mission track and overall region.

APPENDIX B

The following tables display the unstandardised counts associated with each of the identified and unidentified taxa found in the examined transects. Note that the abundances per m^2 (the standardised abundances) are presented in Tables 2-12 after each phylum.

Table 14. The total number of individuals found in each of the taxa from phylum Annelida across all transects, and within each transect.

Taxa	Total Of Count	CON-053	CON-059	CON-066	CON-076	CON-097	CON-103	CON-116
Aphroditiformia sp.	1						1	
Sabellidae spp.	445	51	101	17	16	207	53	
Serpulidae spp.	434	310	1	31	8	13	71	
cf. Terebellidae spp.	46	7		9	9	5	13	3

Table 15. The total number of individuals (unstandardised) found in each of the taxa from phylum Arthropoda across all transects, and within each transect.

Taxa	Total Of Count	CON-053	CON-059	CON-066	CON-076	CON-097	CON-103	CON-116
Pantopoda sp. 1	2						2	
Pantopoda sp. 4	1		1					
Pantopoda spp.	3	2	1					
cf. Colossendeidae sp.	1		1					
Malacostraca sp. 1	1			1				
Malacostraca sp. 2	17	1	3	1		1	10	1
Malacostraca sp. 13	3		1				1	1
Malacostraca sp. 14	9	5					4	
Malacostraca sp. 16	1					1		
Malacostraca spp.	10	2	2		2		3	1
Anomura sp.	2						2	
Lithodes maja	2						1	1
Crangonidae spp.	66	16		1	5		40	4
Pandalidae spp.	26	8		9			9	
Euphausiidae sp.	1						1	

Table 15 (continued). The total number of individuals (unstandardised) found in each of the taxa from phylum Arthropoda across all transects, and within each transect.

Taxa	Total Of Count	CON-053	CON-059	CON-066	CON-076	CON-097	CON-103	CON-116
Mysidae sp. 1	23				1	9		13
Mysidae sp. 4	97	4	1	1	2	12	3	74
Mysidae sp. 5	8	2		1	3		1	1
Boreomysinae spp.	48	22	11	8		3		4

Table 16. The total number of individuals (unstandardised) found in each of the taxa from phylum Brachiopoda across all transects, and within each transect.

Taxa	Total Of Count	CON-053	CON-059	CON-066	CON-076	CON-097	CON-103	CON-116
Brachiopoda sp. 1	20	9	2		1	5	1	2
Brachiopoda sp. 2	20	13			1		6	
Brachiopoda sp. 3	13	8					5	
Brachiopoda sp. 7	2						2	

Table 17. The total number of individuals (unstandardised) found in each of the taxa from phylum Bryozoa across all transects, and within each transect.

Taxa	Total Of Count	CON-053	CON-059	CON-066	CON-076	CON-097	CON-103	CON-116
Bryozoa sp. 1	964	130		108	32		678	16
Bryozoa sp. 3	96	16	2	29	18		29	2
Bryozoa sp. 5	150	60	1	4	1	1	83	

Table 18. The total number of individuals (unstandardised) found in each of the taxa from phylum Chordata across all transects, and within each transect.

Taxa	Total Of Count	CON-053	CON-059	CON-066	CON-076	CON-097	CON-103	CON-116
Ascidiacea sp. 1	33	17		3	1		10	2
Ascidiacea sp. 2	35	3		2	2	2	20	6
Ascidiacea sp. 3	3	1			1		1	
Ascidiacea sp. 4	116	26		1			81	8
Ascidiacea sp. 5	1			1				
Ascidiacea sp. 6	353	46	5	3	5	10	275	9
Ascidiacea sp. 7	1						1	
Ascidiacea sp. 8	9					1	8	
Ascidiacea sp. 9	1	1						
Ascidiacea sp. 10	21	17		3	1			
Ascidiacea sp. 11	1					1		
Ascidiacea sp. 12	3					3		
Didemnidae spp.	131	60		12	14	3	38	4
Actinopterygii sp.	1						1	
Macrouridae sp.	2				1			1

Table 18 (continued). The total number of individuals (unstandardised) found in each of the taxa from phylum Chordata across all transects, and within each transect.

Taxa	**Total Of Count**	**CON-053**	**CON-059**	**CON-066**	**CON-076**	**CON-097**	**CON-103**	**CON-116**
Pleuronectidae sp.	1						1	
Cottidae sp. 1	3	2		1				
Cottidae sp. 2	2			1	1			

Table 19. The total number of individuals (unstandardised) found in each of the taxa from phylum Cnidaria across all transects, and within each transect.

Taxa	Total Of Count	CON-053	CON-059	CON-066	CON-076	CON-097	CON-103	CON-116
Anthozoa sp. 1	9			1	3		3	2
Anthozoa sp. 3	18			2		14		2
Anthozoa sp. 7	1				1			
Anthozoa sp. 11	2							2
Anthozoa sp. 13	2				1			1
Anthozoa sp. 15	4	1					1	2
Anthozoa sp. 19	1						1	
Anthozoa sp. 20	8		1	6			1	
Anthozoa sp. 21	1						1	
Anthozoa sp. 22	1							1
Ceriantharia sp. 1	6		1	4	1			
Ceriantharia sp. 2	11			2	4		4	1
Ceriantharia sp. 3	1	1						
Ceriantharia sp. 5	3							3
Ceriantharia sp. 6	21		20					1

Table 19 (continued). The total number of individuals (unstandardised) found in each of the taxa from phylum Cnidaria across all transects, and within each transect.

Taxa	Total Of Count	CON-053	CON-059	CON-066	CON-076	CON-097	CON-103	CON-116
Ceriantharia sp. 7	12				7		5	
Actiniaria sp. 1	4	4						
Actiniaria sp. 2	21	10		8	1		2	
Actiniaria sp. 3	3	3						
Actiniaria sp. 5	41		32			9		
Actiniaria sp. 6	1			1				
Actiniaria sp. 9	58	1		10	8	27	1	11
Actiniaria sp. 10	2			2				
Actiniaria sp. 13	1			1				
Actiniaria sp. 15	4				4			
Actiniaria sp. 16	1				1			
Actiniaria sp. 17	1			1				
Actiniaria sp. 19	1							1
Actiniaria sp. 20	2						1	1

Table 19 (continued). The total number of individuals (unstandardised) found in each of the taxa from phylum Cnidaria across all transects, and within each transect.

Taxa	Total Of Count	CON-053	CON-059	CON-066	CON-076	CON-097	CON-103	CON-116
Actiniaria sp. 21	7					3	3	1
Actiniaria sp. 22	1							1
Actiniaria sp. 23	2							2
Actiniaria sp. 24	83				2	77	3	1
Actiniaria sp. 25	1							1
Actiniaria sp. 27	1						1	
Actiniaria sp. 28	1							1
Actiniaria sp. 29	1							1
Actiniaria sp. 30	1						1	
Actiniaria sp. 31	2					1	1	
Actiniaria sp. 32	1						1	
Actiniaria sp. 33	1							1
Actiniaria sp. 34	1					1		
Actiniaria sp. 35	2					2		

Table 19 (continued). The total number of individuals (unstandardised) found in each of the taxa from phylum Cnidaria across all transects, and within each transect.

Taxa	**Total Of Count**	**CON-053**	**CON-059**	**CON-066**	**CON-076**	**CON-097**	**CON-103**	**CON-116**
Hormathiidae spp.	1144	686	2	1		7	448	
Flabellum sp. 1	2			1	1			
Flabellum (Ulocyathus) alabastrum	4			1	3			
Zoantharia spp.	788	3	178	12	2	122	25	446
Alcyonacea sp. 1	55	19	1	11	12	1	11	
Alcyonacea sp. 2	1			1				
Alcyonacea sp. 3	64		2		25	1	21	15
Anthomastus sp.	12	12						
Nephtheidae spp.	366	9	5	32	126	54	71	69
Radicipes sp.	83			80	3			
Acanella arbuscula	217			30	182	1	3	1
Pennatulacea sp. 1	367	58	86	11	15	189	7	1
Pennatulacea sp. 2	1							1

Table 19 (continued). The total number of individuals (unstandardised) found in each of the taxa from phylum Cnidaria across all transects, and within each transect.

Taxa	**Total Of Count**	**CON-053**	**CON-059**	**CON-066**	**CON-076**	**CON-097**	**CON-103**	**CON-116**
Anthoptilum grandiflorum	3				3			
Kophobelemnon spp.	3			2		1		
Pennatula grandis	727	33	3	530	124	4	30	3
Anthoathecata spp.	95	1	29		4	28	9	24
Leptothecata sp. 1	47	1		1	3	3	39	
Leptothecata sp. 2	36		1		2	5	27	1
Leptothecata sp. 3	25				1		24	
Leptothecata sp. 4	6						6	
Leptothecata sp. 5	10						10	
Leptothecata sp. 7	18	1	2		1	5	9	

Table 20. The total number of individuals (unstandardised) found in each of the taxa from phylum Echinodermata across all transects, and within each transect.

Taxa	**Total Of Count**	**CON-053**	**CON-059**	**CON-066**	**CON-076**	**CON-097**	**CON-103**	**CON-116**
Asteroidea sp. 1	3	1		1	1			
Asteroidea sp. 2	1				1			
Asteroidea sp. 3	1				1			
Asteroidea sp. 6	1							1
Asteroidea sp. 8	2							2
Pterasteridae spp.	3					3		
cf. *Hymenaster* sp.	1		1					
Henricia sp. 1	2			2				
Henricia sp. 2	1						1	
Valvatacea sp.	3		1		1		1	
Tremaster mirabilis	1				1			
Ceramaster cf. *granularis*	27	10		2	4		10	1
Hippasteria phrygiana	9			1	1	1	6	

Table 20 (continued). The total number of individuals (unstandardised) found in each of the taxa from phylum Echinodermata across all transects, and within each transect.

Taxa	Total Of Count	CON-053	CON-059	CON-066	CON-076	CON-097	CON-103	CON-116
Solasteridae spp.	5		2			3		
Ophiuroidea sp. 2	5			1		3	1	
Ophiuroidea sp. 3	6	4		1			1	
Ophiuroidea sp. 4	2			1				1
Ophiuroidea sp. 5	6		1	2	1		2	
Ophiuroidea sp. 6	7		4				3	
Ophiuroidea sp. 7	7				1		6	
Ophiuroidea sp. 10	1		1					
Ophiuroidea sp. 11	3		3					
Ophiuroidea spp.	58	7	22	13	3	2	8	3
Ophiuroidea spp. obscured	181	64	29	63	2	6	17	
Amphiuridae sp.	2			2				
Comatulida sp.	9	2				1	6	
Echinoidea sp. 1	1					1		
Echinoidea sp. 2	1				1			

Table 21. The total number of individuals (unstandardised) found in each of the taxa from phylum Mollusca across all transects, and within each transect.

Taxa	**Total Of Count**	**CON-053**	**CON-059**	**CON-066**	**CON-076**	**CON-097**	**CON-103**	**CON-116**
Bivalvia spp.	56	18	1	21	5	1	7	3
Incirrata sp.	4	1					2	1
Gastropoda sp. 2	1							1
Gastropoda sp. 3	6						4	2
Gastropoda sp. 4	2					2		
Gastropoda sp. 5	1					1		
Gastropoda sp. 6	1			1				
Gastropoda sp. 8	2	1					1	
Gastropoda sp. 9	2		1			1		
cf. Buccinidae spp.	4			1	2		1	
cf. *Colus* sp.	1			1				
Flabellinidae spp.	6		1	3	2			
Trochidae sp.	4	1		1			2	
Polyplacophora sp. 1	2			1			1	
Polyplacophora sp. 2	4	1			1		2	

Table 21 (continued). The total number of individuals (unstandardised) found in each of the taxa from phylum Mollusca across all transects, and within each transect.

Taxa	Total Of Count	CON-053	CON-059	CON-066	CON-076	CON-097	CON-103	CON-116
Polyplacophora sp. 3	1						1	
Polyplacophora sp. 4	1	1						

Table 22. The total number of individuals (unstandardised) found in each of the taxa from phylum Nemertea across all transects, and within each transect.

Taxa	Total Of Count	CON-053	CON-059	CON-066	CON-076	CON-097	CON-103	CON-116
Nemertea spp.	32	12		6	6	1	6	1

Table 23. The total number of individuals (unstandardised) found in each of the taxa from phylum Porifera across all transects, and within each transect.

Taxa	Total Of Count	CON-053	CON-059	CON-066	CON-076	CON-097	CON-103	CON-116
Porifera sp. 2	3	1		1	1			
Porifera sp. 3	124	19	1	29	8	30	21	16
Porifera sp. 6	33	3		13	1		16	
Porifera sp. 7	301	43		14	18	2	224	
Porifera sp. 9	3			2				1
Porifera sp. 11	4			1			3	
Porifera sp. 12	29	25					4	
Porifera sp. 17	4			1			3	
Porifera sp. 22	41	38		1	1	1		
Porifera sp. 25	5			2			3	
Porifera sp. 26	5	1		4				
Porifera sp. 27	4			3			1	
Porifera sp. 30	1				1			
Porifera sp. 35	3				3			
Porifera sp. 40	58	13		8	7		23	7

Table 23 (continued). The total number of individuals (unstandardised) found in each of the taxa from phylum Porifera across all transects, and within each transect.

Taxa	Total Of Count	CON-053	CON-059	CON-066	CON-076	CON-097	CON-103	CON-116
Porifera sp. 42	3				2		1	
Porifera sp. 47	3	1			1		1	
Porifera sp. 48	7			5	1		1	
Porifera sp. 52	4				2		2	
Porifera sp. 57	1			1				
Porifera sp. 58	4			1			1	2
Porifera sp. 59	2				1		1	
Porifera sp. 60	1				1			
Porifera sp. 64	1					1		
Porifera sp. 65	27				2	1	17	7
Porifera sp. 70	2							2
Porifera sp. 73	18	4	2	6	4	2		
Porifera sp. 75	4						4	
Porifera sp. 76	1						1	

Table 23 (continued). The total number of individuals (unstandardised) found in each of the taxa from phylum Porifera across all transects, and within each transect.

Taxa	Total Of Count	CON-053	CON-059	CON-066	CON-076	CON-097	CON-103	CON-116
Porifera sp. 77	2						2	
Porifera sp. 78	4						4	
Porifera sp. 80	3	1					2	
Porifera sp. 81	5	1					4	
Porifera sp. 82	2						2	
Porifera sp. 83	1						1	
Porifera sp. 84	4						4	
Porifera sp. 85	5						5	
Porifera sp. 86	13	11					2	
Porifera sp. 89	6	3					3	
Porifera sp. 90	2						2	
Porifera sp. 91	2						2	
Porifera sp. 92	1						1	
Porifera sp. 93	2	1					1	

Table 23 (continued). The total number of individuals (unstandardised) found in each of the taxa from phylum Porifera across all transects, and within each transect.

Taxa	Total Of Count	CON-053	CON-059	CON-066	CON-076	CON-097	CON-103	CON-116
Porifera sp. 99	1	1						
Porifera sp. 100	2	1			1			
Porifera sp. 101	11	1		6	4			
Porifera sp. 102	32			17	7	1	7	
Porifera sp. 103	40	22		3	5		10	
Demospongiae sp. 1	54			54				
Demospongiae sp. 2	4			2			1	1
Demospongiae sp. 3	14	4		3	2	2	3	
Demospongiae sp. 4	3			1			1	1
Demospongiae sp. 5	36		2	1		25	1	7
Demospongiae sp. 6	9			8			1	
Demospongiae sp. 7	61	19	3	1	2	3	21	12
Demospongiae sp. 8	4						4	
Demospongiae sp. 9	4	4						

Table 23 (continued). The total number of individuals (unstandardised) found in each of the taxa from phylum Porifera across all transects, and within each transect.

Taxa	Total Of Count	CON-053	CON-059	CON-066	CON-076	CON-097	CON-103	CON-116
Demospongiae sp. 10	20			2	3		8	7
Demospongiae sp. 11	1			1				
Demospongiae sp. 12	9	2	1	2			4	
Demospongiae sp. 13	1			1				
Demospongiae sp. 14	1			1				
Demospongiae sp. 15	9	2		1	1			5
Demospongiae sp. 16	2				1		1	
Demospongiae sp. 17	1			1				
Demospongiae sp. 18	9	2			1		6	
Demospongiae sp. 19	82		14	67			1	
Demospongiae sp. 20	42	23	2		2	3	8	4
Demospongiae sp. 21	6	5			1			
Demospongiae sp. 22	2						1	1
Demospongiae sp. 23	2						2	

Table 23 (continued). The total number of individuals (unstandardised) found in each of the taxa from phylum Porifera across all transects, and within each transect.

Taxa	Total Of Count	CON-053	CON-059	CON-066	CON-076	CON-097	CON-103	CON-116
Demospongiae sp. 24	1						1	
Demospongiae sp. 25	1						1	
Demospongiae sp. 26	2						2	
Demospongiae sp. 27	1						1	
Demospongiae sp. 28	1	1						
Demospongiae sp. 29	1					1		
Demospongiae sp. 30	3	2				1		
Demospongiae sp. 31	2	2						
Demospongiae sp. 32	4					4		
Demospongiae sp. 33	1			1				
Axinellida sp. 1	1			1				
Axinellida sp. 2	1				1			
Axinellida sp. 3	4	2					1	1
Axinellida sp. 4	7	4					3	

Table 23 (continued). The total number of individuals (unstandardised) found in each of the taxa from phylum Porifera across all transects, and within each transect.

Taxa	**Total Of Count**	**CON-053**	**CON-059**	**CON-066**	**CON-076**	**CON-097**	**CON-103**	**CON-116**
Axinellida sp. 5	2	2						
Axinellida sp. 6	4	4						
Cladorhizidae spp.	8	1			5		1	1
Asbestopluma sp.	4	1	1			2		
Chondrocladia (Chondrocladia) grandis	1					1		
Lissodendoryx (Lissodendoryx) complicata	28	3		7	18			
Hymedesmiidae sp. 1	15			10	3	1	1	
Hymedesmiidae sp. 2	33	1		13	1	12		6
Hymedesmia sp.	25	1	1	3		15		5

Table 23 (continued). The total number of individuals (unstandardised) found in each of the taxa from phylum Porifera across all transects, and within each transect.

Taxa	Total Of Count	CON-053	CON-059	CON-066	CON-076	CON-097	CON-103	CON-116
Polymastiidae sp. 1	3	1		1			1	
Polymastiidae sp. 2	15	12			1	1	1	
Polymastiidae sp. 3	4	3			1			
Polymastiidae sp. 4	12	7			3	2		
Polymastiidae sp. 5	1							1
Polymastiidae sp. 6	8	7					1	
Polymastiidae sp. 7	3	1					2	
Polymastiidae sp. 8	6	2				1	3	
Polymastiidae sp. 9	5	2				2	1	
Polymastiidae sp. 10	2	2						
Polymastiidae sp. 11	6	6						
Polymastiidae sp. 12	6	6						

Table 23 (continued). The total number of individuals (unstandardised) found in each of the taxa from phylum Porifera across all transects, and within each transect.

Taxa	Total Of Count	CON-053	CON-059	CON-066	CON-076	CON-097	CON-103	CON-116
Tentorium semisuberites	1	1						
cf. *Thenea* spp.	4					4		
Hexactinellida sp. 1	6	2		1			3	
Hexactinellida sp. 2	1			1				
Hexactinellida sp. 3	18				5		13	
Hexactinellida sp. 4	4	3			1			
Hexactinellida sp. 5	3						3	
Asconema sp.	155	70		5	6		73	1
Porifera Cushion	960	137	11	109	77	86	486	54
Porifera Massive-globose	166	15	5	40	13	12	66	15

Table 23 (continued). The total number of individuals (unstandardised) found in each of the taxa from phylum Porifera across all transects, and within each transect.

Taxa	**Total Of Count**	**CON-053**	**CON-059**	**CON-066**	**CON-076**	**CON-097**	**CON-103**	**CON-116**
Porifera Massive-irregular	30	8		2	1	2	17	
Porifera Thin Sheet	470	5		90	92	5	253	25
Porifera Thin Sheet/Cushion	3139	133	26	230	175	11	2426	138
Porifera Vase-cylindrical	140	8		14	19		94	5

Table 24. The total number of individuals (unstandardised) found for each of the Unidentified taxa across all transects, and within each transect.

Taxa	**Total Of Count**	**CON-053**	**CON-059**	**CON-066**	**CON-076**	**CON-097**	**CON-103**	**CON-116**
Unidentified 1	20	1	1	4		1	12	1
Unidentified 3	52	1	1	7	4		36	3
Unidentified 8	1			1				
Unidentified 9	7			2	2	1	2	
Unidentified 13	1			1				
Unidentified 14	2			1	1			
Unidentified 17	78	20	2	55				1
Unidentified 21	1	1						
Unidentified 22	13			3	3		6	1
Unidentified 28	8	1		2	2		3	
Unidentified 29	12				1		11	
Unidentified 32	2			1	1			
Unidentified 36	165	9	3	8	11	5	126	3
Unidentified 37	43		8	2		27	6	
Unidentified 42	61	2	2	11	11		34	1

Table 24 (continued). The total number of individuals (unstandardised) found for each of the Unidentified taxa across all transects, and within each transect.

Taxa	Total Of Count	CON-053	CON-059	CON-066	CON-076	CON-097	CON-103	CON-116
Unidentified 43	2	1		1				
Unidentified 44	3	2		1				
Unidentified 45	5			2	1		2	
Unidentified 47	6			2			4	
Unidentified 49	4			2		1	1	
Unidentified 53	119	2	2	3	2		109	1
Unidentified 55	3			2			1	
Unidentified 58	4			3	1			
Unidentified 59	6		1	1	2		2	
Unidentified 60	33	8		15	2		7	1
Unidentified 64	2		1	1				
Unidentified 70	15			13	2			
Unidentified 71	3			1			2	
Unidentified 72	1	1						
Unidentified 73	1	1						

Table 24 (continued). The total number of individuals (unstandardised) found for each of the Unidentified taxa across all transects, and within each transect.

Taxa	Total Of Count	CON-053	CON-059	CON-066	CON-076	CON-097	CON-103	CON-116
Unidentified 76	72	7		1			64	
Unidentified 78	1			1				
Unidentified 84	2			1			1	
Unidentified 86	4			2			1	1
Unidentified 88	1	1						
Unidentified 93	23	4		3	3	1	8	4
Unidentified 95	5		2	1			2	
Unidentified 98	1	1						
Unidentified 103	12			2	1		5	4
Unidentified 104	2			2				
Unidentified 106	22			1	5		16	
Unidentified 111	1	1						
Unidentified 112	1			1				
Unidentified 116	3		1	1			1	
Unidentified 117	73		3	9	14		36	11

Table 24 (continued). The total number of individuals (unstandardised) found for each of the Unidentified taxa across all transects, and within each transect.

Taxa	Total Of Count	CON-053	CON-059	CON-066	CON-076	CON-097	CON-103	CON-116
Unidentified 118	6		1	2			3	
Unidentified 123	563	35	27	7	52	2	408	32
Unidentified 124	3			1			2	
Unidentified 130	1					1		
Unidentified 133	1			1				
Unidentified 134	1			1				
Unidentified 144	1			1				
Unidentified 148	8		1	2	1		3	1
Unidentified 149	4					4		
Unidentified 157	3					3		
Unidentified 160	1					1		
Unidentified 161	1					1		
Unidentified 164	1					1		
Unidentified 171	1			1				
Unidentified 176	1			1				

Table 24 (continued). The total number of individuals (unstandardised) found for each of the Unidentified taxa across all transects, and within each transect.

Taxa	Total Of Count	CON-053	CON-059	CON-066	CON-076	CON-097	CON-103	CON-116
Unidentified 177	1			1				
Unidentified 179	7	1		1	1		4	
Unidentified 181	9		1	1	1		6	
Unidentified 185	1			1				
Unidentified 188	4			1			3	
Unidentified 197	5		1	1	1		2	
Unidentified 201	1			1				
Unidentified 202	1			1				
Unidentified 210	2			1			1	
Unidentified 212	9			1	3		5	
Unidentified 214	1			1				
Unidentified 219	21			1	15	1	4	
Unidentified 220	2			1			1	
Unidentified 222	2			1	1			
Unidentified 224	19			1	6		10	2

Table 24 (continued). The total number of individuals (unstandardised) found for each of the Unidentified taxa across all transects, and within each transect.

Taxa	Total Of Count	CON-053	CON-059	CON-066	CON-076	CON-097	CON-103	CON-116
Unidentified 228	1			1				
Unidentified 231	3			1			2	
Unidentified 235	4			1			3	
Unidentified 236	4			1			3	
Unidentified 243	1				1			
Unidentified 245	6				2		3	1
Unidentified 251	2				1		1	
Unidentified 254	6				1		5	
Unidentified 257	5		2		1		2	
Unidentified 264	2				2			
Unidentified 268	8			2	3		2	1
Unidentified 269	2	1			1			
Unidentified 272	2				2			
Unidentified 273	2				2			
Unidentified 280	1				1			

Table 24 (continued). The total number of individuals (unstandardised) found for each of the Unidentified taxa across all transects, and within each transect.

Taxa	Total Of Count	CON-053	CON-059	CON-066	CON-076	CON-097	CON-103	CON-116
Unidentified 281	4				1		3	
Unidentified 289	1				1			
Unidentified 290	1				1			
Unidentified 299	8				2	3	2	1
Unidentified 306	23		3	2	6		6	6
Unidentified 307	1				1			
Unidentified 308	6				4		2	
Unidentified 309	3				2			1
Unidentified 312	15		1		3	2	7	2
Unidentified 314	1				1			
Unidentified 319	1				1			
Unidentified 321	1				1			
Unidentified 328	1				1			
Unidentified 329	1				1			
Unidentified 331	87		5	3	2		66	11

Table 24 (continued). The total number of individuals (unstandardised) found for each of the Unidentified taxa across all transects, and within each transect.

Taxa	Total Of Count	CON-053	CON-059	CON-066	CON-076	CON-097	CON-103	CON-116
Unidentified 332	2				1		1	
Unidentified 334	7				1		6	
Unidentified 337	5	1	1		1		2	
Unidentified 340	3				1			2
Unidentified 342	27		1		9		8	9
Unidentified 343	4				1		1	2
Unidentified 345	2				1		1	
Unidentified 346	5	3			1			1
Unidentified 348	2				1		1	
Unidentified 349	1				1			
Unidentified 350	1				1			
Unidentified 352	6		3		1		2	
Unidentified 354	4				3		1	
Unidentified 355	9	2	2	4				1
Unidentified 356	6						1	5

Table 24 (continued). The total number of individuals (unstandardised) found for each of the Unidentified taxa across all transects, and within each transect.

Taxa	Total Of Count	CON-053	CON-059	CON-066	CON-076	CON-097	CON-103	CON-116
Unidentified 358	21	1					17	3
Unidentified 361	1							1
Unidentified 363	3						2	1
Unidentified 364	1							1
Unidentified 366	1							1
Unidentified 367	1							1
Unidentified 370	5			1	1		2	1
Unidentified 373	9	1				3	3	2
Unidentified 375	1							1
Unidentified 377	1							1
Unidentified 380	1							1
Unidentified 383	5						4	1
Unidentified 384	4		1				2	1
Unidentified 386	17		1				15	1
Unidentified 389	1							1

Table 24 (continued). The total number of individuals (unstandardised) found for each of the Unidentified taxa across all transects, and within each transect.

Taxa	Total Of Count	CON-053	CON-059	CON-066	CON-076	CON-097	CON-103	CON-116
Unidentified 391	1							1
Unidentified 392	3				1	1		1
Unidentified 394	3				2			1
Unidentified 395	3					1		2
Unidentified 396	1			1				
Unidentified 398	2				1		1	
Unidentified 399	215	44	3	54	11	3	93	7
Unidentified 403	1							1
Unidentified 404	12				3		7	2
Unidentified 405	3				2		1	
Unidentified 407	2			2				
Unidentified 408	38		4			2	32	
Unidentified 409	7						7	
Unidentified 410	9	5					4	
Unidentified 411	5	1					4	

Table 24 (continued). The total number of individuals (unstandardised) found for each of the Unidentified taxa across all transects, and within each transect.

Taxa	Total Of Count	CON-053	CON-059	CON-066	CON-076	CON-097	CON-103	CON-116
Unidentified 413	1						1	
Unidentified 414	2						2	
Unidentified 415	1						1	
Unidentified 416	1						1	
Unidentified 417	1						1	
Unidentified 418	3	1					2	
Unidentified 419	2						2	
Unidentified 420	1						1	
Unidentified 421	1						1	
Unidentified 422	2						2	
Unidentified 423	3						3	
Unidentified 424	1						1	
Unidentified 425	2		1				1	
Unidentified 426	1						1	
Unidentified 427	2						2	

Table 24 (continued). The total number of individuals (unstandardised) found for each of the Unidentified taxa across all transects, and within each transect.

Taxa	Total Of Count	CON-053	CON-059	CON-066	CON-076	CON-097	CON-103	CON-116
Unidentified 428	3		1				2	
Unidentified 429	2						2	
Unidentified 430	7	2	1				4	
Unidentified 431	1						1	
Unidentified 432	1						1	
Unidentified 433	2						2	
Unidentified 434	9						9	
Unidentified 435	1						1	
Unidentified 436	1						1	
Unidentified 437	1						1	
Unidentified 438	1						1	
Unidentified 439	1						1	
Unidentified 440	2						2	
Unidentified 441	1						1	
Unidentified 444	21	5	12			1	3	

Table 24 (continued). The total number of individuals (unstandardised) found for each of the Unidentified taxa across all transects, and within each transect.

Taxa	Total Of Count	CON-053	CON-059	CON-066	CON-076	CON-097	CON-103	CON-116
Unidentified 445	928	19	35	1	1		872	
Unidentified 446	1						1	
Unidentified 447	1		1					
Unidentified 448	1		1					
Unidentified 449	1		1					
Unidentified 450	1		1					
Unidentified 451	1		1					
Unidentified 452	1		1					
Unidentified 453	10	2	8					
Unidentified 454	1	1						
Unidentified 455	3		3					
Unidentified 456	5		4			1		
Unidentified 458	2					2		
Unidentified 459	1					1		
Unidentified 460	944	326	1	155	71	11	375	5

Table 24 (continued). The total number of individuals (unstandardised) found for each of the Unidentified taxa across all transects, and within each transect.

Taxa	Total Of Count	CON-053	CON-059	CON-066	CON-076	CON-097	CON-103	CON-116
Unidentified 462	1			1				
Unidentified 463	2			1			1	
Unidentified 464	6				2		3	1
Unidentified 889	54	10	2		12	1	26	3

Table 25. The total number of anthropogenic structures (unstandardised) found in across all transects, and within each transect.

Taxa	Total Of Count	CON-053	CON-059	CON-066	CON-076	CON-097	CON-103	CON-116
Fishing Gear	1			1				
Plastic	1						1	

Table 26. The total number of biogenic structures (unstandardised) found in across all transects, and within each transect.

Taxa	Total Of Count	CON-053	CON-059	CON-066	CON-076	CON-097	CON-103	CON-116
Burrow	197	1	85	64	31		14	2
Casts	66	8	15	31	10		2	
Dead Organism	55		1	10	1		43	
Filament	5959	15	909	618	1694	812	881	1030
Shell Hash	2517	113	44	233	131	38	1568	390
Track	701	1	65	9	211	39	12	364
Tube	1126	82	138	51	34	577	183	61